



# The Bugle Call for August 2022



The Official Publication of  
the Northwest Civil War  
Council  
John Hartman Editor

**On the Cover:** Woodlawn Plantation at La Grange, Tennessee. During the Civil War it was used by William Tecumseh Sherman as a headquarters, and used by the armies on both sides as a hospital. La Grange was the starting point of Grierson's Raid, a 600-mile, seventeen-day diversion for Grant's Vicksburg Campaign in April and May 1863.

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**In This Issue:** the View From the Chair, the Confederate Column, the Union Column, the No-Frills Editorial, Board Meeting Summary, an old coat, a new park, a regiment, a book review, and other cool stuff.

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## The View From the Chair

By Capt. Ashley Wendel, NCWC Board Chair

Is on summer vacation, and will return next month, when the telegraph lines are repaired.

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## The Confederate Column

By Col. Matt Bishop

Is also on summer vacation, and will return next month when the telegraph lines are repaired.

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## The Union Column

By Col. John Leaton

Powerland Report:

We saw some good recruiting for the Union Army, 1st Minnesota secured 5 new recruits, 79th got 3, & 69th signed 2 to their roster. Good job:) The temperatures behaved for us, and we had some beautiful weather for the event.

I found a small group of civilians in need; they need us to keep participating and we need them to keep participating. What? OK, so we have a few folks who struggle with set up & tear down, just physically can't do it all on their own. We as a club need them to continue because we need their experience and knowledge. More importantly we need their companionship, and they are not ready to retire just yet. These folks still have value to offer us as club members and our guests who come to the events. So, I'm asking that if you come early to an event or can stay afterwards just a bit, please offer to help out. You

can't miss who these folks are, but if you need a compass, see Deb Martin and she'll point you in the right direction. Thanks, You'll be a hero to them & me.

KUDOS:

Keith Menk (EC) for taking the bull by the horns on this one.

Artillery, the pallet brigade. Brother Joe, I'm still jealous over that saw:)

Annabelle for being our MC.

All you boys who made me proud by helping me help others with tear down. A huge thank you!!

I apologize men, for not having the E Pennant points, my Major may have been captured.

While at Powerland I was approached about a Living History event that will be held August 5 to the 7 with a parade on Saturday. A special request was made for Union Soldiers, but anybody can go. Contact Dawn with the 1st Louisiana at [SecretaryOregonZoaves@gmail.com](mailto:SecretaryOregonZoaves@gmail.com).

Regards, Col. J Leaton

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## The No-Frills Editorial

The first Powerland reenactment since 2019 was a success, and The Bugle Call plays a big "Thank You" fanfare to event coordinator Keith Menk for his efforts. We had good crowds, and the weather allowed folks to go home with dry canvas on the Glorious Fourth. I did not see any cases of dehydration or heat exhaustion, so the precautionary efforts of the battalion commanders and NCWC Chair apparently paid off.

It is no secret to those who attended that our participation numbers are down. Some folks are dealing with health issues, some folks are dealing with other issues, and I would hope that nobody is just waiting and watching to see what will happen.

I know that the last two years have been no picnic for anyone. Gas prices have gone through the roof, and that surely has thrown some members a participatory curve ball.

I thoroughly enjoyed my time at Powerland, regardless of a smaller turnout. I chatted with old friends, made some new friends, and caught up on what some of our pards have been doing since 2019.

For those of you, if any, who have been waiting and watching, I would say that you can jump back into participation at Clatsop County on Labor Day weekend. Some of our pardons from Washington will be there, as well.

We have survived, and had a great time at both Cheadle Lake and Powerland. Come on out to Astoria, pardons! You will be glad you did!

In the meantime, keep your heads down out there.

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## Board Meeting Summary

The NCWC Board decided that due to high gasoline prices and not much on the agenda, the July meeting of the board would be cancelled.

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## NCWC Event Dates 2022

Clatsop Landing, Sept. 3-4-5

Colton, or TBA, Sept. 17-18

Albany Veterans Day Parade Nov. 11

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## WCWA Events

Woodland Tactical Aug. 27-28 \$20 per person, Battle for Zumstein Farm 41316 NE 12th Ave. Woodland, WA

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## To Reach Us

You may reach The Bugle Call at our address: buglecallncwc@gmail.com. The Bugle Call is usually sent on the 25th of each month. Sometimes it may be sent sooner, sometimes it may be sent later, depending on critical news.

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## Fun Dates For August

- 5 – 1864 Battle of Mobile Bay
  - 9 – 1862 Battle of Cedar Mountain
  - 10 – 1861 Battle of Wilson's Creek
  - 17 – 1862 Uprising of Sioux Indians
  - 21 – 1821 Gen. William Barksdale, CS born
  - 28 – 1861 Fort Hatteras falls
  - 1862 Second Battle of Manassas
  - 29 – 1862 Second Battle of Manassas
  - 30 – 1862 Second Battle of Manassas
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## NCWC Treasurer Transfers

Veteran reenactor Russ Stoll, who has been serving as the NCWC Treasurer and major for the

Union battalion, got an offer he could not refuse. His employer offered Russ a transfer and raise to relocate to West Virginia, on the edge of the Shenandoah Valley. He took the offer, and is now right in the middle of prime Civil War locations that we only get to read about. We wish Russ great success, and will miss him.

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## Justin Little Foundation

### Awards for 2022

The Justin Little Memorial Foundation is looking for 2022 High School graduates that are lovers of history! They need to be furthering their education through further study or going into the military to serve our country. Their only requirement is their love of History! They need to write a short essay detailing why they love our history and send it to us. Our 8th grade graduates that love history can be recommended by a parent or other adult. Please send all notifications to Tanya Little 1430 Pine Silverton, OR 97381 [widowshoe-make1861@gmail.com](mailto:widowshoe-make1861@gmail.com)

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## Free Money For NCWC

Remember that if you shop online, there is an Amazon Smile account for our members and our supporters to use if they would like to support our club. The nice thing about this is that it doesn't cost anything extra for you to do! Some products on Amazon are marked as "Smile Eligible" and those products automatically donate a percentage to our clubs account. The club then receives a check. So if you would like to take advantage of this on your next Amazon order, follow this link, or set it up under your Amazon account, it will ask you to confirm or change every 6 months. You can share this with your friends and family as well. Below in the link that you can use, you can also find this info on our website, as well as just search for us when it asks you to select an organization to support. <https://smile.amazon.com/ch/93-1174504>

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## Photo Links

for Cheadle Lake and Powerland. The following links are to professional photographers' websites. <https://samanthalacey.smug->

[mug.com/Events/Civilwarreenactment/https://www.facebook.com/orangekraftwerksphotography/](http://mug.com/Events/Civilwarreenactment/https://www.facebook.com/orangekraftwerksphotography/) <https://www.zanesphotography.com/Gallery/Reenactm>

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## Mail Call

As always, spelling and punctuation are the author's own.

Our first letter is from a Union captain in the 35<sup>th</sup> regiment, state unknown.

Winchester, August 10, 1862

My Dear Sister,

I take the pleasant opportunity of answering you most welcome letter which came to hand day before yesterday. and also I received one side which was written to lieut. Cottingham. I gave it to him and he was pleased very much with it. He is going to send one to you. We have been in a little skirmish with a band of guerillas and we got our general killed which our boys greived over a great deal. His name was Robert L. McCook, he was counted one of the best generals in the service. He used to be the colonel of a German regiment called the 9th Ohio. They went on a great deal about him being killed. Our regiment took one of the rebels prisoner and they came and shot him down, and then they went and burnt every house within fifteen miles around the neighborhood. There was no keeping them down, and they were for killing every man that they could come across. Most all the people left Winchester when they heard of the bloody brigade was coming. They had guards in the town, and they were afraid that we would burn the city. I guess it was a fine thing for one of them Dutch, told Lieut. Cottingham that it was their intention to burn that town. Well, we are looking to be attacked here for we can hear of little squads scouting around through the country. We are about 30 miles from Chattanooga and it is reported that their are from 60 to 70 thousand secesh there. Our officers are fetching in negros to build breast works. They fetched in about 100 yesterday. That will take a great deal of hard work off of us poor soldiers. I have not heard from father for some time. I can't tell what is the matter that they don't write. Our Colonel is acting General in the McCooks place on our

march. We laid over at Florence, Alabama on Sunday and most of us went to Church. Their was a preacher that got to preaching for Jeff Davis and his confederate states, and we took him out of the pulpit and sent him to Tuscumbier. Well I have written enough, write soon. Direct your letters to Winchester, TN. In care on Capt. Gans 35th regiment.

John H. Skiles to Ann Skiles

Our second letter comes from Private Absolom A. Harrison, Co. D, 4th Regiment, Kentucky Calvary Volunteers

Tullahoma, Tenn.

Aug 12th 1862

Dear Wife,

I take my pen in hand to write once more. I have been sick for about a week but I am now getting better. I hope these few lines may find you & the children and all the balance of the folks well. Jo is about like he has been. He is going about all the time but he looks right puny. He is waiting for his discharge to come back from Gen. Buell where it was sent to be signed by the Gen'l. He will be at home as soon as his papers comes back. I have not received a letter from you since I come back. I can't tell what is the matter. It cannot be that you have forgotten me as soon as I was out of sight. If so I will quit writing. The other boys here are getting letters all the time from the same neighborhood and it is strange that my letters can't come as well as others. If you have not wrote yet I want you to write and tell me the reason and if you have wrote you must write again and keep writing until some of your letters gets through for I cannot endure the suspense. I have written four or five letters since I came back. I don't know whether you have got them or not. Lieu't Barrett and Sarg't Shanks of our Company started to Louisville yesterday to recruit for our company. If Barrett comes out in Hardin I want you all not to notice him for he has got so proud he don't notice his old friends down here. If he sees Jo or me since we have been sick he never stops to ask us how we are and I don't want anybody that thinks anything of me to notice him at all. Meyers boys got letters today which state that all the Secesh



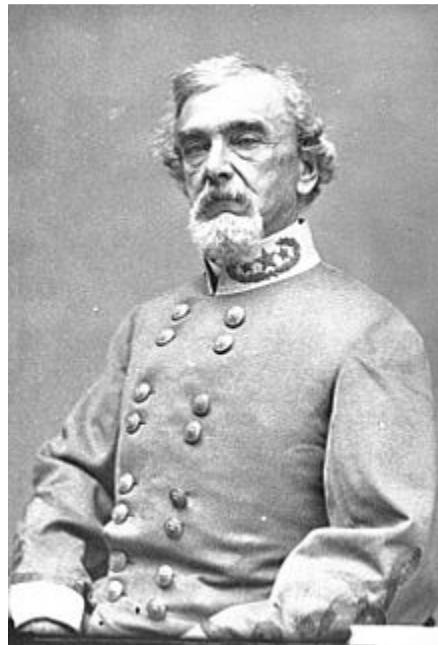
candidates were arrested in Hardin except Eli Sheets. I am glad to hear it. I was in hopes they would be arrested. We also hear that there is strong talk of drafting men in Kentucky. I hope they will draft some of the Secesh and make them fight one way or the other. We see in the paper that congress has passed a confiscation bill to take the rebels property away from them. We first heard that the slaves of the rebels were to be set free which caused a good deal of confusion in camp. But we find they are to be sold to pay the expenses of the war and all the soldiers are in favor of that. One of our men died last week of the fevers. There is not much sickness in our regiment at present. We have been at this place most of the time for a month. It is on the same railroad 15 from Wartrace lower down toward Chattanooga or Huntsville. It is higher than Wartrace by 200 or 300 feet and is dry barren land and mostly well water although the water is very good, about like the water at Bloomington and limestone at that. I don't know how long we will remain here but I don't think we'll ever go much further South. At least we will not go very much farther until there is some fighting done for it is only 40 miles from here to the enemy's camp where they are said to be 40,000 strong. Our pickets and theirs are in sight of each other nearly all the time down there.

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## Coats, Generally Speaking

This material is based on an article in *Civil War Times* October, 2014, by Richard Lewis, and a second article by him from October, 2017.

Sometimes photographs can be viewed for quite a while until somebody notices some overlooked details. Richard Lewis was examining photographs of Confederate officers, when he noticed something odd. Portraits of Brigadier Generals Benjamin Huger (next) looked very similar. Lewis first suspected that the two men had gotten coats from the same tailor, but on closer examination, concluded that the coats were not just similar, but that the two generals were photographed wearing the very same coat.



and Henry Sibley (below)



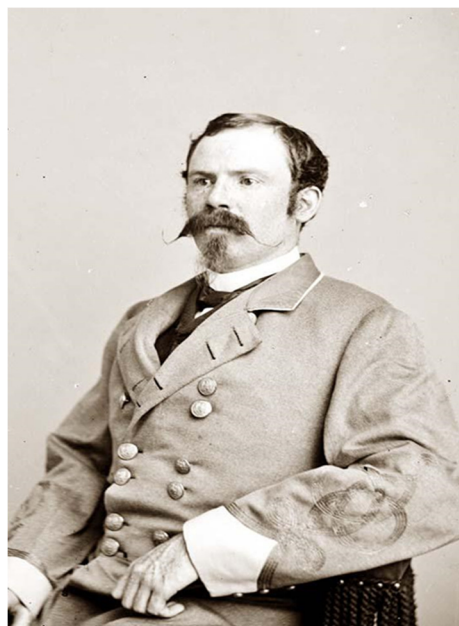
Lewis first thought that the men were wearing coats that were similar, but upon closer inspection, concluded that they were, in fact, wearing the same coat. The coat has a high, stiff collar with a perfect regulation general's insignia. The buttons, arranged in double-row groups, have one button – (our) right row, top button of third pair down – which droops slightly. Identical creases are seen on the upper sleeve, and under close examination with sharp images identical stitching can be seen. At face value it might be assumed that the two men went to the same photographer's studio, and one simply shared the other's jacket, but the mystery gets better. Six

other Confederate officers can be seen in photographs *wearing the exact same coat*, including Brigadier General William Beall, Major General Benjamin Franklin Cheatham, and John Marmaduke, plus at least two junior officers . There is also a diagonal crease in the coat's skirt, which can be seen in Marmaduke's and Sibley's standing images.

Benjamin Franklin "Frank" Cheatham, (below) who was described by his contemporaries as "stout," had to pose with the coat opened, so he pinned the sides back, but the sleeve crease and drooping button still remain.



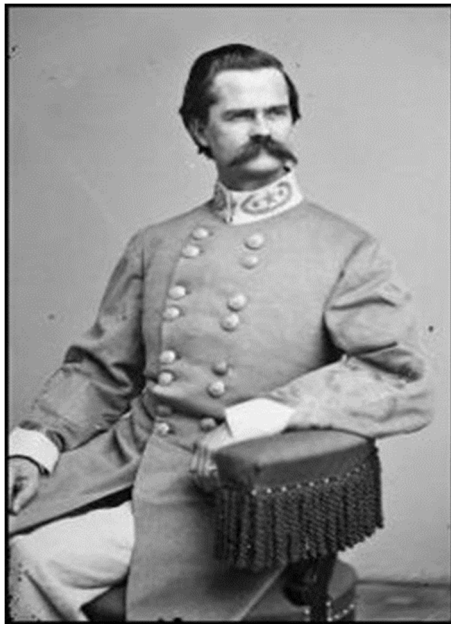
Major Thomas Ochiltree (below) was a major when he posed with the coat, so to hide the general's stars, he turned the collar down. The sleeve crease still is seen, as is the drooping button. This photo shows the braiding and yellow sleeve trim. Notice, too, the chair in which Ochiltree sits. It shows a distinctive fringed armrest which appears in two other photos.



Colonel Montfort Stokes(below) sat for two different photos wearing the coat. In another version his hair is shorter. In this version Stokes is heavier, with longer hair, and not being a general, has also turned the collar down to hide the stars. The fringed chair arm and a bit of the back can be seen here. The creased sleeve is obvious, but the droopy button seems not so noticeable.



Brig. Gen. William Beall (below) posed in the coat for three different photographs, probably taken in the same session. This one shows the chair, the wrinkled sleeve, and the drooping button.



Maj. Gen. John S. Marmaduke (next) poses standing in the same coat, which reveals major wrinkles in the front skirting. Marmaduke was not only whippet thin, but seemed to always have a bad hair day.



Seven different Confederate officers most certainly had their own coats, so several questions come up. Why did they all pose with *this* coat? Were the photographs all taken in the same studio? By the same photographer? It gets confusing when the officers' service records show that they either served exclusively in the west, or exclusively in the east. There is one clue: the fringed chair. An eighth photograph of General Joseph R.

Anderson shows under magnification what seems to be the same fringed chair, and Anderson spent his entire wartime duty in and around Richmond. This might seem to indicate that the photographs may have been taken in a Richmond studio, and perhaps by the same photographer.

The answer to our mystery will be revealed in the September issue of *The Bugle Call*. It's a lulu!

## New Georgia CW Park Opens

By Andrew Wilkins July 23, 2022 Chattanooga Times Free Press.

Over twenty years in the making, Whitfield County's (Georgia) Rocky Face Ridge Park will have its grand opening Monday.

The thousand-acre park features mountain biking trails, a lake, facilities for picnics and digitally interactive markers describing its place in Civil War history.

The \$4 million effort was funded with about \$3.2 million in local, state, and federal government funds, plus about \$800,000 in grants from organizations dedicated to causes such as mountain biking, preserving Civil War battle sites, running and general livability.

"It's a testament to the number of types of people that came together to make this one spot," said Jess Hansen, Whitfield County's GIS manager.

The park's grand opening is scheduled for 4:30 p.m. Monday at 2209 Crow Valley Road. The park's been open since spring 2021, but county officials waited until the bathrooms were completed to host the grand opening, said Jevin Jensen, chairman of the Whitfield County Board of Commissioners.

Visitors can scan the park's digitally interactive historical markers with their smartphones to learn of its history. Diagrams and photographs are available on the markers — with additional information and videos accessed by scanning the markers' QR code.

"Dalton was a larger city than Atlanta or Chattanooga at the time, but because West Point-educated (Gen.) Joseph Johnston fortified Dalton so well, (Gen. William Tecumseh) Sherman didn't attack the city, and instead went around it," said Bob Sivick, Whitfield County's administrator, during a tour of the site, standing



near one of the earthen batteries where the Confederate defenders rained rifle and cannon fire down on advancing Union troops.



View From Rocky Face Ridge (Wilkins photo)

The battle, part of Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, took place from May 7-14, 1864.

"William Sherman was pretty much a direct guy, so that was saying something for Johnston's ability," Sivick said. "But they said, had Johnston not so heavily fortified Dalton that it had fallen, and been used as a headquarters for the Union Army, it would have grown like Chattanooga and Atlanta due to that federal presence."

Standing near a natural bowl in a field where Confederate defenders routed Union troops, Brian Chastain, Whitfield Parks and Recreation director, described using the park's interactive features for the first time.

"I just thought it was so neat when I scanned this (QR code) and found out what happened here," Chastain said. At the top of Rocky Face Ridge, 1,000 feet above the parking lot, a 150-year-old defensive wall hand-built by the Confederate troops is still clearly visible.

The wall along the ridgeline was built in winter of 1863-64, Hansen said. Beyond the wall in the valley to the northeast is Potato Hill, where Sherman surveyed the Confederate defenses being built on Rocky Face Ridge, probing for a possible big Spring offensive. He'd ride his horse every morning the top of that (Potato Hill) as an observation post, to kind of monitor their (Confederate) forces," Sivick said. "And that's when he made the decision, 'Nah, I'm going around these people.' Instead, Sherman flanked west, Sivick said, to Resaca, Georgia. Johnston followed, and it was a

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"dance all the way to Atlanta," he said, describing Johnston's defensive campaign meant to slow the Union's march to Atlanta. This angered Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, because he wanted Johnston to be more aggressive, Sivick said, but Johnston could only do so much with 40,000 troops against Sherman's 100,000-strong army.

Buzzard's Roost, according to lore, Sivick said, got its name from Union soldiers in the valley looking up at the strong fortifications built by the Confederates.

"One of them (Union soldiers) exclaimed, 'There's buzzards roosting up there waiting for us to die,'" Sivick said, while a buzzard soared on a breeze above. Fierce fighting took place on the ridgetop, as well as the in fields and woods below, Hansen said.

This past week, finishing touches were still being put into place at the park. The parking lot was being graded, a structure was being completed, and Jensen said a Civil War-era cannon was soon being delivered.

Jensen said more features are coming, including a hiking-only trail to the ridge top, more mountain bike trails and another bathroom.

Among the multiple local and national groups that contributed to the park, Hansen credited the Lyndhurst Foundation and its associated River-view Foundation for support and assistance.

"They've been a fantastic partner the whole way through," Hansen said, including providing part of the purchase price for the Grant farm property, funds for the bike trail and paying for \$50,000 worth of amenities, an update to the master plan and development of design standards for the property.

The land acquisition started in the early 2000s, Jensen said, with a 600-plus-acre purchase made with state greenspace funds matched by Whitfield County and city of Dalton. Another big addition was the \$1.4 million land purchase of Larry Grant's farm that included contributions from nine local organizations, which included \$150,000 in Whitfield County sales tax funds, according to county records.

"The end result is, had this land not been acquired by the county, you would have had houses



built all along here," Sivick said, indicating the vast, green open fields that lead to the trees lining the base of the ridge. "Not that I'm against housing, but this is hallowed ground."

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The following article ran in the January 2020 issue of *The Bugle Call*, back when there were 43 subscribers. Since the readership has grown, it might be fun to see this one again.

## The 37th Iowa: AARP Active?

I was reading through a copy of Bruce Catton's single volume history of the Late Unpleasantness, *This Hallowed Ground*, when I came to a reference regarding the 37th Iowa Infantry, an experimental regiment recruited solely for men over the age of 45 – the maximum age for active service.

This struck me as a great topic for further research, and it proved to be a real eye-opener.

An exchange of letters between the governor of Iowa, and the Secretary of War started the ball rolling.

Honorable Edw. M. Stanton,  
Secretary of War  
Washington City, D.C.

Sir:

It is proposed here to raise a regiment of men over age of forty-five, but active and vigorous. It is supposed such a regiment might at least do garrison duty in some of the cities to be held by our troops & thus relieve other regiments now doing that duty, & it is supposed such regiments by reason of their age and fixedness of character and steadiness of deportment would be peculiarly well qualified for duty indicated.

Have you the power to, & will you accept such a regiment?

Very Respectfully,  
(signed) Samuel J. Kirkwood  
His Excellency  
Samuel J. Kirkwood  
Governor of Iowa  
Davenport



Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood

Stanton thought about it and ordered a reply.  
Sir:

In reply to yours of the 10<sup>th</sup> inst proposing to raise a regiment of men 45 years of age but "active and vigorous" for garrison duty, I am directed to say that such a Regiment would be accepted.

By order of Secy of War  
C.P. Buckingham  
Brig Genl & A.A.G.

Many of the men who volunteered for the 37th had served during the War of 1812, Mexico or Indian Wars. The average age at enlistment was 57. Curtis King of Muscatine, Iowa, claimed to be 80, which made him the oldest man who served in the Union Army during the war. The total of sons, grandsons & great-grandsons serving in other Union regiments amounted to 1,300.

Ironically, none of the men in the 37<sup>th</sup> were born in Iowa. The state did not exist when they were born.

After the camp of instruction in Muscatine, the 37th was stationed at Benton & Schofield Barracks in St. Louis. It did not take long for them to be called the Iowa Graybeards. They proved to be excellent guards, but they also proved to be very annoyed by military discipline & had an outspoken dislike of their colonel, George W. Kincaid.



Thomas Weatherwax  
Co. A, 37th Regiment Iowa Infantry  
(Graybeards Regiment) 1863

Pvt. Thomas Weatherwax, 37<sup>th</sup> IVI.

Kincaid was, according to at least one source, a drunk and an incompetent, who made life hard for his subordinate officers, and could not manage to, or be troubled to, obtain proper supplies for the regiment from the quartermasters.

A total of 1041 men served in the 37th Iowa at one time or another during its existence. While only 3 men from the 37th Iowa died in action, over 145 succumbed to disease.

Being older men, they were set in their ways, & not as adaptable to military life as were younger men. Along with a few desertions, several of the Graybeards found military life too demanding. Drummer Nicolus Ramey, 72, Privates Jacob Oswald 72, Henry Pate 71, & Matthew P. Scott 70, received medical discharges.

In the summer of 1863, the Graybeards were assigned guard duty at the POW prison at Alton, Illinois. To some, the island between Davenport, Iowa & Rock Island, Illinois is known as the Andersonville of the North. In 1864, a scathing report by inspector August Clark condemned both the conditions at the prison & the Graybeards who he declaimed were:

“a regiment of decrepit old men & the most unpromising subjects for soldiers I ever saw.”

As a result of Clark’s report, the Graybeards were transferred down river to Memphis. They were assigned duty as train guards. Apart from the occasional potshot by snipers, their greatest danger was from falling from their precarious perch atop boxcars.

The 37th finished their wartime service doing guard duty at a prison in Ohio. When they

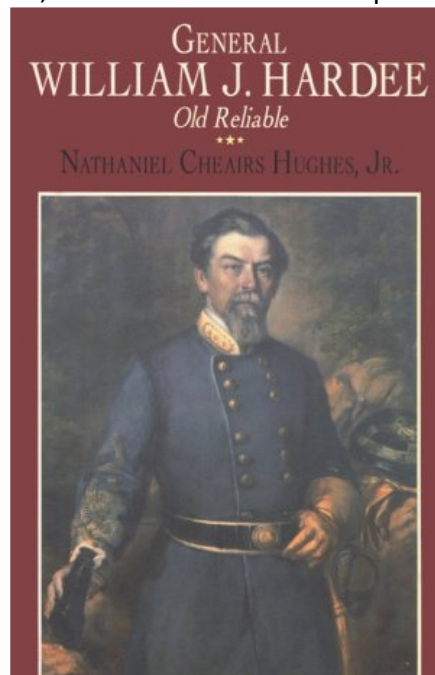
mustered out on May 24, 1865, only half of the original roster were present for duty. 145 men died of disease, and 364 were discharged for disabilities.

Hey, do you think we could get them in the NCWC?

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**Book Review: *General William J. Hardee, Old Reliable*** by Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr. 1965, Louisiana State University Press, 315 pages, with nine maps, bibliography, and index.

It was April, and I was in my favorite used book store on Willamette Street in Eugene. Scanning the titles in the Civil War section, my eyes fell on this biography of William J. Hardee. I could not recall ever seeing a biography on Hardee, so I grabbed a copy with three other titles. It turns out that this is apparently the only biography on Hardee, and can still be found in print.



I cannot fault Hughes for his treatment of his subject. He called out Hardee for his poor performances, and noted those that Hardee truly excelled at completing.

Hardee is not written about very often, and as a result, Civil War junkies perhaps do not think of him often, unless they are following Sherman’s Atlanta Campaign, where Hardee was right in the

middle of nearly every battle, or going through *Hardee's Tactics*, his best-selling book written prior to the war, and used by virtually every officer who led troops in either army.

I learned a few things about "Old Reliable." He had been the Commandant of Cadets at West Point prior to the war, and as a widower, married again during the war. He and John Bell Hood did not agree on much at all, if anything. He struck me as being the utility infielder/corps commander for the armies of the Western Theater. He held commands in both the Army of Tennessee and the Army of Mississippi.

After Jeff Davis relieved Bragg following the disaster at Missionary Ridge, Hardee was the acting commander of the Army of Tennessee, yet when Davis offered him the job permanently, he declined. Hughes speculated why Hardee turned down the command. Nobody but Hardee really knew for certain, but it seemed to be a combination of personal self-doubt regarding his own abilities, and satisfaction with being a corps commander and dealing with all the headaches and paperwork that went with such a command. He simply did not want the weight of the command of an army.

Yet, after Hood lost Atlanta, Hardee asked Davis for a transfer, and got two commands of his own: commanding the defense of Savannah, and commanding the defense of Charleston. After Sherman headed into South Carolina, Hardee sent Davis a letter informing him that the South Carolinians placed too much value on Charleston, and while they begged for it to be defended to the last man, Hardee told him that the troops defending the city were worth more to the shrinking Confederacy than the city. Davis agreed without hesitation, and Hardee evacuated his troops in good fashion, to link up with Joe Johnston in North Carolina.

Hughes gave a small section to Hardee's postwar career. Small, because Hardee died of stomach cancer in late 1872. That was new information to me, as well.

I liked Hughes' treatment of "Old Reliable." I found a few nit-picky items, and only a few. On page 55 Hughes referred to Hardee having "a deadly deterrent" to Sherman's 60,000 troops in

the Carolinas. I don't think Hardee could have slowed down Sherman very much. On page 98 Hughes referred to Basil Duke as one of John Hunt Morgan's "better officers," without including that he was also Morgan's brother-in-law, whom some critics of Morgan regarded as "the brains of the outfit."

On page 99 Hughes referred to the "Army of the Mississippi" when he meant the Army of Mississippi, but that is a mistake equally shared with an editor. Lastly, Hughes mentioned that at the Battle of Missionary Ridge Joe Hooker met up with Thomas's right, when he was held up most of a day building a bridge to cross Lookout Creek.

But all of these things are very minor.

I liked this biography, and would not hesitate in the least to recommend it. A paperback copy will cost just over eleven Yankee dollars if new, and three Yankee dollars plus change for a used copy. That's a bargain either way. Grab one!

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## The Chattanooga Gazette

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James Rogers Editor

John Hartman Correspondent

August 25, 1863

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### THE CURRENT SITUATION

The Army of Tennessee is at Chattanooga. Federals are on the north bank of the river with a small force. Joe Johnston is still reported at Enterprise and Brandon, Mississippi, with 25,000 men. West Tennessee is now reported clear of guerrillas. Our latest dispatches from the Southwest state that Governor Foster, of Alabama, has issued an address to the citizens of that State urging the impressment of slaves into the rebel service.

News from Charleston to the 16th inst., announces that a general bombardment by Gilmore's batteries and the iron-clads was commenced on the day previous—Saturday—and was awful in its character; that the fire was chiefly directed against Sumter, and that the fight was still going on when the newspaper was put to press.

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### TRANSPORTATION SUSPENDED

Due to the sporadic, but daily shelling of the city by Federal artillery, rail service to Chattanooga has been suspended until further notice, except for military trains.

With Burnside marching on Knoxville, steamboats traveling the Tennessee River do so at their own peril from Knoxville to here. Latest reports put the Federals at McMinnville and Stevenson,



Alabama, thus rendering Chattanooga temporarily cut off from the rest of the South.

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A citizen from north of the river, whose name is withheld for obvious reasons, reports that the Federal force is small, with one mounted infantry brigade and two six-pound batteries. The Federals fired 38 shots yesterday. They appear to be conserving their gunpowder.

There was slight skirmishing at Harrison yesterday, with one Gray sharpshooter wounded. Divine services will be held at the Episcopal Church at 10:30 Sunday.

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The *Atlanta Confederacy* reports that the Chattanooga *Daily Rebel* has relocated to Marietta. We can see the office from our own, and it is still open.

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### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

There are signs of motion in the Army of the Potomac. A demonstration was made by Lee's army on 17th, and heavy cannonading was heard for a long time. The impression was that a battle was going on in the direction of United States Ford, or probably toward Fredericksburg, but no intelligence of that kind having reached Washington, it is most likely that it was merely a reconnaissance.

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### ON THE MISSISSIPPI

General Grant has forwarded dispatches to the Federal government recommending that trade be opened to all loyal citizens, with certain restrictions—a measure which it is said will bring into market thousands of bales of the staple now hidden.

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### BLOCKADE RUNNERS

It is reported that within the past few days no less than seventeen large steamers, loaded with stores, consisting of blankets, shoes, and uniforms, eleven locomotives, 96,000 English rifles, etc., ran the blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina.

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### MORE COTTON TO BE BURNED.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,

RICHMOND, July 15, 1863.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

SIR,—The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson exposes to the enemy the cotton purchased by the Government in Mississippi and Louisiana. I learn that many of the planters, in whose care this cotton was, will probably leave their plantations, so that there will be no person to whom the duty can be intrusted of preserving the cotton, if it can be preserved, or of destroying it where it is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. Under these

circumstances I would respectfully submit that the subject be placed under the control of the commanding Generals, and that they be instructed to destroy all such cotton as cannot be preserved from the hands of the enemy. With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

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Aug. 25 – Ninan, Ten. A large male goat has, for several days, been wandering loose in this town, attacking citizens at random. He has been dubbed “Albemarle,” since he is the most effective Confederate ram in these parts.

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**MILITARY BLANKS** For sale at this office, such as Monthly Company Returns, Clothing Returns, Ordnance Returns, Provision Returns, Special Requisitions, etc.

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At the Concert Hall

July 30-31: The Toad Holler Trio

Aug. 1-2: 35<sup>th</sup> Tenn. Brass Band, duty permitting. Benefit for Central Hospital.

Aug. 3: Ali Bama, magician, back by popular demand. Tickets 25 cents.

Aug. 4: Comedy – Pappy Gets a Furlough, with Rydon Roughshod as Pappy, Shirley Yewgest as Cindy, and E.C. Throttlestop as Major Seventh. Gentlemen 50 cents, ladies and servants 25 cents.

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**TO THE EDITOR:** I recently had the pleasure of seeing a fine performance of “Scoutin’ About” at the Concert Hall. Mike McSlab was wonderful as The Scout. His rich, baritone voice is amazing, especially when one considers that he sings without four front teeth. It’s a shame that the military won’t take him. With such a rich voice, he would make a splendid artillery officer. Rose Quartz looked so fine in her costumes that theater-goers would hardly know there is a war on, what with how the costumers used the burlap. The local theater troupe is better than any this side of the Ohio River, I am sure.

Most Sincerely, Eulalie McKechnie Shinn

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**DISPATCH FROM ORGEON**

The following dispatch from our correspondent just came in from Oregon:

July 4, 1863: A detachment of Confederate Army of Northern Oregon troops led by Major A.J. Reed was forced to withdraw north of the state capital at Brooks Station by a detachment of the Army of the Willamette, personally led by Col. John Leaton today, after three days of fighting.

The two forces met twice on July 2<sup>nd</sup>, and twice on July 3<sup>rd</sup> on a grassy plain adjacent to Brooks Station. The station, with rail access and an iron works, would have been a perfect staging area for an assault on the state capital, but on the anniversary of our country's independence, the two detachments fought until a truce was declared after the Confederates sought a parley. The rebels claimed that they only sought water, and after the parley the two sides withdrew from the battlefield with no further bloodshed.

Heavy casualties had been inflicted on both forces. Unconfirmed sources later placed the rebel force on a course to the northwest, perhaps marching to the port of Astoria, or maybe Fort Stevens on the Columbia River.

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