

# The Washington Volunteer

The Newsletter of the  
Puget Sound Civil War Round Table

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## Our Next Meeting

Chris Mackowski will be joining us. Prepare for this as a ZOOM experience like no other! Our topic is **Second-Guessing Richard Ewell: The First Day at Gettysburg**. It might be the most second-guessed decision of the war. On July 1, 1863, Confederate Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell decided it was not “practicable” to storm the Union position at Gettysburg after a hard day of fighting. As a result, history has scapegoated Ewell for the Confederate loss there, and critics have loudly wondered, “If Stonewall Jackson had been there....” But Ewell made a militarily sound decision—as a look at the facts will show.



Chris is the editor-in chief and co-founder of *Emerging Civil War*. He teaches writing at the Jandoli School of Communication at Saint Bonaventure University and has worked as an historian for the National Park Service. His vita includes course offerings on popular culture, journalism, and professional writing. Follow his blog at [www.emergingcivilwar.com](http://www.emergingcivilwar.com). Among his many books on the Civil War are *Fight Like the Devil: The First Day at Gettysburg* and *Stay and Fight It Out: The Second Day at Gettysburg* (to be published in paperback on 15 April). Join us 8 April on ZOOM, and please remember, the meeting begins promptly at 7:00.

## Our Last Meeting

Our ZOOM gathering of 10 March was an outstanding success. With wide-ranging questions and our longest program so far this year (no one wanted it to end!), our excellent speaker Christian B Keller enthralled 26 members as we considered Lee and Jackson. Dr Keller

provided a cogent explanation of the Lee-Jackson relationship: both men viewed the war at the strategic level, not just the tactical level; the loss of Jackson crippled Lee's ability to see future actions on the battlefield because their complementary partnership was lost. Last month's newsletter contained the link for this author's great book, but here it is again: <http://www.christianbkeller.com/> . Be sure to buy the first edition, because this one is destined to be a classic.

## President's Message

### The Other April 1865 Surrender by Rick Solomon

Everyone knows that Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox on 9 April 1865. The terms of surrender were generous by Grant. But only the Army of Northern Virginia had surrendered. About 175,000 Confederate soldiers under arms elsewhere. The largest remaining Confederate forces were under the command of Joseph E Johnston, located in the area of Raleigh, North Carolina. The other two remaining Confederate armies were under the commands of Richard Taylor in Alabama and E Kirby Smith in the Trans-Mississippi.



After the Battle of Bentonville the armies commanded by Sherman and Johnston had several weeks of inactivity. On 12 April in Greensboro, North Carolina, a conference was held among Beauregard, Johnston and President Jefferson Davis. At this conference Beauregard and Johnston told Davis that the situation was hopeless. Johnston stated that the Confederacy was "without money, or credit, or arms, or ammunition, or means of procuring them. My men are daily deserting in large numbers. Since Lee's defeat they regard the war as at an end." Beauregard agreed with Johnston in full. Davis disagreed even after they all were informed later that day of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox. On April 14, with the Confederacy collapsing around him, its Army of Northern Virginia disbanded, its political leadership in flight, and his own men deserting en masse, Johnston wrote Sherman asking for a truce to allow the negotiation of a cease fire. In the meantime Davis and his entourage fled further south. The generals met on 17 April at Bennett Place, near Durham Station,

North Carolina. Sherman had just received a telegram informing him of the assassination and death of President Abraham Lincoln. Sherman said nothing to anyone about the contents of the telegram until he met with Johnston. When Sherman informed Johnston about Lincoln, "Old Joe" denounced the assassination as "the greatest possible calamity to the South."

The memorandum of agreement stated that the present truce would remain in effect pending approval by both governments; that the Confederate troops in all armies still in existence would be "disbanded and conducted to their several state capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property;" that federal courts would be reestablished throughout the U.S.; that the U.S. President would recognize existing state governments as soon as their officials took the required oath of loyalty, and would guarantee to all citizens "their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution," pledging in addition that neither he nor his subordinates would "disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in force at the place of their residence." The next day the treaty was signed by the generals. The terms of the surrender by Johnston to Sherman were even more generous than those that Grant had offered Lee.

The Federal government quickly rejected the agreement. Johnston did not have the authority to surrender any Confederate forces other than the army under his direct command. Grant was instructed by his superiors to go in person down to Durham and inform Sherman that, his plan having been rejected, Sherman was to "notify General Johnston immediately of the termination of the truce, and resume hostilities against his army at the earliest moment." Grant informed Sherman of the rejection in person and tactfully instructed Sherman to meet with Johnston once again without Grant being present. Johnston surrendered all the soldiers in his department that included all of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida (totalling about 90,000 men).

Sherman and Johnston held one another in high regard. They had fought against one another at First Bull Run, the Atlanta Campaign and in North Carolina. Sherman served as commanding general of the United States Army from 1869 until 1884. Johnston and Sherman met frequently in Washington, DC. Much of this time Sherman's headquarters was in the nation's capital while Johnston served one term in Congress. For the rest of his life Johnston would not allow criticism of Sherman in his presence. When Sherman died in February 1891 Johnston attended the funeral where "Old Joe" served as an honorary pallbearer. The funeral was on a bitterly cold, windy, rainy day in which Johnston stood bareheaded throughout the ceremony. A friend urged the 84 year old Johnston, "General, please put on your hat. You might get sick." Johnston responded, "If I were in his place and he were standing here in mine, he would not put on his hat." Johnston caught a cold and died of pneumonia ten days after Sherman's funeral.

Stay safe! And wear a hat when it's cold and rainy.

Rick Solomon

# Additional Reading

## “Stonewall” Was Not Here by Jeff Rombauer

Historians and novelists have spilled considerable ink speculating on the consequences of “what ifs” of the American Civil War. If only Gen Lyon had not been killed at Wilson’s Creek; if Gen Albert Sidney Johnston had not died at Shiloh; if Robert E Lee’s famous lost order had not fallen into Union hands; if the pontoon trains had not arrived late at Fredericksburg; if Stonewall Jackson had not been shot by his own troops at Chancellorsville; if only Gen Ewell had been more aggressive the first day at Gettysburg and seized Culp’s Hill preventing the Union Army from holding the high ground on the eastern edge at Gettysburg.

Such speculation is called counterfactual history. Two early examples of such counterfactual history are Mackinlay Kantor’s influential “If the South Won the Civil War,” an essay first published in *Look Magazine* in the fall of 1960, and Winston Churchill’s essay “If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg” published in 1930 [which had, consequently, Lee elected President of the Confederacy and freeing the slaves].

The Battle of Gettysburg is full of such what ifs. If J E B Stuart had not gone missing; if Longstreet had not delayed on day two; if Gen Sickles had not disobeyed Gen Meade’s orders on day two; and if Generals Ewell and Early had aggressively attacked Culp’s Hill at the end of day one. The latter “what if” has been vigorously debated, as early as 18 August 18 1863. A British war correspondent reported that soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia blamed General Ewell for not seizing Culp’s Hill on the first day’s battle. As the early Southern historian E A Pollard recognized in 1864 in his *Southern History of the War*, “Here was the fatal mistake of the Confederates. In the engagement of the 1st instant, the enemy had but a small portion of his force up, and if the attack had been pressed in the afternoon of that day there is little doubt that our forces could have got the heights and captured the entire detachment of Meade’s Army.” While Pollard did not blame Lee directly for this error, one early historian blamed Lee for the failure to capture Culp’s Hill as J Watts dePayster did in his study *The Decisive Conflicts of the Late Civil War or Slaveholders’ Rebellion* [1867], while another, The Comte De Paris in his *The Battle of Gettysburg* [1886] clearly blamed Ewell for lacking the drive of “Stonewall” Jackson.

For additional reading this month there is a wealth of material to choose from as the latest bibliography on the battle [2004] listed over 6,000 books and articles. However, those listed below are among the best.

Pfanz, Harry W. “Old Jack’ is Not Here.” In Boritt, Gabor S. *The Gettysburg Nobody Knows* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997). Pp. 56 to 74.

Pfanz, a veteran of World War Two, served for ten years as a historian at Gettysburg National Battlefield Park. In this essay, the author writes a concise historiographical study of the controversy about Ewell's role on day one of the Gettysburg Battle.

Gallagher, Gary W. "Confederate Corps Leadership on the First Day at Gettysburg: A. P. Hill and Richard S. Ewell in a Difficult Debut." In *The First Day at Gettysburg: Essays on Confederate and Union Leadership* (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1992). Pp. 30 to 56.

The noted historian weighs in on the Ewell controversy by noting that neither A P Hill nor Ewell "performed brilliantly" on day one of the battle, but they were not responsible for failure to achieve a greater victory, because that responsibility lies with Robert E Lee.

Pfanz, Harry W. *Gettysburg – The First Day* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2001). xviii, 472 pp.

The historian Jeffry D. Wert has called this work "the finest study of the combat on July 1." Another reviewer called this "massively documented, thoughtful and researched with insight." Pfanz tracks Gen Ewell's movements during 1 July, and that his "decision not to take Culp's Hill was a disaster."

Casdorff, Paul D. *Confederate General R. S. Ewell: Robert E. Lee's Hesitant Commander* (Lexington: The University of Kentucky Press, 2004). xii, 474 pp.

In this full-length study of Ewell's life, Casdorff's chapter on Gettysburg says it all: "Paralyzed with Indecision" clearly lays the blame on Ewell for the Confederates' failure to seize Culp's Hill on 1 July.

## Off the Beaten Path

### Picacho Pass



Located off Interstate 10 between Phoenix and Tucson is Pico Pass. Here on 15 April 1862 a battle occurred between members of the 1st California Cavalry [12 members and a civilian scout] and a small Confederate force consisting of 10 men. After 60 minutes of confused fighting, the skirmish ended with 3 Unionists killed and 2 wounded and 3 Confederates captured. Both sides retreated, the rebels back to Tucson



and the Federal troops to Pima Indian Villages. Today the site is occupied by Picacho Pass State Park, which has several hiking trails, a historical marker about the battle, and a small store. In March of each year a reenactment is held at the park.

## Features

### Veterans In Our Back Yard: A Minor Problem by Loretta-Marie Dimond

The *1883 List of Pensioners on the Rolls* provides insight into beneficiaries of all sorts that came to Washington before statehood. It's one of my favorite public domain sources. There are Mexican War veterans and widows. There are Indian Wars veterans and widows. And, of course, there's a good mix of Civil War veterans and widows. And dependents.

One of the entries on the list sparking Jim's and my curiosity is for the Jarvis minor dependent/s, residing in Walla Walla in 1883. No names of the child or children are given. It can be estimated from the award date of 1882 and the low certificate number that their father, by then deceased, had been a veteran wounded early in the war.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.					
68, 013	Bowers, Geo. W	Waitsburgh	g. s. w. right thigh	\$3 00	July, 1866
36, 339	Yates, Elizabeth	Walla Walla	widow	8 00	Feb., 1871
73, 051	Budd, Joseph	do	w. r. arm	8 00	Oct., 1866
30, 923	Barker, Sarah	do	dp. mother	8 00	Sept., 1864
148, 161	Cabanski, Martin	do	dis. heart & lungs	18 00	Oct., 1877
188, 397	Roche, Bridget	do	widow	14 00	May, 1880
196, 327	Jarvis, Wm. D	do	minor of	12 00	June, 1882
131, 916	Day, Theodore B	do	g. s. w. r. knee	4 00	Feb., 1875
36, 675	Baker, Stephen	do	g. s. w. right arm	4 00	Jan., 1865
138, 413	Boroman, Francis M	do	g. s. w. r. thigh	2 00	Mar., 1876
199, 388	Bailey, Alden B	do	g. s. w. l. leg	6 00	Dec., 1881
40, 418	Landon, Jason	do	g. s. w. r. wrist	8 00	May, 1874
218, 555	Kralman, Wm	do	s. stroke, ner. debilty	4 00	Sept., 1882
205, 026	Doble, Chas	do	injury to abdomen	4 00	Mar., 1882
2, 092	Evans, Amos	do	dis. of abd. vis. (Navy)	4 00	Apr., 1875
184, 985	Johnston, Rbt.	do	chr. rheu	8 00	Mar., 1881
113, 530	Johnson, Isaac W	do	g. s. w. of head	8 00	Sept., 1871

Only one sure fire way to find out: the T288 *General Index to Pensions* had to be searched at the Jarvis surname, frame by frame, until the correct certificate number appeared on the card. It's an uncommon surname; it didn't take long. We discovered the veteran was the William D Jarvis of the 98<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry. He was in receipt of pension for a gunshot wound received at Perryville, Kentucky on 8 October 1862, and he had died in about 1879.

Grave markers issued by the War Department prior to 1904 are detailed on the National Archives film M1845, *Headstones of Deceased Union Veterans*. It's in alphabetical order, so I jumped straight to the Jarvis listings. Uh oh, a problem. The only William D Jarvis in the gravestone listings died and was buried in Norton, Kansas in 1879, the right time frame at least, but his service was as Major, 13<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry.

Them's two different units. And a great big jump in rank.

I spent a short season checking dates in the Ohio Adjutant General's reports. The Jarvis in the infantry was discharged for wounds in 1863. When he enrolled in 1862, he was 21 years old. The Jarvis in the cavalry was appointed Captain of Company G in 1864 at the age of 23, and promoted to the Field and Staff command in 1865. The dates are not incompatible, but it was annoying that the available pension and military records did not provide a positive linkage. Absence of evidence to the contrary is not proof; however, no veteran of this name ever filed for pension from the 13<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry (per the T289 *Organizational Index to Pensions*).

Enter speculation. The infantry soldier's award for the gunshot wound was already alive and running, and perhaps he wasn't further injured on horseback. Age pension hadn't come to the fore in 1870. I was, therefore, 85% certain at this point in my research that he was the same veteran. But I could be wrong.

I developed for wife and children. The William D Jarvis buried in Norton married Ella Hutchinson shortly after the war, and had three known children: Elmer Montgomery, born in Ohio; Adella, born in Missouri; and John Huntington, born in Kansas. By retrieving census schedules for 1870 and 1880, additional family details were discovered. William, Ella, and Elmer were in Missouri in 1870. Both Ella (d 1874) and Adella (d 1882) are also buried in the Norton cemetery. Elmer, Adella, and John were discovered in 1880 to be in foster care of William B Jones and his wife Lizzie (Mary Elizabeth, William's sister), and Lizzie's mother, another Elizabeth Jarvis (the childrens' grandmother). On the T288 index card, no widow was indicated and a pension guardian of W B Jones had been listed for the minor child/ren of William. So far, so good. Now 99% certain.

The Frontier Justice records of the Washington State Archives include a probate/guardianship court proceeding for Elmer and John, the minor children of William D Jarvis, entered in Walla Walla County, Washington Territory, in 1882. I am speculating that after the death of Adella, and possibly of the elder Elizabeth, the Jones family relocated to Washington Territory for economic opportunity. The existence of the guardianship indicates there was an estate, comprised of either a continuing income or substantial property, owed to the sons.

The entire family then gravitated to Klickitat County. William B Jones, a veteran in his own right, filed for pension from Oregon in 1890. His service was in two Indiana infantry units, the 72<sup>nd</sup> and the 154<sup>th</sup>. He died in White Salmon in 1910, and his wife a year later; both are buried in the West Klickitat Cemetery.

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS  
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Record No. 20  
File No. 3654  
Registered No. 4

PLACE OF DEATH  
County of Klickitat  
Town or City of White Salmon

Full Name William B Jones

SEX male COLOR white DATE OF DEATH April 5 1910

DATE OF BIRTH April 16 1840

AGE 69 years, 0 months, 0 days

SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED married

BIRTHPLACE \_\_\_\_\_

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from \_\_\_\_\_ 1910, to \_\_\_\_\_ 1910  
that I last saw \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ 1910  
and that death occurred, on the date above, at \_\_\_\_\_

M. THE CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

ED FOR BINDING  
THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.  
Physicians should make cause of death in plain and concise language, and give facts called for under "Special Information."

Death certificate 1910-Klickitat-0020, Washington Digital Archives image

Joining them about twenty years later were John Huntington Jarvis and his wife. Edwin Montgomery Jarvis died in White Salmon and was buried in Lyle. Both of the sons' death certificates confirmed names of parents and places associated with them.

The problem of the story of the Jarvis children was solved, and in so doing I solved a family history mystery too. One of the children of Edwin Montgomery Jarvis was a familiar name; he married one of Jim's first cousins. I was able to add substantial information to my "other" database, the genealogy one, to close a missing link. You never know where a minor problem might lead.

## Book Reviews by Michael Kirschner

Hood, Stephen M. *Patriots Twice: Former Confederates and the Building of America after the Civil War* ( El Dorado Hills, California: Savas Beatie Publishing, 2020). Hardcover, 241 pp.

This book was written in 2018-19 and published with much fanfare in 2020. The author openly admits that its purpose was to counteract "the current cultural, political, and scholastic movement of reassessing historical characters and causes, removing symbols, monuments, and memorials, and renaming buildings and landmarks of those deemed unworthy by current social values." The result is a book with 192 pages of text followed by appendix of 22 pages listing the names of former Confederates who were public officials and educators. The text consists primarily of biographical material listing each Confederate's prewar life, his Civil War service, and then, to a greater or lesser extent, the post-war contributions to the United States that merited the man's inclusion in this book.

The strength of this book is the presentation of historical facts about each of the men (variously described as numbering "220" (by the author in his Author's Note at the beginning of the book) or "more than 300" (in a dust jacket blurb)) which provides collected information about these specific men who fought for the Confederacy. I found I needed to read short segments of the book at a time as the amount of biographical information presented in paragraph after paragraph would quickly begin to blur. One dust jacket blurb calls the book a "compendium," which is a fair description of the book.

*Patriots Twice* can be used as a valuable reference for basic information about the individuals within: men who were appointed to various executive branch positions by presidents from Grant to Wilson; congressional, state, and local political leaders; men who rejoined the U.S. military; professional society leaders; college and university educators; and "native Americans, philanthropists, industrialists, and others." I applaud the author for being so transparent about his goal of responding to the current issues of history swirling through America today. The author states that, "I did not investigate, analyze, or render opinions on the personal politics, opinions, or values of any of these former Confederate [sic] because



that was beyond the scope and purpose of this work. . . . Instead, I identified and chose men based solely on their tangible professional accomplishments. . . .”

Herein, however, lies the primary weakness of the book. One hardly needs to make the case that former Confederates made numerous post-war contributions to the country; indeed, it would be surprising if that were not the case. The more pertinent and significant question is which of the former Confederates strove to uphold the new U.S. Constitution with its 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments that sought to give real heft to America’s founding aspirational principle that “all men are created equal,” and which began the process of undermining those rights, a process that was successful and haunts us to this day.

To take but one example of a former Confederate that figures prominently in the book, Edward Douglass White was an officer in the 9th Louisiana Cavalry who went to law school after the war and joined the U.S. Supreme Court in 1894. In 1910, White became the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the only ex-Confederate to achieve that lofty position. All of this is faithfully reported in *Patriots Twice*.

However, an important fact about White’s professional accomplishment omitted from the book is that White was in the majority in the Supreme Court decision of *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896, a case that became the key legal foundation of Jim Crow and which is widely viewed as one of the worst Supreme Court decisions in our history, ranking with *Dred Scot* and *Korematsu*. *Plessy* essentially spelled the end of any realistic hope of African-American equality with white Anglo-Saxons for decades to come by establishing the “separate but equal” doctrine that undermined the plain language of the 14th Amendment until overruled by the Supreme Court in the 1950s. Would history have taken a more benevolent turn had White, a Louisianan like *Plessy*, joined fellow Southerner John Harlan in promoting full equality for African-Americans? The answer is unknowable, but the question sheds a light on the professional role this ex-Confederate played in prolonging racial hatred after the Civil War. Similarly, it would have been fascinating to hear how such ex-Confederates such as James Longstreet, John Mosby, William Mahone, Wade Hampton, Robert E Lee, Nathan Bedford Forrest and other ex-Confederates dealt with the most important issue they faced after the end of the Civil War. What did each of these men do to either support or subvert the new amendments to the Constitution establishing the new freedoms earned by and given to African-Americans?

Finally, as a side note for those who have a hard time abiding typographical and grammatical errors, a secondary weakness of the book is that it has a surprising number of both, perhaps a reflection of the speed with which the book was written and published.

Pula, James S. *The Sigel Regiment: A History of the 26th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, 1862-1865* (El Dorado Hills, California: Savas Beatie Publishing, first paperback edition 2020). Softcover, 485 pp.

Savas Beatie just published a wonderful regimental history of the 26th Wisconsin Infantry in paperback that it first published 22 years ago in hardback. This book is definitely worth a read for any student of Civil War history as it illuminates many different facets of the Civil

War from the point of view of individual soldiers and officers: major battles and campaigns in both the East and West including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Atlanta campaign; the unfair and undeserved treatment of German-American volunteers; and the more cynical and less "gung-ho" attitudes of the volunteers of '62 compared to earlier volunteers.

Who does not know about the cowardly service of the German troops in the Eleventh Corps? Of their panicked flights from the battlefields of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg? Of how the Union German soldiers had the worst reputation for fighting of any body of troops, including USCT soldiers, on either side during the Civil War? If you hold these beliefs and yet enjoy learning that what "everybody knows" is not always true, then this regimental history is for you.

The 26th Wisconsin was formed in August, 1862, following Lincoln's call for 600,000 more troops in July and August of that year. Gen Franz Sigel was given permission to raise 12 regiments of German troops throughout the North; Wisconsin reserved a regiment for him. Recruitment began on August 13 and proceeded so quickly that the regiment gathered at Camp Sigel in Milwaukee less than 4 weeks later. One month after that the regiment was off to Washington to join the Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Before the end of the year and without ever seeing combat, the men of the 26th Wisconsin got an early taste of the calumny they would experience during the war when they were falsely accused by the *New York Times* (in a story reprinted in Wisconsin by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*) of panicking in the face of the enemy at Thoroughfare Gap. The story alleged that the men threw away their arms and burned their tents. Although Maj Gen Sigel, then in charge of the Eleventh Corps, swiftly debunked this false story by pointing out that the 26th Wisconsin was not present at the Gap, the fighting reputation and morale of this German unit was damaged.

The book shows that this reputation was not merited. At Chancellorsville, in spite of the complacency of Maj Gen Howard (who was now in charge of the Eleventh Corps) the division and brigade commanders of the 26th Wisconsin (Gen Carl Schurz and Col Wlodzimierz Krzyzanowski, respectively) violated his orders and repositioned the 26th and two other regiments to face west in anticipation of Jackson's famous flank attack. Placed at the far right end of the Union line, the 26th was grossly outnumbered and quickly outflanked. Even though the unit had never seen combat before and was in an untenable position, the men and their officers did not flee but stood their ground and for twenty crucial minutes checked Jackson's advance on that part of the field until ordered to retreat. Withdrawing to a second line behind them, the men again made a stand and bought more time for the wagon train and artillery of the Eleventh Corps to withdraw. After the battle, the regiment was singled out for praise by Gen Schurz and by a neighboring regiment from Massachusetts. More than 10% of the men on the field were KIA and the unit had the fifth highest casualties of any regiment that fought at Chancellorsville. It was an extraordinary accomplishment by an unblooded body of men. Yet to this day many accounts of Chancellorsville give scant attention to the heroism and sacrifice of this German regiment.

The rest of the book follows the 26th Wisconsin through another tough day at Gettysburg where it performed with equal valor, followed by its transfer to Chattanooga along with the rest of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. Thereafter it spent a miserable month marching to

relieve Burnside's small army at Knoxville before returning to Chattanooga. Afterwards it saw hard fighting in the Atlanta campaign, and then marched through Georgia and up through the Carolinas as part of Sherman's army.

A real strength of the book is that Pula lets the men and officers of the regiment speak for themselves with long quotations from letters and diaries. Some did not live to return home; others came home but only after enduring major wounds or captivity.

In summary, the 26th Wisconsin is a regiment worth getting to know and Pula does a good job of telling its story.

## Member Notices

### Dick Miller To Talk To Ohio History Connection – PSCWRT Members Invited To Attend

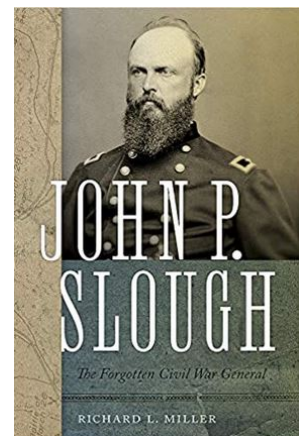
On 6 May at 4:00 pm Pacific, the Ohio History Connection is sponsoring Dick Miller's Zoom talk, "No Man Calls Me a Fool: The 1857 Ohio House and the Slough-Cadwell Altercation." In January 1857, Cincinnati Democrat John Slough assaulted Republican Darius Cadwell on the floor of the Ohio House, leading to Slough's expulsion by a partisan vote. Dick will use the story of the Slough-Cadwell altercation to examine the political tensions that eventually tore the country apart in 1860.

Interestingly, the Ohio House is currently debating the expulsion of former Speaker of the House Larry Householder, who is under indictment for racketeering. If Householder is expelled, he will be the only politician to suffer expulsion since John Slough.

Use the following link to register for Dick's talk:

<https://www.ohiohistory.org/participate/event-calendar/ohio-history-center/violence-in-the-ohio-house>

Dick's book, *John P. Slough: The Forgotten Civil War General*, is now available for purchase through the University of New Mexico Press, Amazon, Google Books, Barnes and Noble and other online booksellers. It can be purchased in either hardback or e-book.



# Ye Olde Editor's Close

Photo credits this issue: Saint Bonaventure University, Library of Congress (Currier & Ives lithograph, <https://lccn.loc.gov/90714979> and Unity Monument at Bennett Place Farm, <https://lccn.loc.gov/2017883864> ), Washington Digital Archives, UNM Press (permissive use) and the Dimonds. Please visit our reconstructed Web site at [www.pugetsoundcwrt.org](http://www.pugetsoundcwrt.org) for the latest in news, events, and announcements. Please consider contributing an article or two! Until next time, please stay safe and healthy.

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