

*Dr. Ochs discussed his book A Black Patriot and a White Priest: Andre Cailloux and Claude Paschal Maistre in Civil War New Orleans, published by Louisiana State University theinnatdunvilla.com Ochs examines.*

He had given the lie to the notion that blacks could not fight bravely. Josephine had already given birth to two sons by Duvernay: At age two, in July , Cailloux was baptized at St. Months after they were married, the couple asked their neighbor J. They were freed in Cailloux soon married Felicie Coulon, who was born in Her mother, Feliciana, was a slave-concubine of sugar planter, Valetin Encalada. Feliciana saved her money that she made as a domestic servant and purchased her daughter and Jean Louis, the infant grandson that Felicie gave birth to in , from Encalada. In December of the same year that Cailloux became free, Feliciana emancipated Felicie and seven-year-old Jean Louis, whom Cailloux legally adopted in The baby boy, Eugene, was born in early June Three weeks later on June 22, , Cailloux and Felicie wed at St. The couple had three more children: Althalie Clemence, born August, 20, ; Hortense, born January 28, , and died later in the same year; and Odile, born May 6, No record of her emancipation exists; it is possible that Josephine died before her son could free her. As one of Afro-Creole cigar makers in New Orleans , Cailloux had security in an occupation that was not accessible to free people of color in the rest of the United States. This security, however, was uncertain for the Cailloux and most other free blacks. Times became tough for the Cailloux in the as Andre had to compete with large cigar factories and as the s led to the Civil War , the environment in New Orleans for free people of color became hostile. In the face of such hostility, Cailloux was proud of his heritage, describing himself as the blackest man in New Orleans. This order was one of many aid societies of the Afro-Creole population of the mids. In the same year, Cailloux helped to organize a Confederate regiment of free blacks. Cailloux served as its first lieutenant. The black soldiers did not participate in battle but were assigned to training and ceremonial duties. The militia disbanded on the evening of the Union takeover and occupation in Fights for Equality, Respect, and Freedom In July , Cailloux helped to organize a Union regiment from people in his community and he became its captain. The regiment, comprised mostly of free men of color as well as some runaway slaves, faced hostile treatment from both the government and the white members of the Union army. White soldiers were openly disrespectful to black officers. Black officers and soldiers were scapegoats for many of the real and perceived flaws in the Union army. Despite these conditions, Cailloux was admired by both Union and Confederate sympathizers for his polished professional manner, attractive looks, and bilingualism: But this admiration would slight when compared to the adulation he received posthumously. Port Hudson and Vicksburg were the two remaining Confederate strongholds. On May 27, , Cailloux led a charge on the battlefield towards the Confederate army. Two hundred yards from the Confederate lines, gunfire was exchanged. Cailloux was shot in the arm. He kept on charging. The second shot to the head instantly killed him. On the day of his funeral, July 29, , downtown streets were crowded with thousands of people, mostly black, waving flags. Claude Maistre, a Catholic priest and abolitionist, delivered an eloquent eulogy, calling Cailloux a martyr for the cause of freedom. She would beam when she would say her great-grandfather was a Civil War hero.

**Chapter 2 : French Creole | Louisiana Native Guards**

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Early life[ edit ] Born a mixed-race slave in Louisiana in , Cailloux lived his entire life in and around New Orleans. As a young man, Cailloux had been apprenticed in the cigar-making trade. He was owned by members of the Duvernay family until His petition at age 21 for manumission was supported by his master and was granted by an all-white police jury in the city of New Orleans. There was an established community of free people of color in New Orleans, who were descended from both European and African Creoles born in North America. This group became established during the French colonial years and enjoyed some rights as a third class between the white colonists and the majority of enslaved Africans. Sometimes they acknowledged their mixed-race children and paid for their education, especially of sons, or arranged apprenticeships for adult skills. Sometimes they settled property on them. Although born into slavery, she had been freed by her mother paying her purchase price to her master. Cailloux and Coulon had four children born free, three of whom survived to adulthood. This was according to the principle of partus sequitur ventrem in slave law. Life in freedom[ edit ] Upon gaining his freedom, Cailloux earned his living as a cigar maker. Prior to the beginning of the Civil War, he established his own cigar-making business. Though his financial circumstances were modest, Cailloux became recognized as a leader within the community of free people of color in New Orleans. An avid sportsman, Cailloux was admired as one of the best boxers in the city. He was also an active supporter of the Institute Catholique , a school for orphaned black children. It also taught the children of free people of color. After his manumission, Cailloux learned to read, probably with the assistance of the teachers at the Institute Catholique. He became fluent in both English and French. By , Cailloux was a well-respected member of the 10, "free men of color" community in New Orleans. At the time, New Orleans was the largest city in the South, and the sixth-largest city in the United States, with a population of about , Confederate States Army [ edit ] At the outbreak of the Civil War in , Cailloux was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Native Guard , a Confederate regiment organized to defend the city of New Orleans. Free men of color had participated in the local militia since the time of French colonial rule. He was one of the first black officers of any North American unit. Though the regiment was organized primarily as a public relations move by the Confederate government of the state of Louisiana, which provided no allowances for uniforms or equipment, Cailloux took his responsibilities seriously. His unit was observed to be well drilled and well trained. The Confederate Native Guard were never called to active duty. Needing more soldiers, the Confederate Congress passed a law to establish conscription and reassigned its white officers to newly formed white units, disbanding the Guard in February Butler , military commander of the Department of the Gulf, made his headquarters in New Orleans. Unlike the Confederate unit, this regiment had a minority of free men of color ; the great majority were African Americans who had escaped from slavery and joined Union forces. His company was considered one of the best drilled in the Native Guard. Cailloux gradually earned the respect of Colonel Spencer Stafford , the white officer who commanded the regiment. When General Nathaniel P. Banks replaced Butler as Commander of the Department of the Gulf in December , he brought with him an additional 30, troops, bringing the total troop strength under his command to 42, They were being fortified for the regional assault against Vicksburg, Mississippi. By this time, the all-black Native Guard had grown to three regiments, as slaves continued to escape to Union lines to join the cause of fighting their former masters. Although the line officers lieutenants and captains were black, including future Governor P. Pinchback , a Company Commander of the 2nd Regiment, the commanding officers colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors were white. Banks set out to replace all black officers with white ones, and generally accomplished this with the 2nd and 3rd Regiments, but not with the 1st Regiment, in which Andre Cailloux served. At the time, the Confederacy still controlled the mile stretch of the Mississippi River between Vicksburg, Mississippi , in

the north and Port Hudson in the south. The Union wanted to gain control of Vicksburg, which had a strategic position on a bluff, in order to control the Mississippi.

## Chapter 3 : A BLACK PATRIOT AND A WHITE PRIEST by Stephen J. Ochs | Kirkus Reviews

*Combining social, African American, Civil War, and church history, A Black Patriot and a White Priest provides a vivid picture of antebellum Afro-Creole society, of the black military experience, and of the complex relationship between Afro-Creoles and Roman Catholicism.*

United States Colored Infantry The Defenders of the Native Land were men of property and intelligence, representatives of a free people of color community in New Orleans that was both prosperous and well-educated. There were even slave owners among its ranks. It was not surprising, therefore, that free people of color were eager to defend their holdings. The pursuit of personal satisfaction or the persistent acquisition of material things of life occupied them. There was also the issue of self-identity. More than 80 percent of the free people of color population in New Orleans in had European blood in their veins. In contrast, fewer than 10 percent of slaves in Louisiana gave evidence of white ancestry. Because skin color and free status were highly correlated, many free people of color identified more closely with Southern whites than with people of color. The first test of Confederate willingness to accept the Native Guards in the spirit of true fraternity had not gone well. On September 28, , word had come that Union prisoners captured at Manassas would arrive in New Orleans within two days. Their arrival was an occasion for much excitement, and the troops selected to guard the prisoners as they marched from the train station to the city prison would be afforded a great honor. Lewis of the Louisiana militia suggested that the Native Guards be allowed to escort the prisoners of war. But the Confederate commander in New Orleans said no, and white militiamen were picked instead. Despite the rebuff, the Native Guards continued to demonstrate their support for Confederate Louisiana by participating in two grand reviews- one on November 23, , and a second on January 7, . Enthusiasm among the Native Guards for the Confederate cause did not last long, however. Many of the men were still without uniforms or equipment, and one company had only ten muskets. Absenteeism increased when it became apparent that the Confederate authorities did not intend to provide the Native Guards with either the status or support they afforded white soldiers. Because the new statute specified white males and disbanded all existing militia units as of February 15, , the Native Guards ceased to exist on that date. Farragut entered the Mississippi River. Civil War Federal troops under the command of Benjamin F. Butler occupied New Orleans on May 1, . There were two reasons for his hesitance. Lincoln was afraid that arming fugitive slaves would push the border states of Missouri, Maryland, and Kentucky to side with the South. Butler began to have second thoughts about his refusal to enlist colored troops. Breckinridge launched a surprise attack on Baton Rouge. Butler hurriedly ordered the evacuation of Baton Rouge and sent an urgent plea to Washington for reinforcements. Butler had asked for reinforcements before, only to be turned down. Butler had tried to do just that, and although recruiting had gone well at first, it had fallen off. The disruption of slavery had created a labor shortage, and the Irish and German laborers who were excepted to enlist had been lured away by the prospects of higher wages in the civilian market. If Butler were to get the men he needed to defend New Orleans, he would have to look elsewhere. Butler knew where to look, but he still had to convince the administration in Washington. On August 14 Butler decided to test the water.

## Chapter 4 : PDF A Black Patriot And A White Priest Free Download | Download PDF Journalist Esdebout

*A Black Patriot and a White Priest has 7 ratings and 1 review. Heath said: A well-written and excellently researched (the primary sources--parish records.*

## Chapter 5 : Andre Cailloux - Wikipedia

*A Black Patriot and a White Priest: Andr   Cailloux and Claude Paschal Maistre in Civil War New Orleans. By Stephen J. Ochs. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. Pp. xxiv, \$) Thousands of black New Orleanians thronged the streets of the Union-occupied city in July,*

### Chapter 6 : Civil War Heroes: Andre Cailloux & Claude Paschal Maistre

*The Hardcover of the A Black Patriot and a White Priest: Andre' Cailloux and Claude Paschal Maistre in Civil War New Orleans by Stephen J. Ochs at Barnes.*

### Chapter 7 : Elegy for the Native Guards | Southern Spaces

*A Black Patriot and a White Priest: Andre Cailloux and Claude Paschal Maistre in Civil War New Orleans. By Stephen J. Ochs. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. Pp. xxiv, \$) Thousands of black New Orleanians thronged the streets of the Union-- occupied city in July,*

### Chapter 8 : FROM THE LSU PRESS CATALOGUE:

*Stephen J. Ochs chronicles the intersecting lives of the first black military Civil War hero, Captain Andr   Cailloux of the 1st Louisiana Native Guards, and the lone Catholic clerical voice of abolition in New Orleans, the Reverend Claude Paschal Maistre.*

### Chapter 9 : Black Patriot White Priest, Feb 7 | Video | [theinnatdunvilla.com](http://theinnatdunvilla.com)

*A Black patriot and a white priest: Andr   Cailloux and Claude Paschal Maistre in Civil War New Orleans. Request This. A Black patriot and a white priest.*