

**AMENDMENT TO THE RULES COMMITTEE PRINT**  
**119–8**  
**OFFERED BY MR. FLEISCHMANN OF TENNESSEE**

At the end of title XVII, add the following new section:

1 **SEC. 17\_\_\_\_. JAMES J. ANDREWS AND WILLIAM H. CAMP-**  
2 **BELL CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

4 (1) James J. Andrews was born in Holiday's  
5 Cove, Virginia (now Weirton, West Virginia), in  
6 1829. He eventually moved to Kentucky. During the  
7 Civil War, Andrews served as a civilian spy for the  
8 Union Army and was the leader and organizer of  
9 Andrews' Raiders.

10 (2) William Hunter Campbell, born in Carroll  
11 County, Ohio, on September 9, 1839, was a unique  
12 addition to the raid. In 1862, he was visiting friends  
13 with the 2d Ohio Infantry in Kentucky when he was  
14 unexpectedly recruited for a daring mission.

15 (3) On March 25, 1862, James J. Andrews de-  
16 veloped a plan to cut off the Western and Atlantic  
17 Rail Line supply line from Marietta, Georgia, to  
18 Chattanooga, Tennessee, to allow the Union Army to

1        attack and occupy the city. Andrews presented the  
2        plan to General Buell and General O.M. Mitchell,  
3        commanding the Union Army in North Alabama.  
4        The plan was accepted, and Andrews gathered 22  
5        Union soldiers from 3 Ohio Regiments (2d Ohio In-  
6        fantry, 21st Ohio Infantry, 33d Ohio Infantry). The  
7        plan was to work from northern Alabama in small  
8        groups, dressed in civilian clothes, and reach Mari-  
9        etta, Georgia, to gather and steal a train. They were  
10       to run the train toward Chattanooga, cut the tele-  
11       graph lines, tear up railroad tracks, and, if possible,  
12       burn the bridges. This would cut off all troop move-  
13       ment and supplies from getting to Chattanooga. The  
14       capture of Chattanooga early in the war would cut  
15       off essential supplies and food from getting up to  
16       Virginia and the Confederate Army there.

17        (4) On April 12, 1862, 24 volunteers from the  
18        Union Army, led by civilian scout James J. An-  
19        drews, commandeered a Confederate locomotive  
20        named the “General” outside of Big Shanty, Geor-  
21        gia (now Kennesaw), and took it northward toward  
22        Chattanooga, Tennessee, doing as much damage as  
23        possible to the vital Western and Atlantic Railroad  
24        line as they went. Out of fuel, Andrews and his men

1       abandoned the locomotive and scattered into the  
2       woods before being captured by Confederate troops.

3           (5) All captured were put on trial and convicted  
4       for acts of “unlawful belligerency” or being unlawful  
5       combatants and spies. Shortly after that, Andrews  
6       and 7 of the Raiders were executed by hanging, with  
7       the remaining held as prisoners-of-war. Andrews’  
8       body was taken down from the scaffold and buried.  
9       On October 16, 1887, his remains were recovered  
10      and taken to their final resting place at Chattanooga  
11      National Cemetery.

12          (6) William H. Campbell was hung with 6 of  
13      the military men on June 18, 1862. In April 1866,  
14      these men were relocated and interred in Chat-  
15      tanooga National Cemetery.

16          (7) On March 25, 1863, 6 members of An-  
17      drews’ Raiders were awarded the first Medals of  
18      Honor in our Nation’s history. Ultimately, 21 of the  
19      24 members of Andrews’ Raiders would receive the  
20      Medal of Honor for their actions on that day. On  
21      July 3rd, 2024, President Biden awarded the most  
22      recent Medals of Honor to members of Andrews’  
23      Raiders, stating “Their heroic deeds went  
24      unacknowledged for over a century, but time did not  
25      erase their valor”.

1           (8) Chattanooga, Tennessee, is recognized as  
2           the birthplace of the Medal of Honor.

3           (9) In 1956, Walt Disney made a movie about  
4           Andrews' Raiders' exploits called "The Great Loco-  
5           motive Chase", starring Fess Parker as Andrews.  
6           Buster Keaton's 1927 feature-length comedy mas-  
7           terpiece "The General" was loosely based on the in-  
8           cident.

9           (10) Today, the hijacked locomotive, "General",  
10          is on display at The Southern Museum in Kennesaw,  
11          Georgia. "Texas", the locomotive used to give chase,  
12          is on display at the Atlanta History Center in At-  
13          lanta, Georgia.

14          (11) The civilians of the Andrews' Raiders,  
15          James J. Andrews and William Hunter Campbell,  
16          acted with extraordinary bravery and unwavering de-  
17          votion to their Nation as they attempted to turn the  
18          tide of the Civil War.

19          (b) CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.—

20          (1) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speak-  
21          er of the House of Representatives and the Presi-  
22          dent pro tempore of the Senate shall make appro-  
23          priate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf  
24          of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate  
25          design collectively in commemoration of James J.

1 Andrews and William H. Campbell, in recognition of  
2 their extraordinary bravery and steadfast devotion to  
3 the Nation during the Civil War as the only civilian  
4 members of Andrews' Raiders, who launched a dar-  
5 ing military raid that became known as the "Great  
6 Locomotive Chase".

7 (2) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes  
8 of the presentation referred to in paragraph (1), the  
9 Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as  
10 the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suit-  
11 able emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be deter-  
12 mined by the Secretary.

13 (3) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

14 (A) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of  
15 the gold medal under paragraph (1), the gold  
16 medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institu-  
17 tion, where it shall be available for display as  
18 appropriate and made available for research.

19 (B) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense  
20 of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution  
21 shall make the gold medal received under sub-  
22 paragraph (A) available for—

23 (i) display, particularly at the Charles  
24 H. Coolidge National Medal of Honor Mu-  
25 seum; and

1 (ii) loan, as appropriate, so that the  
2 medal may be displayed elsewhere.

3 (c) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—The Secretary may  
4 strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal  
5 struck pursuant to subsection (b), at a price sufficient to  
6 cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use  
7 of machinery, and overhead expenses.

8 (d) STATUS OF MEDALS.—

9 (1) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under  
10 this section are national medals for purposes of  
11 chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

12 (2) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sec-  
13 tions 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code,  
14 all medals struck under this section shall be consid-  
15 ered to be numismatic items.

16 (e) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS;  
17 PROCEEDS OF SALE.—

18 (1) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—  
19 There is authorized to be charged against the  
20 United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such  
21 amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs  
22 of the medals struck under this section.

23 (2) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received  
24 from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized

- 1 under subsection (c) shall be deposited into the
- 2 United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

