



The Bugle Call for January 2022



The Bugle Call is the Official
Publication of the North-
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John Hartman Editor

On the Cover:

The Siege of Port Hudson, May 21-July 9, 1863, occurred when 30,000 Union troops surrounded the Mississippi River town of Port Hudson, Louisiana. This attack, in cooperation with the attack on Vicksburg, was intended to take the Mississippi River away from the Confederates. The 6,500 Confederate soldiers defending the town were able to hold off the Union offensive for 48 days. The Confederate troops surrendered once Vicksburg had fallen. Some 5,000 Union men and 700 Confederate soldiers were killed or wounded during the siege.

In This Issue: View From the Chair, Union Column, CSA Column, an editorial, a parade, a piano, a time capsule, a free seminar, mail call, dates for January, Oregon in the War part II, the book review, and other cool stuff.

The View From the Chair

Good day everyone,

I would like to greet you all as the new Chair of our club, and wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New year, or Hanukkah, your holiday celebration of choice, this December.

As your new chair I would like to thank you for your support and your votes in the election, and would like to take a moment to outline a few things I'm hoping to achieve and see happen within our club.

I want to continue to be transparent and include the membership where I can in, order to build the community up stronger so that we can help each other, our organization, and our new recruits.

I and vice-chair will also be focusing on educational displays and would like to offer different presentations at our events. So if you have a topic that you are knowledgeable on and would like to share, please feel free to reach out to us so we can get it on the schedule during our upcoming events.

We would like to remain active in the community and school presentations are a good way to reach out to the next generation. If you are available please reach out to Heidi Davis to volunteer

your services. She will notify you of requests in your area.

We will need all our members on board in order to make a strong recovery post pandemic. I want to see us be profitable this year, so we can cover our expenses and get some money back in the bank, so that our organization and hobby may continue to serve our community. I know it's an unusual time, and fear abounds, but we need to be a unified group working to keep our hobby alive and our events lively. Please do your part to help us. Board/unit reps come to the meetings, members turn in your paperwork and pay your dues, come to our events, engage with the public, help us advertise by sharing the event schedule with your family and friends or the Facebook posts on your own timelines. Word of mouth and sharing posts costs nothing, and will help increase our public attendance and recruits.

Also, be on the lookout. I'll be posting some things on Facebook and in The Bugle Call to crowd source info throughout my time as chair, in order to poll you the membership, or gather information to help everyone.

Thank you for your time and support.

Ashley Wendel
Chair, NCWC

The Union Column

by Colonel John Leaton

Greeting Fellow Reenactors,

I hope everyone had a wonderful Christmas, and of course we shall ring in 2022 in a wink of an eye. Today, we find ourselves waiting for a new season to begin in the spring, but for some of us waiting is not an option. We must be prepared; we must continue to plan & reach out. Some of us may even practice what we already know, improve our skills & knowledge while we wait.

It is the knowledge portion that I would like to address in this writing. I'll be honest; I'm a movie man myself, never been an avid reader, but I do enjoy a good book. Having said that, if you are looking to expand your knowledge of the times we represent I have found a few books that might be just the ticket. I'm providing a list of the top

10 Civil War related books of 2020. Go ahead pick one out & let me know what you have learned.

- 1) The Lincoln Conspiracy by Brad Meltzer & Josh Mensch
- 2) Every Drop of Blood by Edward Achorn
- 3) The Three Cornered War by Megan Kate Nelson
- 4) Congress at War by Fergus M. Bordewich
- 5) It Wasn't About Slavery by Samuel W. Mitcham Jr.
- 6) Union: The Struggle to Forge the Story of United States by Colin Woodard
- 7) The Problem with Lincoln by Thomas J. DiLorenzo
- 8) The Cornfield: Antietam's Bloody Turning Point by David A. Welker
- 9) What Really Happened: The Lincoln Assassination by Robert J. Hutchinson
- 10) When It Was Grand: The Radical Republican History of the Civil War by LeeAnna Keith

Regards, Colonel John Leaton
Commander, Army of the Willamette

The Confederate Column

By Colonel Matt Bishop is on Holiday Break

The No-Frills Editorial

As I write this I am four days past the NCWC's participation in the Springfield Christmas Parade. When I received the information about our participation, I mentioned to my wife that it would be fifty years to the day from the last time I had marched in it, as a seventeen-year-old high school drum major. She thought it sounded like fun for me, and urged me to attend, so I got out my uniform, NCO dress sash and new white gloves, tossed the bugle in the truck, and drove north.

I remembered the parade as a straight shot down Main from 28th, but knew the route had changed several years ago.

That was an understatement.

This time the parade started at 25th and Olympic, went 30 blocks to Main, then another 25 blocks down Main to Pioneer Parkway, turned, and halted a couple of blocks later.

Along the way I discovered that marching a parade when one is sixty-seven is much different than marching at seventeen, but I marched to the finish.

An hour later, I headed back home after staggering into a Starbucks for a tall Pike with an extra shot of espresso to keep me awake for two hours.

I shall try to get in better shape for next year's parade. The NCWC will have a bigger contingent, and I would like to march it again.

Besides, I can always ride in back of the truck!

In the meantime, keep your heads down out there!

No Board Meeting in Dec.

The Board Meeting summary will return next month.

Tentative Event Dates 2022

Cheadle Lake in Lebanon, May, TBA

Oakland Living History, June, TBA

Powerland, July 2-3-4

Clatsop Landing, Sept. 3-4-5

Colton, or TBA, Sept. 17-18

Albany Veterans Day Parade, Nov. 11

Civil War Dates in January

Jan. 1 Lincoln signs Emancipation Proclamation 1863

Jan 2 Battle of Stones River, TN, 1863

Jan 8 James Longstreet, CSA, born 1821

Jan 9 Mississippi secedes 1861

Jan 10 Florida secedes 1861

Jan 13 Admiral Porter attacks Fort Fisher 1865

Jan 16 Gen. Henry Halleck, US, born 1815

Jan 19 Gen. Robert E. Lee, CSA, born 1807, Georgia secedes 1861, Battle of Mill Springs 1862

Jan 21 Gen. John C. Fremont, US, born 1813, Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, CSA, born 1824

Jan 26 Louisiana secedes, 1861, Hooker takes command of US forces, 1863

Jan 28 Gen. George Pickett, CSA, born 1825

Membership Renewal Time

It's the most wonderful time of the year, as Andy Williams used to sing. What about? It's time to

renew your NCWC membership. Membership cost remains \$25 for an individual, or \$50 for a family. Renewing your membership is as easy as using the wonderfully convenient app on the NCWC webpage, or you can contact the membership coordinator, Kristi McKenzie. Start the New Year off right by renewing your membership.

NCWC in Christmas Parade

The NCWC had an actual event for the first time in two years when twenty-one of its members marched in the 2021 Springfield Christmas Parade on December 4th.

Participation in the event was organized quickly on December 1st by new NCWC Chair Capt. Ashley Wendel and Lt. Jake Winkleman of the 1st Minn. Members from both armies and the civilian alliance gathered on Saturday the 4th and marched fifty-five blocks in the parade, called "The Oldest and Coldest" in Oregon, under cloudy, but dry skies. Lt. Winkleman provided a beautifully restored 1950 Chevrolet flatbed truck with hay bales to accommodate members who wished to ride, and the rest of the participants marched in front and along its sides.

From time to time the Federal battalion bugler would play the quickstep, "You're in the Army Now," and sometimes "Recall," "Forward March," and even "Water Horses," for the amusement of the crowd of thousands of people who lined the streets of Springfield. Hundreds of small children called out, "Merry Christmas," to the NCWC contingent, which got to metaphorically show the flag to more people in one day than it had for quite some time.

The civilian ladies who marched behind the truck got many favorable comments from the crowd for their period hoop skirts, and children in the crowd often thought that a Disney character like Cinderella was marching in the unit.

At the end of the parade all the NCWC members managed to get into the back of Lt. Winkleman's truck, and he returned the tired marchers to the starting point.

General consensus among the NCWC contingent was that the effort was well worth it, and that next year with additional advanced notification, we can have an even bigger turnout.

Grant's Pi-anna Found

According to Dr. Curt Fields, Jr., the nation's foremost living history presenter of General Ulysses S. Grant, a unique piece of history has been found: the piano played by U.S. Army officers in a farmhouse that Grant stayed in while chasing Robert E. Lee's army on its retreat to Appomattox Court House.

On April 8th, 1865, Grant and some of his officers stayed at a farmer's house for the night near Farmville, Virginia. Grant was upstairs suffering from a migraine headache with his feet in a hot tub of water, and mustard plasters on his head and wrists.

On the ground floor several of his officers were busy pounding the keys of what they called the farmer's "pi-anna," and singing their favorite tunes. Grant's aide asked him if the aide should tell them to stop, but Grant told him to let them have their fun.

That very same piano has been found in Virginia at an unspecified site, according to Civil War history buffs and Grant fans Ron and Kathy Winston. The piano is out of tune, and the curator of its current address is not sure whether it should receive the physical stress of being tuned.

Dr. Fields shared this information on December 3rd to participants of one of his popular "Friday's With Grant" presentations moderated by Mike Movius of the Civil War Roundtable Congress.

Dr. Fields hopes that because the piano is tied to General Grant and the events leading to the end of the Civil War, that it would be displayed in a place of honor at the Smithsonian Museum of American History in Washington, D.C.

CSA Time Capsule Located

This article is edited from a Dec. 17 feature by the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Crews working to remove the pedestal where a statue of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee towered over Richmond for more than a century believe they've found a time capsule that was buried there in 1887.

The massive bronze equestrian statue of Lee, erected in 1890, was taken down in September, more than a year after Gov. Ralph Northam

ordered its removal after protests over racism and police brutality erupted across the country — including in Richmond — following the police killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis. The day after the statue was removed, work crews spent more than 12 hours searching for the time capsule in the 40-foot (12-meter) tall pedestal, but were unable to locate it.

On Friday, Northam announced that crews found the top of a square box embedded in a 2,000-pound granite block. It was located approximately 20 feet off the ground in the main section of the pedestal, not in its base. Workers who searched for it in September believed it was tucked inside or under a cornerstone of the pedestal.



(Michael Spence, superintendent for Team Henry construction, looks over a time capsule that was placed in 1887 in the pedestal that once held the statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee in Richmond, Va.)

Northam said in a news release that the stone must be removed and lowered to the ground before historic preservation teams are able to confirm whether it is the time capsule.

“It looks like it is (the time capsule),” said Clark Mercer, Northam’s chief of staff. “We’re hoping it hasn’t been damaged by water over the last 100-plus years.” A newspaper article from 1887 suggests the capsule contains Civil War memorabilia and a “picture of Lincoln lying in his coffin,” although historians believe it’s doubtful the picture is an actual photograph, which would be rare and valuable. Records from the Library of Virginia suggest that 37 Richmond residents, organizations and businesses contributed about 60 objects to the

capsule, many of which are believed to be related to the Confederacy.

If workers confirm the box is the time capsule, it will be transported to the state Department of Historic Resources to be opened using best practices for historic preservation to maintain the integrity of the artifacts.

The Lee statue was one of five Confederate tributes along Richmond’s Monument Avenue and the only one that belonged to the state. The four city-owned statues were taken down in 2020, but the Lee statue removal was blocked by two lawsuits until a ruling from the Supreme Court of Virginia in September cleared the way for it to be taken down.

Northam announced earlier this month that the enormous pedestal would be removed, a reversal from September, when the governor said the pedestal would stay in place so its future could be determined by a community-driven effort to reimagine Monument Avenue.

Time Capsule Opened

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — A rust-colored 1875 almanac, a cloth envelope and a silver coin were found Wednesday (Dec. 22) in a time capsule that lay hidden beneath a towering statue of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee in Virginia for more than 130 years.

As intriguing as the water-damaged items were, they’re not what many were expecting to see after state conservators spent five hours gingerly prying the time capsule open. Even the mortar-encrusted lead box was a bit of a surprise.

Historical records led many to believe the capsule held dozens of objects related to the Confederacy as well as a picture of deceased President Abraham Lincoln. But in just a few minutes, its contents were revealed and the items were few.

There were three books total. Besides the almanac, there was a tattered book with a pink cover that appeared to be an edition of “The Huguenot Lovers: A Tale of the Old Dominion” by Collinson Pierrepont Edwards Burgwyn. He was a city of Richmond civil engineer who worked on the plans for Monument Avenue, where the Lee statue had stood.

There also appeared to be a pamphlet of some kind that made reference to water power facilities for the city of Manchester, a community south of Richmond.

Devon Henry, the contractor who took down the Lee statue and is continuing to work on the removal of the pedestal in Richmond, said there could be a second time capsule that's yet to be found.

"I'm as intrigued as everyone," he said, as conservators worked to open the capsule. "It was a huge relief to find it. Secondly, we need to see if it's what we are looking for."

The day after the Lee statue was removed in September, work crews spent more than 12 hours searching for the time capsule in the base of the 40-foot-tall pedestal but were unable to locate it. A time capsule was eventually found on Friday, embedded 20 feet high in the pedestal.

Henry said his work crew is still being extra careful given that the container opened Wednesday doesn't match the description of the time capsule they were expecting.

A newspaper article from 1887 — the year a time capsule was embedded in the pedestal -- suggested that the capsule contains Civil War memorabilia and a "picture of Lincoln lying in his coffin." Records from the Library of Virginia also suggested that 37 Richmond residents, organizations and businesses contributed about 60 objects to the capsule, many of which are believed to be related to the Confederacy.

That time capsule was believed to be a copper box measuring 14-by-14-by-8 inches, larger than the lead box pulled from the pedestal last week. Besides there being far fewer objects, the capsule removed Friday measured 4-by-8-by-11.5 inches and was made of lead.

"We were really surprised to find something lead," said Julie Langan, the director of the state's Department of Historic Resources.

The team at the state Department of Historical Resources will catalog the artifacts and expects to have more details on their makeup and their possible origins in a few days. The books will be put in a freezer to avoid mold and the silver coin, which started to tarnish when the box was open, will be kept in a dry place to limit deterioration.

Time Capsule Search, Cont.

By Bruce Young

Published: Dec. 23, 2021, at 1:10 PM PST

LEXINGTON, Va. (WDBJ) - Experts Wednesday opened a time capsule from the 1880s that was found under the Robert E. Lee statue removed from Monument Avenue in Richmond. The time capsule authorities expected to find in the pedestal was nothing like the one opened Wednesday by conservators in Richmond. Newspapers in 1887, when the monument was built, described a large copper box with a number of items in it. This time capsule was made of lead, and held nothing like the objects described by the papers.

Rather, it seems to have been put there by the men who built the pedestal.

"It's an interesting idea that the first of these capsules, the only one to be found, the first to be found, but not recorded in other records, is the workers'," said Eric Wilson, Executive Director of the Rockbridge Historical Society. "So the workers produced this, and what they put in there has nothing to do with Lee."

The fate of the larger capsule described in old newspapers remains a mystery.

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Oregon in the Civil War II

Most material is taken from *Hidden History of Civil War Oregon*, by Randol B. Fletcher, 2011.

In 1861, Colonel George Wright requested permission from Oregon Governor John Whitaker to form a cavalry company in the state, as Wright was commander of the District of Oregon that included the Washington Territory. Wright was motivated by the fact that there were a total of 700 soldiers and 19 officers in the Pacific Northwest at a time when there were often battles with Native Americans. Some volunteers joined up, asked to provide their own horse, but were later discharged when the organization failed before Wright was transferred to California. Lieutenant Colonel Albemarle Cady replaced Wright late in 1861 as United States Army regular troops were returned east for the Civil War. To replace those troops, Wright sent volunteers from

California to protect Oregon from attacks by Native Americans.

In response, Governor Whitaker then commissioned Thomas R. Cornelius in November 1861 as colonel and ordered him to raise ten companies of cavalry troops. Cornelius was a veteran of the Cayuse War, and a Republican from Missouri, so he appealed to both the Union and Confederate factions in the state.

The 1st Oregon Cavalry was assigned to escort immigrants on the Oregon Trail and protect miners in Eastern Oregon. They fought a number of skirmishes with Native Americans, but suffered just ten battle deaths, including one scout from the Warm Springs Tribe. The men in the 1st Oregon were paid \$13 a month, plus a bounty of \$100 and 160 acres of land at the end of three years' service. This was a pretty good wage, but a man in Portland or Oregon City could make much more in a variety of jobs, so the 1st Oregon took a while to fill up the ten companies.

A gold strike in Eastern Oregon in 1862 led to 10,000 mining claims being filed that year. Desertion became a problem in the 1st Oregon. When fortune-hunting deserters were caught, punishment varied. Some merely had their heads shaved, some got six months of hard labor chained to a twelve-pound ball. A few repeat offenders got the ultimate penalty: death by firing squad. In all but one case, the executions were stayed, and the men were pardoned.

The only soldier executed on the Pacific Coast in the Civil War was Private Francis Ely, who not only deserted the 1st Oregon, but took his horse with him. He had enlisted in Jacksonville. Convicted of desertion and being a horse thief, in a court martial at Fort Walla Walla, he stood before a firing squad and took a volley into his chest. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Fort Walla Walla Military Cemetery.

When Republicans took the 1862 election in Oregon, pro-southern Democrats were driven underground. There were rumors of hidden caches of weapons, and a move by the shadowy Knights of the Golden Circle trying to form an independent republic on the Pacific Coast. Former Territorial Governor Joe Lane was unfairly implicated in the plots.



Colonel Thomas Cornelius

With the 1st Oregon Cav patrolling the gold fields and reservations, the main cities of Oregon had almost no military protection. Governor Addison Gibbs obtained permission to form the 1st Oregon Volunteer Infantry regiment.

The 1st Oregon Volunteer Infantry was formed in November 1864, with ten one-hundred-man companies. Captain George B. Currey of the Oregon cavalry was promoted to colonel and appointed as the commanding officer of the infantry.

The Oregon infantry regiment received \$150 enlistment bonuses upfront. The ten companies wore regulation sky blue wool trousers and dark blue frock coats, and wool kepis with leather bills. They were armed with .58 -caliber muskets.

Currey sent out the companies of the Oregon infantry on extensive patrols, but the mounted Indians simply rode off when they saw the 1st Oregon marching their way.

The regiment reached full strength in June 1865 and was disbanded in 1866.

Despite the rumors of Confederate activity in Oregon, nearly all Rebel activity was limited to an occasional Confederate flag hoisted here or there. When the Oregon infantry got to Fort Hoskins in 1864, they found barrels of flour and salt pork dated 1862. Their life was that of mostly boredom and tedium and lots of winter rain. Their only fatalities were from disease or accidents.

There is no known photograph of Colonel Currey.

Next month: The forts and the regulars.

Free Seminar Offered

Our friend Mike Movius, of the Civil War Roundtable Congress, sent a mailing this week with a link to the newsletter of the Shenandoah University's McCormick Civil War Institute. The institute is offering a free three-part seminar via Zoom on events which occurred during the Late Unpleasantness in the valley. The information is as follows:

Only a Few Weeks Left to Register for MCWI's Second Annual Online January Series

MCWI is running a three-part online series in January 2022. All sessions, which are being conducted by MCWI's director Jonathan A. Noyalas, begin at 7 p.m. EST and are Zoom webinars. Following is the schedule and topics for each session: **Tuesday, Jan. 4:** "Kindred Will All Be Divided": The Eastern Panhandle on the Eve of Civil War"; **Thursday, Jan. 6:** "An Expression of... Helplessness": Sigel, Hunter, and the Lower Valley's Civilians in May 1864"; **Tuesday, Jan. 11:** "That This War May Soon Come to an End": Perspectives on the Meaning of Union Victory in the Shenandoah Valley, Autumn 1864." To register for this series, email jnoyalas01@su.edu. Please include your name, email address, and state of residence. Registration closes on Wednesday, Dec. 29, 2021. The January seminar is being offered for FREE; however, donations are certainly appreciated to help defray costs and support MCWI's efforts. If interested in making a donation, please send a check, payable to "Shenandoah University" with "McCormick CWI" in the memo line, to Prof. Jonathan A. Noyalas, director, Shenandoah University's McCormick Civil War Institute, Davis Hall, Room 115, 1460 University Drive, Winchester, VA 22601.

Mail Call

Our first letter is from a Confederate of unknown rank, Thomas A. Duncan, with the Staunton Hill

Artillery in Bruce's Battery, Wilmington, North Carolina, written on Christmas Day, 1863. Spelling and punctuation are his own.

"Camp Bruce Dec. 25th, 1863 Dear Brother I seat myself this morning to answer yours that came to hand last night. I was glad to here from you and to here that you had got home safe and to here that you found all well. I have not much news to write. Christmas has started in pretty lively. Plenty dinner a plate and both makes each side pretty lively. Collins brought two gallons from Town yesterday and made plenty of egnog. So you know that some of them are pretty limber in the knees. I thought that I would not get drunk untl to morrow as it would not do for all to get tight at once so I take mine out in dinner as have two are cooking. I bought some the other day for one and a half a piece. You know that is cheap for these times. I wish that I could be with you this Christmas so that I could have something good to eat for i Am certainly tired of meat and bread. I know that mama will have sum thing good. I would like to be at home very much this Christmas to see some of the girls. Tell them if you see any that I am in the land of the living and that I would like to be with them but (end first page) my business will not allow me to be with them. They have stopped giving Furlows under all orders to account of the movement of the enemy, so you got off in good time. The Captain Bill Prity, Will, and Morton has gone since your crowd left. I think that I will get of the next time under order & as it is made out for then. Tell them they may look for me betwine this and next Christmas, if I have luck. If you have those shoes made, bring them with you, if not I do not know when, I can get them. If you can't, it wont be worth while to have them made as Thomas Callery has got upper leather and told me to write you to come by Greens and get him as much sole-leather as you could and bring it to him and I am glad to hear that Mama is going to send me a pair of pants by you for I shall need them and every thing else that I could get for you know that yourself. You must bring me something good to eat. Well I must close as I have nothing to write about. Give my love to all the family and tell them to write me

and also to all the pretty gals. I think probably that I may call on some Tar Heels this Christmas. I think the gals that fell in love with the hat will catch the visit I have Christmas gifts for all of you so good bye for the previous year. T. A. Duncan".

Our second letter is from a Federal sergeant, written on December 9th, 1862. Spelling and punctuation are his. The editor suspects that he confuses scurvy with jaundice .

Sgt. Charles Henry Howe, 36th Mass I
Near Fredericksburg, Va.

December 9th 1862

My dear Father & Mother,

Since I last wrote, the company has been on picket on the Rappahannock. We went down Thursday afternoon and everything betokened fair weather. The old city of Fredericksburg was in plain sight and the clocks could be heard to strike very plainly. The evening was beautiful—not a cloud to be seen, and the moon and stars shining in all their splendor. Dogs seem to be numerous in Fredericksburg for their barking and fighting could be heard all night long. Occasionally a loud laugh, cheer or rather yell from the opposite side of the river convinced us that the rebels were not far distant. At length all was quiet. Everyone seemed to have gone to rest but the pickets who stood carefully watching the river and rebel guards lest the skunks should cut up some of their midnight gun games and take us prisoners in the face of our army.

About two o'clock A. M., clouds made their appearance and in half an hour a cold rain began to fall which turned to *snow* sometime in the forenoon. About five o'clock P. M. we started for camp and when we reached it, we were a gay looking set—ice and snow clinging to our clothes and equipments. Our tents, which we fortunately had left standing afforded us but little shelter but not until we had built some roaring fires could we feel comfortable. Soon we were told that a mail had arrived and to my great satisfaction I received father's letters of the 23rd and December 1st. This with a good supper counterbalanced my uncomfortable feeling and (to use a favorite term), I was all *hunk*.

By the way, I have received mother's letter of the 27th [and] also the mittens. Many, many thanks for them both. Mother, I take your letter kindly for well I know your good wishes. I will try to obey them as far as possible. Write often for I *love* to read your letters. I can imagine myself at home listening to your good advices. I wish to heaven I had followed them but let the past be forgotten and we will look to the future for a change. Wait until I get home and we shall see if any has taken place. The postage stamps father sent me are all safe & sound in my portfolio. I could sell them if I chose for six cents apiece owing to the scarcity of them. I think I passed my Thanksgiving almost as pleasantly as you did after all. It was quite a joke on you. I am sorry for it. Never mind. We will spend the *next* together.

What do you think of the [President's] *message* [to Congress]? My opinions is that if the South don't accept of it, they will accept of nothing and we will stay our three years out. But they *will come to terms*—mark my word. That message came from a long head. I think more of Mr. Lincoln that I ever did before and he can be pardoned for his past slowness. He calculated to suit in a measure all parties. Of course all will have to knuckle a little, but for all that, I think all will be satisfied unless it is the damned abolitionists. But it is not for me to comment on it. All I hope is that the loafers up North will shut up their blab about the South's *repenting* their folly and all such nonsense as that. But it's getting dark and I must close. I understand that we have got to move tomorrow but I don't believe it for we had orders a week ago to make ourselves comfortable and we have built any quantity of cabins and are living in fine style. Vegetables are now given us because the jaundice was getting prevalent. We have all we want to eat and more too. I am now tough and rugged and feel as well as I ever did. The only trouble with me is lice. By gracious they are thick. I kill a dozen or so every day. I am going to save their hides and tan them next spring. But no more at present. Write soon and tell me how you all are. Hoping you are enjoying good health, I remain yours affectionately, — Charley

Book Review: *Attack and Die,*

Civil War Military Tactics and the Southern Heritage, by Grady McWhiney and Perry D. Jamieson, 209 pgs. with essay on sources, index, maps and tables, The University of Alabama Press, 1982.

This thin volume has a curious premise: that Confederate soldiers, as descendants of Celtic tribesmen who painted themselves blue and charged the Roman armies, and later, the English armies, were predisposed by their heritage to charge across open fields en masse and yell at the top of their lungs.

To back up their theory, McWhiney (a history professor at T.C.U.) and Jamieson (an officer in U.S. Space Command at Colorado Springs) cite numerous occasions when Confederate infantry in every year of the war were ordered to charge across open ground and attack entrenched Federal positions. This was the preferred method of battle for Confederates, regardless of changes in weaponry (the rifle-musket) and tactics (artillery as support and the use of entrenched defenses.

The two authors make their case by showing many charts and tables comparing Confederate casualties to Federal casualties, and many instances of general officers not understanding that the range and accuracy of the rifle-musket precluded direct frontal assaults, and called for a change of tactics. However, neither the generals nor the private soldiers seemed to want a change in tactics, since they still relished charging the Federal lines accompanied often by fixed bayonets, and always by the Rebel Yell.

I cannot prove otherwise, but I would offer a guess that just as many Union general officers did not learn the same lessons, but the private soldiers who wore blue very early figured out that open ground charges "just don't pay." One can read as many examples written by Confederate privates who reached the same conclusion.

This book does well-document the failure of the Confederate armies to change their tactics, but the idea of their Southern Heritage being a reason for slow learning does not convince this reader.

Attack and Die now costs twenty-five dollars new in paperback. I found a used copy for seven dollars, and wonder if I overpaid.

The Chattanooga Gazette

James Rogers Editor

John Hartman Correspondent

December 22, 1863

The Current Situation

The citizens of Chattanooga – those who remain – are safe under the flag of the United States again. Both the Army of the Cumberland and Bragg's Army of Tennessee have gone into winter quarters: The Army of the Cumberland here and around the city, and Bragg's army around Dalton, Georgia. Bragg has been relieved, and we are told that General Hardee is temporarily in command.

The road over Waldens Ridge is impassible, and if it was not, there are too many rebel guerillas and skulkers to risk one's life.

The river is high and dangerous due to the near constant rains.

THE Richmond Whig says that it really looks as if the South might be overrun. On another day it declares that the rebels can only retrieve their misfortunes by imitating the methods adopted by the Yankees in retrieving theirs; and it calls for a truly great General and a great army to be put in the path of General Grant in three weeks. It says again that the rebels would be a race of cowards if they should even contemplate the possibility of ever yielding to a foe so contemptible, so cruel, so loathed and abhorred as the Yankees; and if they are the race they have believed themselves to be they will not give way to despondency, but nerve themselves for a fiercer struggle and more costly sacrifices. In fact, they will die in the last ditch.

GENERAL MEADE has demanded that a court of inquiry shall be held in reference to his late movements; and it is said that the result of this inquiry will decide the question as to his removal.

Deserters from the rebel lines state that a large number of soldiers in the Southern armies will take advantage of the amnesty offered in the President's Proclamation, as soon as they can become acquainted with its propositions. The Richmond Sentinel, speaking of this amnesty, regards it as intended to make capital in Europe.

Furloughs are at present being freely given both to the officers and men of the Army of the Potomac. The British schooner Maria Alberta was captured, on the 27th of November, while attempting to run the blockade into Bay Port, by the schooner Two Sisters. She had cleared from Havana for Matamoros.

JEFF DAVIS has just been denounced in the rebel Congress as the author of the late defeat at Chattanooga.

General LONGSTREET in his retreat from Knoxville lost four thousand prisoners and nearly all his cannon and trains.

The President writes a letter to General GRANT, congratulating him in the following terms:

"MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT,—Understanding that your lodgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you, and all under your command, my more than thanks—my profoundest gratitude—for the skill, courage, and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all!

A. LINCOLN."

JOHN MORGAN, the guerrilla, when last seen was in a buggy with a female making for Dixie, and closely pursued by Federal detectives.

Within the last three weeks nearly three hundred men have died of wounds or disease in the Chattanooga hospitals.

Rebel guerrillas have been collecting in considerable force along the banks of the Mississippi, and especially at the mouth of Red River. Their purpose seems to have been to capture steamers, and with them cross the river to reinforce General BRAGG. We very much fear that they come to the rescue rather late in the day.

Guerrillas also are reported as very active between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

LOCAL INTEREST

The loyal remaining citizens of Chattanooga and its immediate area are faced with many privations due to the recent hostilities. The Federal armies, led by General Grant, are graciously issuing rations to loyal citizens of the city.

The city of Chattanooga is now a vast army depot, as Market and Fourth streets are extended with sutler tents to nearly the river bank at the foot of Lookout.

In Knoxville Burnside holds the city. Longstreet's Corps has gone to ground northeast of the city at Strawberry Plains. Federal troops of Granger's IV Corps are positioned between Longstreet and the city. Snows blanket the area, and soldiers of both sides are hungry and cold.

TAKEN UP AND JAILED

On Dec. 19th, Mr. Eustace McGonnigal, for creating a public disturbance, inciting a riot, and

excessive flatulence. To appear before Judge Lindahl on the 22nd.

TAKEN UP AND JAILED

On Dec. 19th, Mr. Winton Dunit, for selling fraudulent Confederate treasury bonds and poor quality printing. To appear before Judge Lindahl on the 22nd.

TAKEN UP AND JAILED

On Dec. 19th, Mr. Cord U. Roy, for being drunk and disorderly. To appear before Judge Lindahl on the 22nd.

DISPATCH FROM FOSTER

TAZEWELL, TENN. DEC. 17TH

To Maj. Gen. Henry Halleck, General-in-Chief: Longstreet is in full retreat up the valley. Your orders about following with cavalry shall be mailed out. My division of cavalry attacked the enemy's cavalry in one of the passes on Clinch Mt. yesterday afternoon, pushing them vigorously. Couriers from Knoxville arrived late last night. The road is clear. Sherman arrived yesterday.

J.G. Foster Major General.

AT THE CONCERT HALL

Dec. 22: Third Brigade Brass Band

Dec. 23: The Nashville Cats

Dec. 26-27-28: Miss Eunice Burns performing arias and light airs.

Dec. 29: Paddy and the Cakes

Pastor MacPherson, of the Chattanooga Presbyterian Church, had to be revived by Doctor Varney after being found passed out in front of the church privy. Discovered by Constable Bob White on his morning rounds yesterday, the clergyman was found unconscious, revived and found unharmed. He had opened the door to the privy shortly after dawn and had been assailed by a large owl which had taken shelter in the comfort station during the night. The pastor, suddenly startled, thought he was being attacked by some flying emissary from Hades, and fell back unconscious, until revived by Constable White. A search found no sign of the owl.

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and John Hartman Correspondent
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