



The Bugle Call for March 2022



The Official Publication of
the Northwest Civil War
Council

John Hartman Editor

On the Cover: the railroad crossing at Corinth, Mississippi. The control of this strategic junction was what the Battle of Shiloh was all about. The siege of Corinth (also known as the first Battle of Corinth) was a Civil War engagement lasting from April 29 to May 30, 1862, in Corinth, Mississippi. A collection of Union forces under the overall command of Major General Henry Halleck engaged in a month-long, nineteen mile march to the town, whose Confederate occupants were commanded by General P.G.T. Beauregard. The siege resulted in the capture of the town by Federal forces. Beauregard got the Confederate force evacuated by rail before the Federals even suspected.

In This Issue: View From the Chair, the Union Column, the Confederate Column, the No-Frills Editorial, Board Meeting Summary, Lost Gold, Civil War Movies, Mail Call, Book Review, and other cool stuff.

The View From the Chair

Good day everyone,

As February concludes I'm left with a couple thoughts. Life is busy, the last two years is no exception, and the last 2 months have been a blur of activity for me. I've also been reminded this week that time moves on.... when we see each other again it will have been two seasons/years without a large event. And I fear our numbers will be small- some units may not rejoin us; others may struggle to recover. I know some of us have gotten together for smaller events during this down time, which is fantastic! So I hold onto hope.....hope that as Spring approaches more people will start getting active again, and hope that we will get events this year.

I'm encouraged: a group of wonderful ladies are meeting to make a quilt to do a raffle with and they hope to do more get togethers. The call has gone out for volunteers for school demos, and people are signing up to share their love of history with young minds. The Union battalion is holding a commanders meeting in March. I'm sure the Confederates and civilians are also organizing in similar fashion too, and new ideas for

battlefield props are being brought forward, discussed, and experimented with. All of this builds excitement for me: it's all signs that the members within our organization are getting ready for the new season, and that they too are looking forward to a fresh start. But it's going to take all of us. We all belong to separate smaller units, but we all have a part in the NCWC as well. It's going to take all of us working together to put on our events to ensure safety, provide direction, and to create a unique learning environment for our public guests. So please keep this momentum growing, excitement is contagious. Get your memberships turned in, meet with your clubs and hold drills and or socials, shake the rust off, refresh your minds with historical information, and or improve your impressions, because if we are ready and excited to have an event, the public will also sense our enthusiasm and be eager to learn and participate. I look forward to continuing to work with you, as we prepare for events. Hoping to see all of you at an event: living camp life, thru the smoke on the field of battle, and or enjoying food and company around the campfire again soon.

Sincerely,
Ashley Wendel
Chair, NCWC "

The Union Column

Greetings,

I'll be having a Union Battalion & Unit Officers Meeting on Saturday March 12th at the Country Cottage in Woodburn beginning at 11am. We will meet in one of the conference rooms.

To All Reenactors: It is time, please enlist with the NCWC and your units. We are set to actually have a season this year, let's get ready.

Safety Tests: Just a reminder that we will all need a valid safety test to be on the battlefield.

Covid & Governor Brown: As I type this I understand the Mask Mandate will be repealed on March 19th, and the declared State of Emergency will be done April 1st.

The 1st Minnesota is looking at hosting a Reenactors garage sale prior to our first event in the Salem area. Standby for details.

Regards, Colonel John Leaton
Army of the Willamette

The Confederate Column

Is still celebrating Presidents Day, and will return later.

The No-Frills Editorial

Another month in winter quarters has drawn to a close. The pontoons have been put away at our house, and things are subtly different. The primroses are all blooming, and we have a variety of birds in the yard. Robins, a Steller's jay, some chickadees, and even a meadowlark are passing through. The days are longer, if not warmer. The local yearling deer are ready to sprout antlers, and the older bucks are ready to shed theirs.

We are another month closer to Cheadle Lake, and the Omicron variant is possibly on its downward spiral. Let us hope so.

The fans of the old Brooklyn Dodgers used to say, "Wait til next year!" Finally, in 1955 the Dodgers won the World Series, and the Brooklyn newspaper headline was: "This is Next Year!"

In a slight way, I can identify with that headline. No reenactments in 2020. No reenactments in 2021. Now it's a new year, and maybe our headline will be different. I am biding my time, adjusting my accoutrements, as Daffy Duck would say, and confident that this year will be different.

Today I caught myself mentally hearing a tent stake get pounded, and heard a violin and banjo playing "Tenting Tonight." I firmly believe that I will be hearing that in reality in just a few months.

In the meantime, keep your heads down out there.

Board Meeting Summary

The regular monthly NCWC board meeting was held February 17th at the Country Cottage restaurant in Woodburn. The meeting was called to order at 7:00 and a quorum was established. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as presented.

The treasurer's report was approved as presented. \$773 was received, and \$90 paid out. All accounts balance.

Event planning for the year is proceeding. The Oakland living history event still does not have a definite date and will be either the second or third weekend in June. Powerland is looking forward to seeing us again.

Equine Safety & Welfare Committee: testing will take place in March.

Rules Committee: no report.

Budget & Finance Comm: No report.

Membership Comm: Kristi McKenzie reports that we now have 99 members registered.

Public Relations: Annabelle Larsen reports that Brad Whitworth has offered to provide articles for the public page. Shawn Strutton has not done any updates to the webpage this month. If members have requests for updates, he asks that you reach him by texts or the Facebook page.

Education Committee: Heidi Davis reports that the NCEWC is receiving requests by teachers for classroom presentations. Volunteers are needed to honor these many requests.

Video Productions: no report

Special Effects: No report

Battalion Commander reports:

Civilian Commander Debbie Martin reports that Linda Larsen is organizing a fundraiser by getting interested civilian members to sew a "soldier's quilt," to be raffled off at a later date. The first meeting to sew quilt blocks will be in Aloha on February 26th. Check the Facebook page for details. No pets and no small children for this one.

Artillery: no report.

CSA Col. Bishop: holding monthly meeting of commanders.

Union Col. Leaton: reports that things are moving along for the Linn-Benton CC presentations, and expects to get a syllabus soon. A new site has to be found due to concerns by L-B's security officer. A meeting of Union officers is scheduled for March 12th.

Unit Reports: none.

Unfinished/Old Business: Club emails should now be updated, but any changes can be sent to Shawn Strutton. Text him at 541-401-2412.

Royann Lund has volunteered to be sutler coordinator.

The two new computers have been received and will be issued to the membership coordinator and the treasurer.

New Business: The NCWC officially welcomes our new secretary, Britney Reed!

Powerland has us on the calendar, and is looking forward to seeing us again. We are looking for a new coordinator for that event. Please contact Ashley Wendel, at awshiloh1862@aol.com.

Major Stoll has a proposal for building breast-works on the battlefield, and explained it with an illustration. The board voted to approve an expenditure of \$100 Yankee dollars to build prototypes.

The NCWC needs to explore fundraising activities for residual streams of income.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:56 p.m. The next meeting will be Thursday, March 17th.

Membership Time!

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, it is that happy time again! Membership for 2022 is due, and you can sign up on the NCWC website's convenient membership app. Just go to "membership," and click either single membership at \$25, or family membership for \$50, and complete the information as asked. No fuss, no muss. To quote a famous American, "Git 'er done!"

NCWC Event Dates 2022

Cheadle Lake in Lebanon, May 20-22

Friday will be a school day. Be prepared.

Oakland Living History, June 11-12 or 18-19

Powerland, July 2-3-4

Clatsop Landing, Sept. 3-4-5

Colton, Sept. 17-18 tentative

Albany Veterans Day Parade, Nov. 11

WCWA Events

School of Soldier April 23 - 24

Officially at a new location

Questions about Site call Rich at 509-910-4638, about

activities, contact Shane C, Col Beard.

Battle of Cheney WA, May 28-30

Battle at Fulbright Park, June 18- 19

Battle of Chehalis River, July 16- 17

Woodland Tactical- \$20 per person,

Battle for Zumstein Farm Aug27-28, 41316 NE 12th Ave. Woodland, WA

New Address for Us!

You may reach The Bugle Call at our new 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.

Fun Dates in March

4 – Gen. John Buford, US, born 1826

Lincoln inaugurated 16th Pres. 1861

Lincoln's 2nd Inauguration 1865

6 - Gen. Phil Sheridan, US, born 1831

7 – Battle of Pea Ridge 1862

9 – Battle of USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia* 1862

12 – Red River Campaign begins 1864

U.S. Grant promoted to command all Union forces 1864

16 – Territory of Arizona secedes 1861

17 – Gen. Patrick Cleburne, CSA, born 1828

Mobile Campaign begins 1865

22 – Gen. Braxton Bragg, CSA, born 1817

28 – Gen. Wade Hampton, CSA, born 1818

29 – Appomattox Campaign begins 1865

Volunteer Presenters Needed!

Heidi Davis, the NCWC Education Committee chair, is in great need of presenters for educational presentations in schools. Oregon students usually take U.S. history in grades 8 and 11, but instructors at any grade level can request presentations. If you can do a presentation for impressionable young potential NCWC members, contact Heidi at the NCWC education address, nwcwc.education@gmail.com, or through Facebook messenger.

One of Francis Scott Key's grandsons, Billings Steele, who lived near Annapolis, Maryland, crossed the Potomac to join Mosby's Rangers at the age of sixteen.

Lost Soldier's Gold

The majority of this article was written by Finn J.D. John, Dec. 12, 2021, and has been previously printed.

Early in the summer of 1853, deep in the Coquille Mountains of what's now Douglas County, six members of the U.S. Army were trudging dispiritedly through a trackless wilderness.

The wilderness wasn't totally trackless, though, because that's what the soldiers were there to do: scout a route through the mountains, from Fort Orford (near present-day Port Orford) to Jacksonville.

The problem was, they were lost. The track they were scouting wasn't going anywhere until they figured out how to get un-lost. And they were almost out of supplies, so if that didn't happen soon, they'd all starve to death.

As evening approached, Lieutenant George Stoneman called a halt. "We may as well camp here for the night," he said.

So the men set about making their camp. Private Manley Martin was sent down to the creek for water while the others -- Sergeant Mann and Privates McKenna, Schlick, and Schnedicker -- set about the usual tasks: fire, bivouacs, etc.



The Westfork Bridge, an abandoned railroad bridge built to carry logging locomotives across Cow Creek, as it appeared in 2010.

Down at the creek, Private Martin was filling the canteens when he saw a glint of yellow in a rock in the streambed. Drawing his saber, he used it to pry the rock loose, and then he picked it up. It

was white, with a streak of yellow running through it.

Martin was probably a little disappointed. He probably had hoped the gold gleam came from a nugget in the streambed. The California Gold Rush, which had broken out five years earlier in 1848, was still in full swing, and one of the many bad things about Army life in 1853 was being stationed so close to the diggings, with no opportunity to do anything about it.

It would be good for a joke anyway, he thought, and pocketed the rock and headed back to camp.

"Hey, look at this," he told his comrades when he got there. "I found gold!"

Everyone laughed -- everyone but one fellow soldier, who stared at the rock.

"That really is gold," he said. "That's a piece of decomposed quartz with a gold thread through it. Where did you find that?"

Everyone scrambled to their feet, and the soldiers followed Martin back to the creek where he'd filled the canteens. The soldier who recognized the quartz quickly started scouting uphill and upstream from the spot, and after a time found what he was looking for: the ledge of decomposed quartz, a piece of which had broken off and rolled down into the creek and washed down to where Martin had found it. It looked like the real deal -- a vast fortune in rich gold ore.

Before they moved on the next day, Lieutenant Stoneman had the men blaze four trees in a square centered on their campsite and carve their names into it. That way, they had a chance of finding the place again, after their enlistments came up and they were released from the Army. Deserting or going AWOL wasn't really an option with Stoneman in the know; the lieutenant was a career Army man and a stickler for regulations. He would rise through the ranks and retire as a general, later serving as governor of California.

So the men rode on, hurrying to reach Fort Orford before their supplies ran out, dreaming about the fabulous riches that awaited them after the Army released them.

So goes the origin story for one of Southern Oregon's most famous lost-gold-mine stories: The Lost Soldier Mine.

The soldiers, of course, returned to the field as early as they could, but that wasn't very early. The site was too far into the bush for a weekend trip, so they had to wait until they mustered out of the Army before taking up the search. By the time that happened, all of them had forgotten how to get back to the campsite.

Another soldier, Capt. William Packwood, had also mustered out of the Army at about the same time, intending to join the Gold Rush. Packwood was a good friend of Private Ross McKenna, who told him everything he knew and remembered about the ledge, and it was in Packwood's mind a great deal as he worked on his own claims. But then he hit a worthwhile pocket of gold on one of them, and for several years after that, he was busy enough with his bird-in-the-hand to not have much time to think about the bird-in-the-bush McKenna had told him about.

Years went by. Packwood's claim played out, and he moved to Enchanted Prairie to try his hand at farming. There, one day, he got talking to some prospectors, who said they'd found the soldiers' camp and their blazed trees, but no sign of the ledge.

Intrigued, Packwood set out on the 50-mile trek to the site with a neighbor to try his own luck. Like the prospectors, he found the campsite readily enough; but there was no sign of the ledge.

He and the neighbor hunted for some time, then gave up and headed home to their farms.

That August, Packwood saw a man approaching his cabin. He quickly recognized him: it was his old friend and Army comrade, Manley Martin, whom he hadn't seen since 1853.

Over supper, Martin told Packwood the reason for his visit: He'd heard about Packwood finding the old campsite. The ledge, he said, was not in the campsite; it was several miles away from it. He, Martin, could easily find the ledge, if he could find the campsite; and Packwood knew where the campsite was. Would Packwood like to team up and go make some money?

Yes, Packwood would! But Packwood, unfortunately, had a big mouth, as soldiers often do. So when, in the middle of the two men packing their kit for their journey, a neighbor named Mr. Brown

dropped by and asked what they were up to, Packwood told him.

Brown then begged to be allowed to come along, and Packwood said that was fine, and off went Brown to pack up his own stuff.

This turned out to be a very expensive mistake.

The problem was, it was 1861. Pro-Confederate and pro-Union men had started killing each other in April of that year, and it was now August. Manley Martin was from Kentucky and was a committed Confederate rebel sympathizer; Brown, as it turned out, was a passionate abolitionist and zealous Union man. Packwood had his hands full keeping his two traveling companions from murdering one another. They quarreled and battled all the way to the campsite.

Finally, with what must have been a profound sigh of relief, Packwood brought his belligerent companions into the clearing at the center of the blazed trees, where a skilled woodsman could still plainly discern the five-year-old remnants of the soldiers' encampment.

Martin promptly disappeared into the bush and was gone all day, returning just before dusk. Packwood figured he'd gone to make sure the ledge was still there.

But the following morning, Manley Martin coldly informed his companions that he'd decided not to look for the ledge, and stalked off in the direction of the Rogue River road.

Packwood was unable to persuade him to stay. Plus, he was sick of the constant bickering. So he let him go. Most likely he expected to find the ledge himself anyway -- it could only be within a few dozen yards of the creek, up a steep slope, somewhere upstream from the campsite. Now that he knew it wasn't inside the square of blazed trees, it should be easy to find, right?

But it wasn't.

Finally, out of time and out of patience, Packwood and Brown returned to their farms. And a week or two later, Packwood got a letter from Martin.

Martin wrote that he had, as Packwood and Brown had surmised, gone to the ledge on that day, and taken some samples off of it. But he'd gotten so angry with Brown that he didn't want to share his find with him, so he'd decided to come

back later. But, he added, when he got the ore samples assayed, they turned out not to be as rich as he'd thought they would be -- only \$200 a ton or so. So, he'd decided to skip it.

Whether that was true or not, Packwood never learned. A little later that year, gold was discovered on China Creek out in Eastern Oregon, and Packwood -- who knew from experience the importance of getting to the diggings early -- flew to the scene. There, he staked and worked a fruitful claim and became one of the most prominent citizens of the town of Auburn.

It wasn't until 1914 when, as an old man, William Packwood returned to the scene of the soldiers' lost ledge in the Coquille Mountains.

When he arrived, he found that a forest fire had burned through the canyon, destroying the blazed trees and all the landmarks that he'd noted.

Not that it much mattered; it had, after all, been more than 50 years since he'd last been there. It would have been transformed beyond recognition anyway.

In the end, the ledge went undiscovered. So far as is known, somewhere in the mountains near Cow Creek that ledge still peeps through the topsoil, and many local hunters and fishermen over the years have kept an eye out for it on the off-chance of rediscovering it.

And, if Manley Martin's "\$200 a ton" estimate is correct, it would be a fabulously rich mine. \$200 would buy almost 10 ounces of gold in 1861; today, that amount of gold would fetch about \$15,725 -- per ton. That's about \$400 in every five-gallon bucket of rocks. Which might have been a fair-to-middling prospect, as mines went, during the height of the California Gold Rush; but it's pretty dazzling today.

And what of Lieutenant George Stoneman, who led the original patrol that found the gold?

Stoneman did stay in the Army. At the start of the Civil War Stoneman was in command of Fort Brown, Texas, and refused the order of Maj. Gen. David E. Twiggs, a southern sympathizer, to surrender to the newly established Confederate authorities there, escaping to the north with most of his command. Returning east, he was reassigned to the 1st US Cavalry and promoted to

major on May 9, 1861. By the end of the war he had risen to major general, having commanded III Corps in the Army of the Potomac, then the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, having led a raid during the Chancellorsville Campaign. He then commanded the Cavalry Corps for the Army of the Ohio, got captured on a raid on Andersonville during Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, then after being released in a trade of prisoners, led 4,000 troopers on a raid from Knoxville into Virginia and North Carolina.

(Sources: *Lost Mines and Treasures of the Pacific Northwest* and *Treasure Hunting Northwest*, two books by Ruby El Hult published by Binford & Mort in 1957 and 1971 respectively; *Gold Dust: Stories of Oregon's Mining Years*, a book written and published by Kerby Jackson in 2011)

Mail Call

As always, with both letters spelling and punctuation are their own.

Our first letter is from Henry T. Blanchard, Co. K, 2nd Rhode Island Infantry. Blanchard writes to his parents.

Camp near Falmouth, VA, Mar. 18th 1863

I received your kind and affectionate letters of the 11th last night, and was happy to learn you were well and enjoying good health. My health which when I last wrote was not very good is entirely recovered now and I am getting along finely. The regiment is out on picket duty of 3 days. Capt. Shaw thought I had better stay in camp or else I might catch cold as it was rather stormy when they went out, so I am here alone almost and trying to pass the time away the best I can. Yesterday nearly all day we could hear heavy firing up to the right lines. One rumor is that Gen. Stoneman was out with a brigade of cavalry & flying artillery on a reconnaissance and drove the rebels some 4 or 5 miles. Another rumor is that the 2nd Army Corps. Commanded by Major Gen. Couch, was out on a similar errand and had a small battle with Johnny Rebels. The first is more probable. Last night two Rebel soldiers belonging to the 6th Louisiana Vols. deserted and came across the river, gave themselves up to Lt. Gifford, who brought them into Hd. Qrts. this

morning. They formerly lived in Rhode Island and now say they will take the oath of allegiance. I am glad that the Republicans and Democrats [in Rhode Island] have nominated the men they have, and wish it was in my power to give Hoppin a vote, not because the Democrats have nominated him, but because I think of the two men he is the one will make the best Gov. He is kindly remembered by many soldiers yet for the little present and kind words he gave them while we were in Camp Burnside, but I don't suppose it will make any difference in either of you or me who is Gov. There is one or two of the men in this regt. who have got commissions in the 6th Regt. That is as good as a discharge for I doubt if the regt. ever leaves R.I...

"From your affectionate Son,

"Henry

"P.S. Enclosed is a note to Uncle James. I did not know where to direct it...

"H"

Our second letter comes from an unidentified private in the 12th Georgia Infantry, who had been in the hospital at Staunton, Virginia for several months. His father had written to him to ask him to seek a medical discharge, but the son answered with this letter.

Staunton Hospital, Staunton, Va., March 24th,
1862

Dear Father: Whatever I may say in this letter, I do not wish you, and mother and sisters, to think that I doubt or have any inclination to cast a damper upon your parental and sisterly love towards me. I know that if ever the hearts of parents and sisters yearned after an absent and afflicted son and brother, it is yours; and it would be useless and a waste of time for me to say that, that affection is returned by me, for you all know and feel it. Yet, father, the deep concern you all manifest for me is too great, if I am to judge by your last letter, and also previous ones. I imagine that you all are grieving over my afflictions to such an extent that it has already made all of you low spirited. When you grieve for me and wish for my final return home, grieve first over the

afflictions of our country, and pray for the return of peace and for our independence, and for the moral welfare of those who are now our enemies as well as for our own Southern people. Suppose I should die in the Hospital, would that be anything to the downfall of our country, or more than other fathers, mothers and sisters have had to befall their

[break in the letter]

...be so depressed in spirit, for in my hours of sadness and reflection, when I remember that the dearest ones on earth to me are also in my condition, it only tends to make my case the worse. Then cheer up, and look and pray to God, first for the protection and deliverance of our infant, yet great and powerful country, and then for my safe return home. Oh, father, mother and sisters, you should consider my case in all its bearings and not be blinded by the love and affection you have for me. As freely as I volunteered to fight the battles of my country with the assistance of my companions in arms, so freely do I now volunteer to fight disease and misfortunes, with my physicians and friends to assist me. And if it should please kind Providence to spare me, I can then look back and remember that, without a father to run back and forth after me, I worked my own way among strangers and in a strange country.

You insist that if my physicians offer me a certificate for a discharge, to accept it. In answer to that request, I must say that I cannot, so long as I know that any of them entertain a doubt of my PERMANENT disability. Whenever I go home on a discharge, I must go with a clear conscience. And although I feel my disability, yet, knowing that my physicians are the better judges, my conscience will not allow me to apply for a discharge. If I should come home with a discharge, you will not find me going again to war as a Lieutenant, Sergeant or Corporal, as some have done, for when I am disabled from duty as a private I shall also be unable to fill an officer's place. And besides, it would show that I had got tired of a private's life, and had, from some slight affliction, obtained a discharge, when I really did not need or deserve any.

Then let us be easy and cheerful, for all things are worked by the good Lord for the best, and if I do really deserve a discharge I shall get it.

We are compelled to trust the welfare of our country to the wisdom of the great and just God, and I know that you do it cheerfully. Then, can you not trust MY welfare and life in His hands, when I am as nought to the C.S., our own dear country? – D.

Civil War Movies

By Brad Whitworth for The Bugle Call

Those of you who know me know by now that I'm a movie buff, and since the season is coming up, it's time to get inspired and ready, so clean your rifle, get some popcorn, and enjoy!

You've seen *Gettysburg*, you can quote lines from *Glory*, and you've even survived the long speeches in *Gods and Generals*. And, of course, we've all seen *Gone With the Wind*. So here's a few movies and mini-series you may never have seen, but should consider:

The Horse Soldiers – John Wayne's only full-length Civil War movie. It's also directed by John Ford, and is based on Grierson's Raid of May 1863.

Andersonville (1996) – A story about the infamous Confederate prison. It's also reasonably accurate. A two-night mini-series.

Ride With the Devil (1999) Directed by Ang Lee, is a good representation of guerilla warfare in Missouri. We have members as extras in this movie.

Shenandoah (1965) Jimmy Stewart plays a Virginia farmer trying to keep his family out of the war. This was filmed in Lane County.

Gangs of New York (2002) Directed by Martin Scorsese, this movie shows how unpopular Lincoln and the draft law of 1863 was in New York City.

The General (1926 Silent) Directed by and starring Buster Keaton, this is one of the greatest films of all time. Loosely based on the Great Locomotive Chase of 1862, this was also filmed in Lane County, around Cottage Grove. Keaton did all of his own stunts, and the highlight is when he set fire to an abandoned logging railroad trestle and sent a locomotive crashing off of it.

The Blue and the Gray (1982) A three-episode mini-series. This is a personal favorite.

Civil War 360 from The Smithsonian Channel is a mini-series with three hosts, each with a tie to the Civil War. The first episode, about the Union, is hosted by Ashley Judd. The second episode, about the Confederacy, is hosted by Trace Adkins. The final episode, addressing slavery, is hosted by Dennis Haysbert.

Amazon has several titles, including *Vivandiere*, which has several people from the Washington Civil War Association. I am not going to lie, it's not very good. Showtime has the mini-series *The Good Lord Bird*, about John Brown.

There are over 200 titles with the Civil War as the main storyline or the starting point. YouTube has several for free. You might have to watch a few commercials.

There are also many documentaries, from Ken Burns' *The Civil War*, to History Channel's *Grant*. I would also recommend videos from The American Battlefield Trust, and its chief historian, Gary Adleman.

I encourage you all to check these out, and if you have other suggestions, send them in.

Susie King Taylor, Spunky Gal

Susie King Taylor is known for being the first Black nurse during the American Civil War. Beyond just her aptitude in nursing the wounded of the 1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Taylor was the first Black woman to self-publish her memoirs. She was the author of *Reminiscences of My Life in Camp with the 33rd United States Colored Troops, Late 1st S.C. Volunteers*. She was also an educator to formerly enslaved Black people in the postbellum South and opened various schools in Georgia. Taylor would also be a part of organizing the 67th Corps of the Women's Relief Corps, an off-shoot of the Grand Army of the Republic, in 1886.

Susie King Taylor, born Susan Ann Baker, was the first of nine children born to Raymond and Hagar Ann Reed Baker on August 6, 1848. She was born into slavery on a plantation owned by Valentine Grest on the Isle of Wight in Liberty County, Georgia.

When she was about seven years old, her

grandmother Dolly Reed was allowed by the plantation owner to take Taylor to go live with her in Savannah, Georgia. She moved to her grandmother's house with her younger brother and sister. Taylor's grandmother would send her and her brother to be educated by an "underground education." Under Georgia law, it was illegal for enslaved people to be educated. Taylor and her brother were taught by a friend of Dolly's, a woman known as Mrs. Woodhouse. She was a free woman of color that lived a half mile away from Taylor's house. Mrs. Woodhouse had the students enter one at a time with their books covered to keep from drawing too much attention by the police or the local white population. Taylor attended school with about 25 to 30 children which would last for another two years, at which point, she then found instruction from another free woman of color, Mrs. Mary Beasley, (Savannah's first black nun) who continued to educate Taylor until May 1860. Mrs. Beasley told her grandmother that she had taught Taylor all that she knew and would have to get someone else to continue.

Dolly worked continuously to support the education of her granddaughter. Taylor became friends with a white playmate named Katie O'Connor who attended a local convent. Her new friend agreed to continue to give Taylor lessons if she promised not to tell anyone. After four months, this ended due to O'Connor going into the convent permanently. Lastly, Taylor was educated by the son of their landlord, a boy named James Blouis until he entered the Civil War.

Her education proved paramount. The ability to read and write later gave Susie King Taylor power and protection for people of color both those free and in bondage. As a young child, she wrote passes that would give some amount of security to Black people who were out on the street after the curfew bell was rung at nine o'clock each night. This helped keep the pass holders from being arrested by the watchman and placed in a guardhouse until the fines were paid by their master or guardian in order to release them. She was exposed to propaganda that attempted to paint the Yankees as people who would only further subjugate the Black population. Taylor soon

saw the importance of supporting the Yankees, and in 1862, she got the opportunity to obtain her own freedom.



After the first year of the war, Taylor was sent back to the country to her mother on April 1, 1862. During the battle between the Confederate and Union armies at Fort Pulaski, Taylor, along with her uncle and his family, fled to St. Catherine's Island to seek protection from the Union fleet. After two weeks, they were all transferred to St. Simon's Island.

While on the gunboat during the transfer, she was questioned by the commander of the boat, Captain Whitmore, inquiring where she was from. Susie informed him that she was from Savannah. He then asked her if she could read and write. When he learned that she could, he handed her a notebook and asked her to write her name and where she was from. After being on St. Simon's Island for about three days, Commodore Goldsborough visited her at Gaston Bluff, where they were located. It was at this meeting she was asked to take charge and create a school for the children on the island. She agreed to do so, provided she be given the necessary books for study. She received the books and testaments from the North and began her first school.

At the age of thirteen, Susie King Taylor founded the first free African-American school for children, and became the first African-American woman to teach a free school in Georgia. During the day, Taylor educated more than forty children, and at her night school, adults attended her classes.

During the latter part of August 1862, Captain C. T. Trowbridge came to St. Simon's Island by order

of Maj. Gen. David Hunter, a noted abolitionist. Under his orders all the able men on the island were to be organized into a regiment. General Hunter was aware of the many skirmish events the men on the island had bravely fought and recruited them to join the 1st S. C. Volunteers, which would later be known as the 33rd U.S. Colored Troops. During October 1862, they received orders to evacuate everyone to Beaufort, S.C. All the enlisted men were housed at Camp Saxton, and Susie was enrolled with the army as a laundress. During this time, she married Edward King, a sergeant in Company E. Captain Trowbridge was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1864 and remained with the 33rd Regiment until they mustered out on February 6, 1866.

Throughout their time in the regiment, both Susie and her husband, Sergeant Edward King, continued to expand the education of the soldiers by teaching them how to read and write in their spare time. Although Susie's occupation title was laundress, while on Morris Island, she spent little time doing these duties. Rather, she packed haversacks and cartridge packs for the soldiers to use in combat and carried out orders for the commanders. She is also believed to have been entrusted with rifled muskets by the regiment's officers and rumored to be a dead shot. She was even trusted to engage in active picket line duty, contributing more to the war than education and nursing services.

In her memoirs published in 1902, Taylor shared many of the sickening sights she encountered and how willing she was to help the wounded to alleviate their pain and how she cared for them while serving with the regiment. In a letter to her from Colonel C. T. Trowbridge, the commanding officer of the 33rd regiment, he discussed the fact that she was unable to be placed on a pensioners' role for her actions but was in fact an army nurse. He explained that she was a person who most deserved of this pension, nonetheless.

Susie King freely gave her service to the U.S. Colored Troops for four years and three months and never received any pay. In February 1862, she shared about how she assisted a nurse in the 33rd USCT during the Civil War. A soldier, Edward Davis, had contracted varioloid, a form of smallpox

that happens once a person is vaccinated from the disease. She attended him every day in hopes of aiding his recovery. However, despite the effort and attention, he died. She also helped in treating soldiers for smallpox, having herself been vaccinated for the disease.

After the Civil War ended and Reconstruction began, Susie and her husband Edward King, left the 33rd regiment and returned to Savannah. While Taylor opened a school for African-American children, whom she called the "children of freedom," and an adult night school on South Broad Street, Edward tried to find a job in his trade as a carpenter. However, strong prejudices against the newly freed African Americans prevented Edward from securing a job despite being a skilled carpenter. In September 1866, Edward King died a few months before his child with Susie was born, in a dock accident while he worked as a longshoreman.

Although sources are unclear on how many schools Taylor opened, all state that she eventually closed them, as charter schools for African Americans were established and she could no longer make a living by teaching. Susie put her baby with her mother and took the only job available as a domestic servant to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, a wealthy white family. In 1870, she traveled with the Greens to Boston for the summer, and while there Susie won a prize for her excellent cooking at a fundraiser to build an Episcopal Church.

Taylor again traveled to Boston in 1874 and entered into service for the Thomas Smith family in the Boston Highlands neighborhood. After the death of Mrs. Smith, she next served Mrs. Gorham Gray, of Beacon Street. Taylor remained there until she married Russell L. Taylor in 1879.

During the Reconstruction Era, Taylor became a civil rights activist after witnessing much discrimination in the South, where Jim Crow and the Ku Klux Klan mocked and terrorized African Americans. In her book, Taylor mentions the constant lynching of Blacks and how southern laws were against anyone who was not white.

Toward the end of her life, Taylor sought to provide aid to Afro-Cubans after the end of the Spanish American War. Taylor noticed that Afro-

Cubans were being discriminated against in a similar way to what African Americans faced during Reconstruction. Her history as an educator also fueled her activism as she challenged the Union Daughters of the Confederacy in their campaign to rid any mention of slavery from school curriculums.

Susie King Taylor was part of the organizing of Corps 67 of the Women's Relief Corps in 1886. She held many positions, including guard, secretary, and treasurer. In 1893, she was elected president of Corps 67. In 1896, in response to an order to take a census of all the Union Veterans now residing in Massachusetts, she helped create a complete roster for the veterans of the Civil War which would benefit many of her comrades. Susie King Taylor was specifically a member of the all-Black corps in Boston, the Robert A. Bell Post.

Taylor was buried in 1912 at Boston's Mount Hope Cemetery in the same plot as her husband, Russell L. Taylor (1854–1901). In 2019, a researcher discovered that Susie's name had not been added to the headstone. In October 2021, Boston mayor Kim Janey dedicated a new memorial headstone which included Susie's name and likeness, paid for by the Massachusetts branch of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

In 2018, Taylor was elected to the Georgia Women of Achievement Hall of Fame for her contributions to education, freedom, and humanity during her lifetime. Aside from being the first Black army nurse, Taylor was also the first Black woman to teach in a school dedicated to the education of former slaves. Between 1866 and 1868, she opened and taught in at least three schools, all in the state of Georgia.

Freebie!

Susie King Taylor's autobiography is available free, online. Just go to Wikipedia, search her full name, then go to resources at the end of the article, and click on her book.

Book Review: *Jubal: The Life and Times of General Jubal A. Early, CSA, Defender of the Lost Cause* by Charles C. Osborne, 1992. Louisiana State University

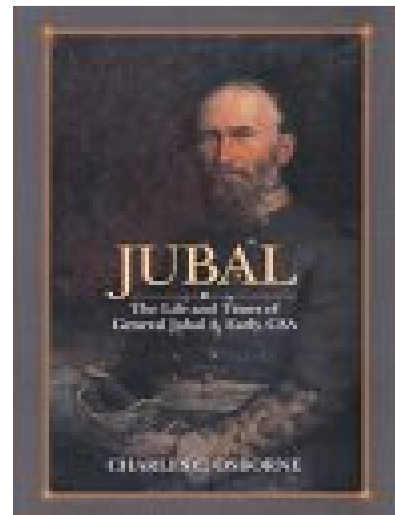
Press, 478 pgs. with 39 illustrations, plus maps, notes by chapter, and index.

When I was in my favorite bookstore in Eugene last month, I came across this tome, and decided that while Jubal Early was not one of my favorite generals, I should read a biography to see what made him tick. I invested only ten bucks for this thirty-year-old book, but figured that not much new ground has been plowed in Early's life to warrant a more recent book, although at least two more have been published.

Osborne did a good job on Lieutenant General Jubal Early, whom Robert E. Lee referred to as "my bad old man."

Early would chew tobacco, spit anywhere, and turn the air blue except around Lee, and maybe Richard Ewell, both his superiors.

Osborne covered the Virginia secession meetings well, and pointed out the ways in which Early tried to head off secession by appealing to the non-slave-owning voters of Virginia. As a lawyer, Early could be quite shrewd, and he used all his lawyerly skills in the meetings.



It became apparent that Osborne is not a great fan of Early, but he treats his subject fairly, showing that Early was very often an excellent general, but sometimes let his own personality or doubts rule his decisions.

I don't know of many people who could be a fan of Early. His own prejudices got the best of him militarily, but so did the Union Army. After the war he found a way to get a stable income for

twenty-five years by helping P.G.T. Beauregard run the Louisiana State Lottery. He also formed the Southern Historical Society to propagate his personal views of the Civil War, Robert E. Lee, and the Army of Northern Virginia while creating what has come to be known as the Lost Cause view. While doing this he also managed to cast former Lieutenant General James Longstreet as the villain of the Lost Cause, while promulgating an unproven charge about Longstreet's performance at Gettysburg.

Early was not a likeable person, but Osborne shows that he was certainly an interesting person. Osborne did well explaining the 1864 Valley Campaign by Early, Early's march on Washington, D.C. and Sheridan's counter-campaign up the Shenandoah Valley in response.

I am beginning to suspect that I might be reading too many books on the same general subject. I caught Mr. Osborne in three errors. Twice in one chapter he referred to mid-July 1863 when he obviously was meaning mid-June. He also referred to Sheridan's scout's as "Jessie Scouts." Jessie Scouts were the idea of Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont and named after his wife, Jessie. The Jessie Scouts were gone two generals before Sheridan got to the Shenandoah Valley.

I found myself wanting to read this biography regardless of my opinions of Jubal Early, and that is the sign of a good writer. *Jubal* can be found new in paperback for \$21.99, or used for a little as \$4.00. Get one. It makes for interesting reading.

The Chattanooga Gazette

James Rogers Editor

John Hartman Correspondent

March 21st, 1863

BEAUREGARD PREPARING FOR THE WORST
General Beauregard, as military commander of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, has issued a proclamation declaring it to be his solemn duty to announce to the citizens and authorities of Savannah and Charleston that an attack by the land and naval forces of the United States is about to be made upon either or both cities, and warning those who are not able to take up arms for their defense to retire to some place of safety. He urges, however, upon everyone who can join in the struggle at "this hour of trial" to do so without regard to the kind of weapons they may have in their possession.

Pikes and scythes, he says, will do for the destruction of their enemies, and spades and shovels for the protection of their firesides, altars, and the graves of their fathers.

CSS FLORIDA IN NASSAU

Captain Maffit, of the Florida, waited on the Governor of Nassau at his official residence, and obtained permission to remain off Nassau for twenty-four hours, during which time he laid his ship alongside the English war-steamers Galatea and Barracuda. The Florida was thought to be looking out for the American ship Eliza Bonsall, which had left Nassau the day before for Abaco to take away United States troops lately wrecked there. Her capture was considered as very probable.

THE CANAL AT VICKSBURG

The reports from the cut-off at Vicksburg say that the channel has been cut to a depth of six feet, and that the transport Lebanon, a side-wheel steamer, passed through, and that most of the Federal fleet lying above were about to follow.

THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG

As we go to press we have a report that the Army has evacuated Vicksburg. Contemporary with it we have a report that a great battle has been fought there without decisive result.

CAPTURE OF THE "JACOB BELL"

CSS Florida captured the ship Jacob Bell on the 12th ult., in latitude 24°, longitude 65°, bound from China to the port of New York. The Jacob Bell had a cargo of 22,000 packages of tea, 2500 rolls of matting, 5000 boxes of fire-crackers, 400 boxes of fans, 8000 mats of cassia, and 210 boxes of camphor, the whole being valued \$200,000.

FORT McALLISTER WITHSTANDS ATTACK

Fort McAllister, south of Savannah at the mouth of the Ogeechee, was attacked by several Federal ironclads on March 3rd. The garrison withstood an eight hour bombardment, in which the ironclads were damaged. The only Confederate casualty was the fort's mascot, Tom Cat, who died from wounds received in action. General Beauregard was notified.

MOSBY BAGS A GENERAL

Confederates under Captain Mosby made an attack on Fairfax Court House on the 8th, about 2 o'clock A.M., capturing General H. Stoughton, who was in command there, together with all the men detached from his brigade, 110 horses, and the patrols of the Provost Marshal. He entered the place during a

violent rain storm, and took the head-quarters of the General completely by surprise. An orderly who escaped and returned to Fairfax stated that the Confederates were retreating, with Federal cavalry in close pursuit, and that they were so hasty that they abandoned thirty of the prisoners they had previously captured.

RICHMOND RUMORS

The Richmond journals of the 6th inst. contain the extraordinary rumors that the USS *Indianola* has been blown up, but that her armament fell into the hands of the Federals. Admiral Porter dispatched to Washington on 8th that both the *Indianola* and *Webb* were destroyed in the last engagement. The Richmond papers further state that Van Dorn repulsed a Union force near Franklin on the 1st inst., and captured 2200 officers and men. An attack on Port Hudson by General Banks's forces was looked upon in Richmond as immediate.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "NASHVILLE"

The story of the total destruction of the CSS steamer *Nashville*, in the Ogeechee River, near Savannah, is confirmed by the Richmond papers, which state that she grounded on the bar before Fort McAllister on the 27th ult., and was discovered by the Federal fleet, one of which opened fire on her for two hours and a half, and finally got a shell on board, which set her on fire, and left her a complete wreck. During the attack the fort kept up a fire on the Yankee gunboat, and hit her twice. The gunboat returned the shots, but, as far as is known, did no damage to Fort McAllister.

A FIGHT NEAR FRANKLIN

Our news from Nashville reports a further renewal of the fight between our troops under Van Dorn, at Springville, and Federals near Franklin, Tennessee, on 5th. General Van Dorn is said to have eighteen thousand men under his command, and the Union force, being very inferior in numbers, were defeated. Three regiments of infantry, under Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana, were entirely cut to pieces or captured. The cavalry and artillery, numbering five hundred of the former, and one battery, escaped. The Gray fought splendidly throughout the whole day; and the heavy fire of Confederate batteries in front, and the movements of vastly superior numbers on their flanks, were too much for the Federals.

A CONFEDERATE LOAN

The latest reports from the Continent of Europe inform us that Richmond agents had succeeded in

effecting a large loan of money based on cotton at a fixed price, or cotton at option, at seven per cent. Paris letters, dated on the 20th ult. say that the contract for the Confederate loan had been received for three millions of pounds sterling in bonds at seven per cent., exchangeable for cotton at option. The London Times, in its city article, says: "The cotton thus hypothecated will be first available for shipment to Europe," as the government—rebel it is to be presumed—possesses all the means of transport from the interior to the ports.

EXTENSIVE CATALOG SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS

BY

D. Meyer, Jacobe, & Company

Atlanta, Georgia

On

Tuesday, the Tenth of March, 1863

J. Jacobe, Auctioneer

2,000 yards Mourning Muslin,
5,000 yards English Calicoes
10,000 yards Bleached Sheeting
4 Cases Bleached Shirting
1 Case Bleached Shirting
10,000 Yards Plain and Dotted Swiss Muslin
Two Cases Plaid Gingham
1000 Yards Elegant Cashmeres
4 Cases Regatta Cashmeres
2000 Yards Fancy Flannel
1000 Yards White and Red Flannel
1 Case Black Wool delaine
500 Dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs
100 Dozen Ladies White Hose
100 Dozen Ladies Expansion Shirts
200 Yards Special Cotton
200 Yards Black Spool Cotton
1500 Cases Patent Thread in Spools and Skeens
600 Dozen Horn Fine Combs
300 Dozen Ivory and Gutta Percha Fine Combs
100 Dozen Tooth Brushes
100 Fancy Crimean Overshirts
100 Cashmere and Flannel Shirts
100 Dozen Shirts
100 Dozen Merlino and Shetland Undershirts and Drawers
100 Oil Cloth Overcoats
500 Pairs Ladies Shoes, Boots, and Gaiters
500 Reams Note Paper
500 Pairs White Linen Trousers
300 Pairs Cashmere Trousers

100 Black Frock Coats
10,000 Havana Cigars
100 Carpet Bags
And Quite a Number of Other Goods Too Numerous to Mention
Catalogs at Sale Rooms
Sales Final
Terms Cash Only

**McDaniel & Farby
Lynchburg, Virginia**

Commission Merchants and agents
for the sale of New Orleans Sugar
AND MOLASSES

invite your attention to the cheapest freight rates
for shipping of merchandise by rail.

Would Colonel Thomas Rogers , 1st CSA Cavalry,
please send his address to the Gazette office.

MILITARY BLANKS

*For sale at this office, such as Monthly Company
Returns, Cloth-ing Returns, Ordnance Returns, Pro-
vision Returns, Special Requisitions, etc., etc.*

SAWYERS MERCANTILE

Has just received 100 boxes of Palm Soap, 20 cases
of peaches, 10 chests of tea, 25 bags of Rio coffee,
star candles in whole or quarter box
10 cases baking soda, 100 gallons of coal oil, socks,
gloves, needles, pins and stationary by the box.

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428 Market Street

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FROM MURFREESBORO

The following report: Many of the fine estates in
Rutherford County lie in ashes. By orders of the
Federal Army no one is permitted to dwell within
800 yards of the N & C Railroad. The town square

is covered in Federal Army tents and citizens must
observe a dusk-to-dawn curfew.

**DOCTOR BORMAN'S
DISPENSARY
for**

SPECIAL DISEASES

The Prudent Tonic which cures
Chronic and Acute Diseases
Scrofula, Spinal Affections
Gravel, Hydrocile
Congenital and Accidental
Phymosis
Strictures, Kidney Diseases
Bladder and Mercurial Affections
Cholera Morbis and More
\$1.00 Per Bottle
410 Clark Street, Atlanta

WANT TO RENT HOUSE

Looking for a modest and clean house to rent,
three or four rooms, kitchen, yard, etc. Must look
good in the neighborhood. Write Jeffrey
Appleby, Gazette Box 15.

TAKEN UP AND JAILED

Miss Helen Wheels, late of Knoxville, for accosting
gentlemen on the boardwalk with lewd suggestions.
Appeared before Judge Lindahl, fined \$10 and sent
back to Knoxville.

TAKEN UP AND JAILED

Foster Cornpone, no address, for
disorderly conduct, to whit: dancing on Kelly's bar
top. Appeared before Judge Lindahl, \$5.00 fine.

ILLINOIS FARMERS IN TOBACCO

We have received a copy of an Illinois publication,
Prairie Farmer, which tells that many farmers there
are planting tobacco this spring, due to the high de-
mand for the scarce product. A report figures profit
per acre between \$75 -\$350.

ROSECRANS has now issued General Orders
#16, which states that all Confederate soldiers wear-
ing any part of a Federal uniform will not be pa-
roled.

How often must the temperature fall until it is com-
pletely broken?