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# ANNUAL CONVENTION

*Committee on first annual convention U. C. V.*

# UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS



CHATTANOOGA TENN  
JULY 3<sup>RD</sup> 4<sup>TH</sup> 5<sup>TH</sup>  
1890

*J. B. Gordon*

GENERAL COMMANDING.

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M. P. W. 22 Oct. '09

# CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

THE FIRST GENERAL REUNION OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AND  
CITIZENS GENERALLY, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,  
JULY 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH, 1890.

John B. Gordon, Governor of Georgia, who is the General Commanding the United Confederate Veterans, has called the first Convention of the same in Chattanooga on July 3rd, 1890. He has also extended a most cordial invitation to veterans of both armies, and to citizens of the Republic to participate in this grand reunion, and in the ceremonies of the 3rd, 4th and 5th.

The selection of Chattanooga was not only a compliment to our people, but it was a proper recognition of the importance of this city. Here are the world-famed fields of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the poetic "Battle Above the Clouds." In such a city, and on the natal day of the Republic, only tender memories and patriotic emotions can prevail. Surely it will be a demonstration unequalled since the Declaration of Independence.

Chattanooga, appreciating how much is expected of her, has undertaken a programme of entertainments that will make every hour of the three days an unalloyed delight. To fully publish these intentions the following volume is prepared.

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## GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.



This greatest of all the great generals of the late civil war was the son of the celebrated Revolutionary officer, "Light-horse Harry" Lee, and was born January 19th, 1806, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was graduated from West Point in 1829, standing second in a class of 46, and was therefore commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Engineers. He was possessed of remarkable talents in that department.

When war against Mexico was declared Captain Lee was assigned to duty under General Wool, as Chief Engineer, and General Scott reported that to his engineering skill, and qualities as a soldier, was the army indebted for the speedy fall of Vera Cruz. During that war he was thrice brevetted, the last for his gallantry at the storming of Chapultepec. He was then Brevet-Colonel.

Colonel Lee inherited the great military qualities of his brilliant father. Like him he was a strict disciplinarian, as well as a thorough organizer, and his skill, zeal and vigilance secured him the respect and confidence of the commanding officers of the entire army.

In 1852 Colonel Lee was appointed Commandant at West Point, and remained there during three years. He enlarged the

course of studies, adding extended instruction in engineering, the construction of fortifications and of roads and bridges. He also added the study of constitutional and international law. He recommended the extension of the course to five years, which was adopted in 1858.

Three days after Virginia withdrew from the Union, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert E. Lee resigned his commission in the United States Army, announcing that he conscientiously felt bound by the action of his State. He said in a private letter :

“With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home.”

Such was the character of the man whom Mr. Davis placed at the head of the Confederate Armies when Johnston was wounded, and charged him with “the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy,” on May 31st, 1862. He had been commanding the armies at Richmond “under the direction of the President” since March 13th, of that same year.

The military genius illustrated in Lee’s handling of the “Army of Northern Virginia” is not excelled by that developed in Marlborough, Bonaparte or Wellington. Lord Wolsely, who visited him in 1862, wrote as follows: “Lee is stamped on my memory as a being apart, and superior to all others in his way.” He was respected and honored by his corps commanders, and was almost worshiped by the rank and file, while by the country at large he was adored. He was respected by the enemy from the private to the commander-in-chief, and to-day not a breath of bitterness is breathed against General Lee’s memory from Labrador to the Rio de la Bravo. As the biographers of Lincoln beautifully say, “Lee’s handsome presence and cordial manner endeared him to his associates, and made friends of strangers at first sight.” It need scarcely be said, then, that such a man could readily sink SELF in an inflexible devotion to duty, or that his mind was pure and his character upright.

As a compliment to his purity of heart and exaltation of soul, the famous college at Lexington, Va., added his name to its designation, and has since been known as the “Washington-Lee University.” How exquisitely appropriate is the combination—the names of the two greatest Americans joined in an institution of learning.

Just beyond the rostrum of the chapel of the Washington-Lee University is the pure white marble Mausoleum of the great soldier, visible to the students through the bronze grating that encloses the apartment. And from that reclining statue, sleeping peacefully with the military cloak thrown partially over the body, there comes to the youth of the South inspirations to patriotic conduct, promptings to every duty, and encouragement to faithfulness under all circumstances. Even in marble this wonderful man appears to be “a being apart, and superior to all others.” One involuntarily lifts his hat when he approaches that bronze grating.

# ORGANIZATION

—OF THE—

## UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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At the first convention of Confederate veterans, held in the city of New Orleans, June 10th, 1889, for the purpose of organizing a National Confederate Veterans Association, the following was adopted as

### THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The objects and purposes of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent. It will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate Veterans, Soldiers and Sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings and privations; to care for the disabled, and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and as far as possible of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity

ART. 2. The officers of the national or general headquarters will be as follows: A General, a Lieutenant-General, an Adjutant-General, a Quartermaster-General, a Commissary-General, a Judge Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General, a Chaplain, and such Aids as the General commanding may appoint.

Each State having five or more camps, bivouacs, or associations, and every five or more camps, bivouacs or association in contiguous States, shall constitute a division, which will be officered under a Major-General and a staff similar to that of the General.

The various associations shall be permitted to retain their name and organization, but they will be registered in numerical order according to the date of their formation or incorporation into the United Confederate Veterans, as Camps or Bivouacs No. — of the — Division of the State or States of —

The associations, camps or bivouacs may, at their option, adopt the following nomenclature for the officers, viz: Commander; first, second and third (or more) Lieutenant Commanders, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Chaplain, and Officer of the Day, Assistant Surgeon, Treasurer, Sergeant-Major, Vidette, a color Sergeant and two color Guards; and define their duties.

ART. 3 The representation of the various organizations at the annual conventions of delegates will be as follows: One delegate for every fifty member in good standing, and one additional for a fraction of twenty or more members; provided, that the organizations having not less than twenty members in good standing on their rolls shall be entitled to one delegate.

The delegates will elect, to serve for one year, the General, Lieutenant-General and the Major-Generals, in their respective divisions. They will also select the time and the place of the next annual convention, at which general reunions may also be invited. By a two-thirds vote they may also change or alter such articles of the Constitution as they may see proper to amend.

ART. 4. The delegates will adopt a general seal and badge for the United Confederate Veterans. The Adjutant-General will furnish, upon proper requisition of the camps, bivouacs or associations, blank traveling cards, bearing the seal of the Association of United Confederate Veterans, for the use of comrades in good standing, the same to be countersigned by the officers authorized to do so.

ART. 5. Certificates of membership in the Association of United Confederate Veterans will be issued to organizations applying for admission by the General when their Constitution, By-Laws and roll of members has been examined and found to conform with the requirement of this Constitution. A fee of \$5 shall accompany such applications, which fee shall be placed in the general treasury of the Association. Each camp, bivouac or organization, to whom a certificate is issued, and belonging to this General Association, shall annually on the —— day of ——, file with the Adjutant-General a true and

#### CORRECT ROLL OF ITS MEMBERS

in good standing on that date, and shall, at the same time, pay into the general treasury the sum of twenty-five cents per capita for each member shown on such roll, and no camp, bivouac, association or organization, shall be permitted representation in a general convention of the United Confederate Veterans until the said camp,

bivouac, association or organization, shall have paid said annual tax and all other amounts due by such camp, bivouac, association or organization

ART. 6. The Generals and Major-Generals shall be empowered to appoint their respective staffs, and the first General elected under this Constitution is also empowered to appoint the first Lieutenant-General, who will exercise the functions of General in case of a temporary or permanent vacancy in that office.

ART. 7. All papers and documents pertaining to General Headquarters shall be forwarded through the Division Headquarters for verification and indorsement, where division organization has been formed.

ART. 8. Every camp, bivouac, or association, will be expected to require of each applicant for membership satisfactory proof of honorable service and discharge in the Confederate Army or Navy.

ART. 9. Every comrade in good standing will be privileged to attend the meets of any organization belonging to the United Confederate Veterans, and receive that fraternal consideration that they design to foster.

ART. 10. It shall be the duty of the Division Commanders and their staffs to aid and urge the formation of new camps, bivouacs, and organizations wherever they can be advantageously formed within their jurisdiction.

ART. 11. The first General elected under this Constitution is empowered to issue such orders for the good of the organization as circumstances may, in his judgement, suggest, covering cases not provided for in this Constitution.

ART. 12. Beyond the requirments of this Constitution, the various organizations shall have full enjoyment of the right to govern themselves

ART. 13. Until the divisions can be formed, as provided for in this Constitution, the various organizations will report directly to General Headquarters

ART. 14. The discussion of political or religious subjects, nor any political action shall be permitted within the organization of the United Confederate Veterans, and any camp, bivouac or association that will have acted in violation of this article shall be declared to have forfeited its membership in this association.



## JOHN B. GORDON.

General John B. Gordon was born in Upson county, Georgia, Feb. 6th, 1832. He was the eldest son of a Baptist minister, who was respected and honored by that denomination. He was educated in Franklin College—now the University of Georgia—at Athens, and studied law as a profession.

When the civil war broke out young Gordon raised a company, which bore the euphonious name of "Raccoon Roughs," the special designation being a 'coon skin cap with tail hanging down the back. His success as a soldier was phenomenal. At the close of the war he was a Lieutenant-General.

The military career of General Gordon is full of thrilling incidents, none more famous than his onslaught, in May, 1864, when he captured the commands of Seymour and Shaler. It was five days after that brilliant charge that the memorable scene illustrated on the cover of this brochure occurred. The Federals had advanced with great fury, and had captured Johnston and twenty pieces of artillery, with nearly three thousand men. General Lee had hurried to the front to lead the charge. Gordon seeing his peril cried out, "To the rear, General!" and the cry was taken up by the line.

Gordon's conduct in the last act of the terrible drama that during four years had sacrificed so much blood and treasure, rendered his military record immortal. In March, 1865, General Lee made his last offensive demonstration; it failed. Gordon's Divisions fought with dauntless courage two miles south of Appomattox, and drove the enemy out of his breastworks, which they occupied.

It is not necessary to this brief sketch to relate the concluding scene of that famous struggle. Suffice it to say that General Gordon sent word to Lee that the enemy was driving his line back. Just as his corps was forming to resist Sheridan's flank movement a flag of truce appeared, and the war practically ended.

General Gordon entered politics soon after the declaration of peace, and was a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of his native State in 1868. He was defeated by the "Sharp and Quick" practices of the friends of his opponent, Rufus B. Bullock. In January, 1873, he was elected United States Senator, and was re-

elected in 1879. In 1880 he resigned, and retired to private life.

In 1886 General Gordon was elected Governor of Georgia, and was re-elected in 1889, which dignified position he still fills.

The Association known as the UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS was organized in the city of New Orleans on June 10th, 1889, and General John B. Gordon was unanimously chosen their first General Commanding.



### ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

The following is Gen Jno. B. Gordon's address to the United Confederate Veterans on the occasion of his accepting the command:

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 3, 1889.

*To the ex-Soldiers and Sailors of the Late Confederate States of America:*

The convention of delegates from the different states which assembled in New Orleans, June 10, 1889, effected a general organization designed as the "United Confederate Veterans." It is designed as an association of all the bodies of ex-Confederate Veterans and Sailors throughout the Union. The convention adopted a constitution and did me the great honor to elect me General, which position I accept with peculiar gratification. Preliminary to the issue of any orders I wish to call general attention to the

#### OBJECTS OF THIS ASSOCIATION

and to enlist in their accomplishment the active co-operation not only of every survivor of Southern armies, but also that large contingent of sons of veterans, who, too young to have received the baptism of fire, have nevertheless received with you the baptism of suffering and sacrifice.

The first article of the constitution of the association declares: "The object and purpose of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent. It will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of the Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the states; to preserve the relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among the men who have shared common dangers, common suffering and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widow and orphan and to make and preserve the record of the services of every member, and as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity."

The last article provides that neither discussion of political or religious subjects nor any political action shall be permitted in the organization and any association violating that provision shall forfeit its membership.

#### GOOD OBJECTS.

Comrades, no argument is needed to secure for those objects your enthusiastic indorsement. They have burdened your thoughts for many years, you have cherished them in sorrow, poverty and humiliation. In the face of misconstruction you have held them in your hearts with the strength of religious convictions. No misjudgements can defeat your peaceful purposes for the future. Your aspirations have been lifted by the mere force and urgency of surrounding conditions to a plane far above the paltry consideration of partizan triumphs, the honor of the American Republic, the just powers of the federal government, the equal rights of states, the integrity of the constitutional union, the sanctions of law and the enforcement of order have no class of defenders more true and devoted than the ex-soldiers of the South and their worthy descendants. But you realize the great truth that a people without the memories of heroic suffering and sacrifices are

#### A PEOPLE WITHOUT A HISTORY.

To cherish such memories and recall such a past, whether crowned with success or consecrated in defeat, is to idealize principle and strength of character, intensify love of country and convert defeat and disaster into pillars of support for future manhood and noble womanhood. Whether the Southern people under their changed conditions may ever hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their Washington and ended with their Lee, it is certainly true that devotion to their glorious past is not only the surest guarantee of future progress and the holiest bond of unity, but is also the strongest claim they can present to the confidence and respect of the other sections of the Union.

#### NON-POLITICAL.

In conclusion I beg to repeat, in substance at least, a few thoughts recently expressed by me to the state organization, which apply with equal force to this general brotherhood.

It is political in no sense except so far as the word "political" is as a synonym of the word "patriotic." It is a brotherhood over which the genius of philanthropy and patriotism, of truth and of justice will preside; of philanthropy, because it will succor the disabled, help the needy, strengthen the weak and cheer the disconso-

late; of patriotism, because it will cherish the past glories of the dead Confederacy and transmute them into living inspirations for future service to the living republic; of truth, because it will seek to gather and preserve as witnesses for history the unimpeachable facts which shall doom falsehood to die that truth may live; of justice because it will cultivate national as well as Southern fraternity and will condemn narrow mindedness and prejudice and passion, and cultivate that broader, higher, nobler sentiment, which would write on the grave of every soldier who fell on either side: "Here lies a hero, a martyr to the right as his conscience conceived it."

#### GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

I rejoice that a general organization too long neglected has been at last perfected. It is a brotherhood which all honorable men must approve and which heaven itself will bless. I call upon you therefore to organize in every state and community where ex-Confederates may reside and rally to the support of the high and peaceful objects of the "United Confederate Veterans," and move forward until by the power of organization and persistent effort your beneficent and christian purposes are fully accomplished.

J. B. GORDON,  
General Commanding.

After the organization of the association at the New Orleans convention, and the adoption of the foregoing constitution, Gov. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was elected General Commanding, and authorized to appoint his staff which was done under the following general order.

#### ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }  
Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1890. }

#### GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.—

1 The General Commanding announces that under the sixth article of the Constitution, adopted at New Orleans, La., he has appointed Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, Lieutenant-General of the United Confederate Veterans.

2. The General Commanding further announces the following staff officers to serve until the expiration of his term of service, viz:

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Clement A. Evans, Georgia.

Assistant-Adjutant-General, Thos. H. Carter, Virginia.

Quartermaster-General, Stephen D. Lee, Mississippi.

First Assistant Quartermaster-General, W. S. Walker, Florida.

Second Assistant Quartermaster-General, J. F. Shipp, Tennessee.

Inspector General, Robert F. Hoke, North Carolina.

First Assistant Inspector-General, Wright Shaumberg, Missouri.  
 Second Assistant Inspector-General, Thos. G. Jones, Alabama.  
 Judge Advocates-General, M. C. Butler, So. Carolina, and W. B. Bate, Tenn.  
 Assistant Judge Advocate-General, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky.  
 Commissary-General, Joseph Wheeler, Alabama.  
 First Assistant Commissary-General, W. H. Jackson, Tennessee.  
 Second Assistant Commissary-General, J. L. McCollum, Tennessee.  
 Surgeon-General, Joseph Jones, M. D., Louisiana.  
 Assistant Surgeon-General, J. S. Todd, M. D., Georgia.  
 Chaplain, Rev. R. L. Dabney, Texas.

## AIDS TO THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

Alfred Scales, N. C.,	J. H. Forney, Ala.,
Basil Duke, Ky.,	Chas. E. Hooker, Miss.,
W. H. Rogers, La.,	Wm. Elliot, S. C.,
P. M. B. Young, Ga.,	John C. Calhoun, N. Y.,
James Eagle, Ark.,	John W. Daniel, Va.,
F. P. Fleming, Fla.,	J. B. Kershaw, S. C.,
E. M. Henry, Va.,	Lawrence S. Ross, Texas,
R. Q. Mills, Texas,	Chas. M. Hayes, Miss.,
John Milledge, Ga.,	William Bull, Mo.
Joseph Hodgson, Ala.,	John Haskell, S. C.
F. A. Moses, Tenn.,	E. D. Willett, La.,
Chas. Marshall, Md.,	W. A. Wright, Ga.,
W. W. Gordon, Ga.,	J. T. Leslie, Fla.,
J. Stoddard, Johnston, Ky.,	H. L. Buck, S. C.,
Holmes Conrad, Va.,	C. W. Frazier, Tenn.,
C. C. Jones, Jr., Ga.,	S. H. Buck, Ala.,
J. A. Chalaron, La.,	D. A. Given, La.,
A. D. Candler, Ga.,	B. T. Johnson, Md.,
W. Miller Owen, La.,	Price Williams, Jr., Ala.,
W. D. Kyle, Ala.,	Henry K. Douglas, Md.,
Jno. W. Morton, Tenn.,	Robert Vance, N. C.,
Henry G. Muldrow, Miss.,	John O. Waddell, Ga.,
Thos. F. Perkins, Tenn.,	Robert Ransom, N. C.
Geo. Forrester, Chicago.	F. S. Washington, La
Len Jastrenski, La.	C. W. Styles, Texas
G. A. Whitehead, Ga.	

3. W. H. Harrison, of Atlanta, Ga., is appointed Secretary of these Headquarters and R. N. Hardeman, the treasurer of the State of Georgia, is designated as Treasurer of the Confederate Veterans, to serve until the next meeting of the association, when an election can be held. Other announcements of staff officers will be hereafter made in general order.

4. The General Commanding cordially and earnestly invites all associations, camps, bivouacs, and other organizations of Confederate survivors or veterans to unite with the "United Confederate Veterans" in accordance with the Constitution, a copy of which can be had on application to these headquarters. He feels assured that the advantages of this general association are so apparent that they require no argument, and that the fellowship of comrades, who have served and survived together the perils of the Confederate struggle, is so desirable that its cordial maintenance will demand no urging.

CLEMENT A. EVANS,  
 Adjutant-General.

J. B. GORDON,  
 General Commanding.

The following general order No. 3, was issued by the General Commanding, on February 20th, and distributed to the various organizations by circular, and was also printed in the newspapers:

### CALL FOR THE FIRST CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }  
Atlanta, Ga., February 20, 1890. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.—

I. The General Commanding announces that the First Annual Encampment of the United Confederate Veterans of the United States will be held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 3rd, 4th and 5th days of next July. All Confederate organizations and Confederate Soldiers of all arms, grades and departments are cordially invited to attend this First General Reunion of their comrades.

II. Confederate Soldiers everywhere are urged to form themselves into local associations where this has not been already done; and all associations, bivouacs, camps, and other Confederate bodies are earnestly requested to unite in their respective States in a State organization without delay, but until these State Divisions are thus formed the various local organizations should report directly to these general headquarters.

III. Business of great importance will demand careful consideration during this First Annual Convention,—such as the appropriate form of general organization; the best method of securing impartial history; the benevolent care of disabled, destitute or aged veterans and the widows of our fallen brothers-in-arms; the fulfillment especially of a sacred duty by devising efficient plans to erect a Monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and other matters of general interest.

IV. The following general programme will be observed, the details of which will be hereafter more fully published:

1. The Business Convention will assemble at 10:30 A. M., July 3rd.
2. The 4th of July will be devoted to a general review of the United Confederate Veterans, and such military bodies as will take part in the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Orations will be delivered and suitable ceremonies observed. Soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies, and citizens of the Republic generally, are invited to participate in this celebration.

3. The 5th of July will be occupied with visits to the great Battlefields around Chattanooga—Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Chickamauga—and the locating of Confederate positions taken during these several battles.

V. Copies of the Constitution of the United Confederate Veterans may be had on application to General Clement A. Evans, Adjutant-General, Atlanta, Ga., and full information as to the quarters assigned to various commands, and all other details of the July Encampment, may be obtained from Col. J. F. Shipp, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chattanooga, Tenn.

VI. The General Commanding respectfully requests the Press, both Daily and Weekly, of the whole country, to aid the patriotic and benevolent objects of the United Confederate Veterans by publication of these General Orders, with editorial notices of the Organization itself.

VII. Officers of the General Staff are directed to assist Division Commanders in organizing their respective States; to give information through the Press concerning the general association, and generally to promote the complete federation of all Confederate survivors in one organization under the Constitution of the United Confederate Veterans.

By order of

JOHN B. GORDON,  
*General Commanding.*

CLEMENT A. EVANS,  
*Adjt-Gen'l and Chief of Staff.*

### PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION.

After the promulgation of the official order of the General Commanding calling the convention to meet in Chattanooga, the following action was taken by its citizens:

N. B. FORREST CAMP, No. 3, C. V., }  
CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 21, 1890. }

At stated meeting of this Camp the following action was taken:

*Resolved,* That a committee be appointed to formulate plans for the Reunion of the Confederate Veterans which takes place in this city July 3rd, 4th, and 5th, next.

The following Veterans were appointed as this committee: Joseph F. Shipp, Tomlinson Fort, Laurence T. Dickinson, J. L. McCollum, Robert Hibbler, Geo. W. Drake, James L. Price and Hugh R. Banks.

The committee, together with with a number of other citizens, met at Forrest Camp room and drew up the following petition to the Chamber of Commerce:

*To the Chamber of Commerce, City:*

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned citizens, very respectfully request that your honorable body at your regular meeting next Thursday night, the 23rd inst., join with us in a petition to the Mayor of our city to call a public meeting at an early day for the purpose of taking into consideration the entertainment of the Confederate Veterans, who will meet in this city, July 3rd, 4th and 5th next.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted the following resolution :

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Feb. 23th, 1890.

*Resolved,* That this chamber request Mayor Hart to call a public meeting of citizens, Tuesday night, March 4th, to prepare plans for receiving and entertaining the Confederate Veterans on July 3rd, 4th and 5th next.

THE MAYOR'S CALL.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, }  
CHATTANOOGA, FEB. 27, 1890 }

A mass convention of the citizens of Chattanooga is hereby called to meet in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday evening, March 11th, at 7:30 o'clock.

This meeting is called to appoint committees and make other necessary arrangements for the Confederate Reunion occurs July 3rd, 4th and 5th next.

JOHN A. HART, Mayor.

The convention of citizens was held as called by the Mayor when the following gentlemen were selected as

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Joseph F. Shipp.	Webster J. Colburn.
Laurence T. Dickinson.	Joab L. McCollum.
William O. Peebles.	Garnett Andrews.
Adolph S. Ochs.	Tomlinson Fort,
Daniel J. O'Connell.	Isaac B. Merriam.
Hiram S. Chamberlain.	Charles F. Muller.
John A. Hart.	Alonzo G. Sharp.

# HISTORICAL.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CITY--- MILITARY OPERATIONS---GATEWAY OF THE CENTRAL SOUTH.

The selection of Chattanooga by Gen. Gordon as the place for the first meeting of the United Confederate Veterans and the first general Reunion of all ex-Confederate soldiers at this time, was fitting and eminently proper. A quarter of a century ago the veterans called to meet here in July, laid down their arms after having participated during four years in one of the most sanguinary, and at the same time one of the most notable struggles of which history gives any record; and now after the lapse of so long a time, they are to come together in a general Reunion on the battlefields about Chattanooga, made historic by the memorable battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. Twenty-five years have wrought wonderful changes since the boom of the last cannon in that mighty struggle, and it will be the pleasure of the veterans to celebrate on this occasion the grand triumph of peace as well as to renew the memories of that period which tried their dauntless courage and proved their love of liberty and their devotion to their native land.

### CHATTANOOGA.

No words more appropriate or eloquently expressive of the thriving city could be written than those of Maj. G. C. Connor in the opening pages of his "GUIDE TO CHATTANOOGA."

"On the southern bank of the Tennessee River in Hamilton County, Tennessee, at the mouth of a valley formed by Missionary Ridge on the east, and Lookout Mountain on the west, nestles the city of Chattanooga, famous as "Ross' Landing" when the Cherokees inhabited the surrounding mountains, and with its present name in the annals of the late war between the States.

"Rising 1,700 feet above the beautiful Tennessee River, that for miles laves the streets of the city, world-famed Lookout Mountain lifts its hoary head, its 'point' of sheer and solid rock, standing out like a mighty sentinel to guard against the approach of evil influences to the pretty valleys on either side. Beyond

the river are Raccoon Mountain and Walden's Ridge, and through the chasm which separates these the Tennessee flows out reluctantly from the valley in which it has lingered to plunge through the mountains that separate us from Sequachee. On this side the river is the abrupt elevation known as Cameron Hill, bedecked with cottages, and around its base spreads out the giant city, with broad avenues that are reasonably well shaded, with its tall spires on houses dedicated to the worship of God, its busy thoroughfares, its outreaching arms of steel on which trains are darting hither and thither, its numerous factories whose smoke hangs over them like a veil, and its pretty houses perched upon the eminences that range around the business quarter.

“Chattanooga is peculiarly located. It stands at the apex of an inverted triangle, whose diverging lines extend into the far northeast and northwest. The mountain walls ward off the colder blasts of winter, while they form a tunnel through which sweep from the opposite direction, the cooling breezes of summer. These mountains surrender their bosoms to early fruit raising—peaches, grapes and strawberries, and to early vegetables of every name. There is no city of the Union more attractively surrounded by scenery, or more liberally provided with habitable mountain tops.”

The site of the city was formerly known as Ross' Landing, and after the removal of the Cherokee Indians, to whom this whole section belonged, which followed upon the treaty made by the government with them in 1835, the village became an important trading town, its location with reference to navigation of the Tennessee river and to the peculiar formation of the mountains here that afforded an outlet into North Georgia and Alabama, rendering it an enterport for a large territory. In 1837 a post-office was established and in 1838 the name was changed to “Chattanooga,” a traditional name, the meaning of which is lost in antiquity, and which was given by a tribe older than the Cherokees to the valley on the east side of Lookout Mountain.

As early as 1828 steamboats ran between Chattanooga and Knoxville, and early in the settlement of the city, there was regular communication between Chattanooga and New Orleans, except a portage of forty miles around the muscle shoals on which a railroad had been built, and which was operated by horse cars between Tusculum and Decatur, Ala. This gave Chattanooga an opportunity of supplying a large territory with groceries and other necessities cheaper than could be furnished

from any other point, and gave her a commanding and growing trade. The opening of the muscle shoals canal, built by the government at a cost of several million dollars, and which important event will occur this year, will again open up this rich section to the trade of Chattanooga, and again afford the business men and manufacturers navigation to New Orleans.

As early as 1850 the importance of Chattanooga as an iron center was recognized, and shortly afterward a foundry was erected and a furnace built on the river bank near the bluff east of Market street. These primitive concerns were the starting point for the magnificent developement which subsequently followed and which now makes Chattanooga the most important manufacturing center in the South. The city has two hundred and fifty concerns employing steam in manufacture, and each day records the location of new plants, or the remodelling and enlarging of old ones.

#### DURING THE WAR.

When the great civil war broke out Chattanooga was little better than a straggling village. After the battle of Shiloh it became an important point to the Confederate forces, and here was located the hospital for the sick and wounded. Following upon the battle of Fort Donelson, the importance of this place as a strategic point was recognized. Here the hospital and depot for exchange were located, as well as the base of supplies. When Bragg returned to Middle Tennessee in the last weeks of June, 1863, Rosecrans made a vigorous movement on the Confederate right flank which compelled Bragg to fall rapidly back from Shelbyville upon Chattanooga, the natural gateway from Tennessee to the Atlantic coast. Rosecrans halted at McMinnville and Winchester, and awaited Burnside's march against Knoxville. Bragg reached Chattanooga on July 7th, and Rosecrans reached Bridgeport, the railroad crossing of the Tennessee, on August 29th.

In the autumn following were fought the bloody battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the Confederates fighting with rare courage and bravery against desperate odds to maintain this Key to the South. The result of these battles was disastrous to the Southern arms notwithstanding the brilliant victory at Chickamauga, and then began the sixty days retreat to Atlanta. These noted battles will pass into history as the hardest fought and most important of the war, and the valor and heroism displayed by the Confederate

troops as well as the intrepid courage of the Federals will be read in the future generations in proof of the greatness and prowess of American soldiery.

#### POINTS OF WAR INTEREST.

The march of progress and the growth and development of Chattanooga, have happily well nigh obliterated all of the evidences of the great struggles. The earth works of Fort Wood, Fort Negley and Cameron Hill have been nearly all buried, and as another has well said, the old war reservoir "has turned to dust."

"Department headquarters established by Gen. Rosecrans and continued by Gen. Thomas, is now at 316 Walnut street, and it was there Thomas welcomed Grant on October 23, 1863. There the battle of Missionary Ridge was planned by Grant, Thomas and Sherman. At 302 Walnut street was the office of the adjutant general, and at 326 Walnut was the headquarters of the chief of artillery, Gen. Brannan. Around the corner on First street from Walnut, at No. 110, was Sherman's headquarters. At 19 East Fourth street was the office of the provost marshal general of the Army of the Cumberland. These buildings have been but slightly changed since the days of their military occupancy.

"The removal of the heavy forest growth from Cameron Hill, and from various parts of the city, changes the aspect from what was seen by the Confederates when they evacuated, and by the Army of Cumberland immediately after the disaster at Chickamauga, and only certain buildings remain as landmarks of forts and hospitals. Ex-Confederates will remember the residence as the headquarters of Gen. Bragg, and the large building and fine grounds on the corner of Pine and Sixth as the headquarters of Gen. D. H. Hill. This was Gen. McPherson's headquarters in Federal days."

The old building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, built in 1840, and used during the war by Confederates and Federals as a prison and military offices, still stands. Its walls are seamed, battered and bolted, and its appearance that of a relic of antiquity. It is now used as a city hall, where are located the police department and the city offices.

#### PRESENT CHATTANOOGA.

So great has been the improvement and so rapid the growth of Chattanooga since the war, that the visiting veterans who have not been here since they left in 1863 will find it difficult to recognize in the present beautiful city of 50,000 people, with its hand-

some structures, beautiful churches, and wonderful progress, its hundreds of shops, factories and furnaces, the battle-stormed, straggling village of tumble down shanties that remained at the close of hostilities.

Notwithstanding its favorable location for a great city, the town had a very slow growth up to 1880, and the result was exceeding doubtful. But during the year 1880 numerous enterprises were set on foot that promised much for the future city; men who had returned from the war to their homes impoverished and disheartened began to reap some of the benefits of their pluck and energy. The population, composed of young men full of life and vigor, received substantial additions from all over the country, and business began to receive a stimulus that cheered and encouraged the sterling men who planted their faith in the place and stood by it in every vicissitude and in every trouble.

In 1887 a great wave of prosperity swept over the city and the appreciation of the value of real estate, the influx of money sent here by shrewd investors who saw the coming tide of development destined for the section of which Chattanooga is the center, give all lines of business a bound forward that put the city's future greatness beyond all question of doubt. Now it is only a matter of a very short time until this city shall become the metropolis of the Central South.

Nine trunk lines of railroad now enter the city from every point of the compass, and others are being projected that will make it the railroad center of the South.

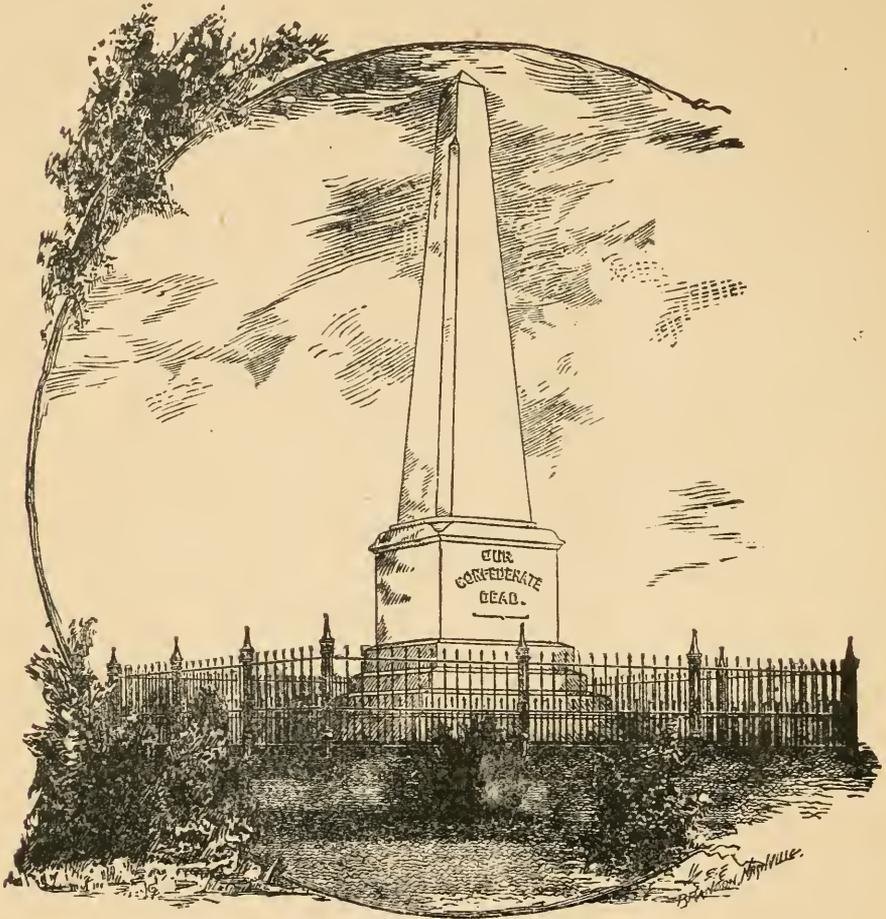
The city is noted for its handsome churches and its commodious school buildings, and it can boast of having all the comforts and conveniences of larger cities.

By means of a steam dummy railroad that runs to every important suburb, electric railroads and horse cars, every point of historic interest can be reached with ease and comfort and at small cost.

Historic Lookout Mountain, now covered with hundreds of residences, and spacious hotels, can be easily and speedily reached either by the standard gauge railroad, or by electric cars and the cable incline and narrow gauge.

Missionary Ridge may be reached by dummy and electric cars, and you can ascend to the summit on electric cars.

The field of Chickamauga is reached by the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus railroad, which will run special trains for the accommodation of visitors during the Reunion.



CONFEDERATE CEMETERY.

While the war was waging the Confederate Cemetery was established on the eastern side of the city burial ground. It is properly enclosed, has necessary drives, and near to its center stands the modest monument reared by the devoted women who composed the Confederate Memorial Association. There sleep thousands who wore the grey, beneath the shade of weeping willows, in narrow homes unmarked. Above them rises a monument, with a shaft thirty feet in height placed upon the highest spot in the enclosure. It bears this simple inscription, "Our Confederate Dead." Mrs. G. C. Connor was president of the association of ladies who built it, and Mr. W. D. Van Dyke, now at rest, was their treasurer. United States troops, with Capt. Cochran at their head, entered the cemetery with reversed arms, the band of his regiment (Col. Wheaton's) preceding them playing the

Dead March from Saul, and participated in the laying of the corner stone, which was done by Hon. Jas. D. Richardson, then Grand Master of Freemasons, and now member of Congress.

The refusal of Government to appropriate money to mark the resting places of her brave sons who wore the grey, deprives the dwellers in this beautiful City of the Dead of marble memorials! But though their ashes beneath that green sward sleep unmarked their heroic deeds are engraven in the hearts of those who survive them. Their names are recorded on the scrolls of that invisible Republic that will endure forever.

#### THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

On the gentle slopes of the eminence out near Missionary Ridge, with the flag floating from its summit, is the exquisitely beautiful National Cemetery. It is the resting place of 13,000 soldiers of the Union armies, that died in these now peaceful valleys.

This cemetery is nearly one mile in circumference, and contains 75½ acres. In the center rises a knoll fully one hundred feet above the lower avenues. The sward is luxurious blue grass. It is thoroughly shaded, and ornamented with roses, shrubs and trailing vines. On these verdant slopes are nineteen special interment sections, each marked by a small granite obelisk, and lettered A to S; and these are surrounded by the small white marble head and foot stones. These sections are of different forms, in the arrangement of the graves, some forming triangles, others oblongs, others squares, others parallelograms, and others circles, while section E forms a shield.

After the manner of the National Cemeteries a rostrum is reared upon a brick foundation, situated on the dome of the eminence. This brick rostrum is 40 x 20 feet area, and 5 feet high, with handsome cut stone coping and an interior carpet of velvety grass. An open roof of purloins and joists is supported by 12 square pillars, and these are covered with the ivy, woodbine and climbing vines so plentifully planted around the base. Surrounding this rostrum is a close shaven lawn, dotted with trees and shrubs, on which stand on end four immense cannons.

## THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

The three battles of the war between the States which have made this section famous are—in the order of their occurrence—the Battle of Lookout Mountain, the Battle of Chickamauga, and the Battle of Missionary Ridge. We will attempt brief outlines only.



### JAMES LONGSTREET.

General James Longstreet was born in Edgefield District, S. C., January 8th, 1821. When but ten years of age his mother removed to Alabama. From that State he was sent to West Point in 1838. He was graduated in 1842, and assigned to the Fourth Infantry as Second Lieutenant.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant while serving on frontier duty in Texas, and in the Mexican War was twice

brevetted, the latter to a Major for gallant conduct at Melinodel Rey. He was severely wounded at Chapultepec.

Captain James Longstreet resigned his commission in the United States Army June 1st, 1861, and entered the Confederate service as a Brigadier-General. Because of his brilliant conduct at Manassas he was entrusted with the command of the rear guard on the retreat from Yorktown. He was then Major-General.

Longstreet won imperishable laurels in the "Seven Days Battles" around Richmond—at Bull Run and at Fredericksburg.

After Gettysburg Longstreet was sent to reinforce Bragg. He took a prominent part in sanguinary Chickamauga. After Chickamauga he was sent on the unfortunate expedition against Knoxville. Returning to Lee he was wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. Longstreet was at Appomattox.

After the declaration of peace General Longstreet went to live in New Orleans, where he was appointed Surveyor of the Port by Grant; then Postmaster, and afterwards Minister to Turkey by Hayes. He was appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia by Garfield. He now resides at Gainesville, Ga., in good health, considering that he is in his 70th year.

### BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

On the 8th of September, 1863, General Braxton Bragg, having discovered that the Federal army threatened his left and rear, evacuated Chattanooga. General

Rosecrans undertook the pursuit of the Confederates, and when this movement began Bragg attempted to throw his forces between the main Federal army and the garrison of Chattanooga. On the 18th of September both armies stood glaring at each other on the banks of the Chickamauga—murky "River of Death." Bragg had received reinforcements from the Army of Virginia, under Longstreet.

On the 18th there was considerable skirmishing and manœuvring for position and on the 19th the storm burst with pitiless fury. By 10 A. M. the engagement was general. Until late in the afternoon the conflict raged, when suddenly an ominous lull fell upon the dead, the dying and the weary. Not a gun was heard for over an hour. Rosecrans was deceived into the belief that his foe had been sufficiently punished for one day, and at once began the execution of strategic movements. Scarcely had the hour ended when a furious charge of the Confederates threw the Federal lines into disorder, and had it not been for the twenty guns of Hazen, on the Rossville road, the day would have closed with an overwhelming and destructive victory for the Confederates. The galling enfilading fire of this artillery stopped the Confederates as the sun went down beyond distant Lookout.

When darkness enveloped the bloody scene, arrangements were made for burying the dead and caring for the wounded by both sides. Bragg reformed his lines soon after nightfall, and placed them in direct command of Polk, on the right, with five divisions, and Longstreet, on the left, with six divisions. Bragg ordered Polk to strike at dawn on the following morning, but Polk did not begin the executing of Bragg's order until nearly 9 o'clock, a delay which cost him his command. When he began the assault the entire line was quickly involved. Back went the Confederate right, but almost instantly rallied. Charge after charge attested the heroism of the combatants. The onslaught on the Federal left ceased when the irresistible charges of the Confederates broke their center. Then, it is said, Rosecrans telegraphed to Washington that his army was defeated.

Thomas maintained his ground and withstood the charges of the Confederates, now flushed with victory. "Like a lion at bay he repulsed the terrible onslaughts of the enemy" on the knoll above the Snodgrass House, where he had ordered the artillery massed to make his last stand. Strong lines of infantry, commanded by Brannan and Steadman, skirted this elevated spot, which resisted the almost unparalleled assaults on their front and flanks. As the sun began to go down behind the tall pines on that Sabbath afternoon, the storm burst anew around the Snodgrass knoll. Charge after charge was repelled with terrible slaughter to both sides. The dead lay in heaps along the green slopes, and the groans of the wounded rent the air as darkness enveloped the enraged combatants, and Thomas began his retreat to Rossville, leaving the field and most of his dead and wounded in possession of the Confederates.

Col. Archer Anderson thus estimates the relative strength of the two armies: "From an examination of the original returns in the War Department, I reckon, in round numbers, the Federal infantry and artillery on the field at fifty-nine thousand, and the Confederate infantry and artillery at fifty-five thousand. The Federal cavalry, about ten thousand strong, was outnumbered by the Confederates by a thousand men. Thus speak the returns. Perhaps a deduction of five thousand men from the reported strength of each army would more nearly represent the actual strength of the combatants. It is, I think, certain that Rosecrans was stronger in infantry and artillery than Bragg by at least four thousand men."

On the following day Thomas placed his lines around Chattanooga, while Bragg took possession of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga Valley and the summit of Lookout. His hope was to starve the army now blockaded in Chattanooga. To accomplish this he seized the railway at the point of Lookout Mountain.

The part played by Longstreet in this battle was worthy of his great fame in those days. The rapid transfer of his troops from Virginia to Georgia was kept a profound secret from the Federals. On the 15th of September General Halleck telegraphed to General Rosecrans that Bragg had not been re-enforced from Virginia. At that moment Bragg and Longstreet may have been shaking hands. Indeed, Longstreet's arrival was as great a surprise to Rosecrans as was Napoleon's descent upon Marengo to General Meals. He seemed to have dropped out of the heavens.

Nor is the genius of Polk eclipsed by the controversy that arose between himself and the Commanding General over the failure to attack at dawn of the 20th. We therefore insert here the following sketch.



## LEONIDAS POLK.

The subject of this sketch was born at Raleigh, N. C., on April 10th, 1806. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and was graduated from West Point in 1827.

While a student at West Point he became possessed of a desire to study for the ministry of the gospel. He therefore held his position of Lieutenant during a few months only, when he under-

took the study of divinity. In 1830 he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1838 was chosen Bishop of that church in Arkansas, with authority over Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1841 he resigned all but the diocese of Louisiana. In 1856 he initiated the movement which has resulted in the establishment of the "University of the South," at Sewanee, Tennessee.

Bishop Polk was a soldier by nature, hence the bustle of war drew away his attention from the peaceful pursuits of his profession. President Davis offered him a commission as Major-General, and it was accepted. His first headquarters were at Memphis.

General Polk was ordered to join Albert Sidney Johnston, and under him participated in the battle of Shiloh, commanding the First Corps. He displayed the true military genius when he turned the defeat of the morning into a brilliant victory in the afternoon.

Polk accompanied Bragg into Kentucky and fought the stubborn battle of Perryville.

Polk's conduct at Chickamauga was severely condemned by Bragg. He was relieved from command immediately thereafter. Subsequently Bragg consented to Polk being re-instated, but the Bishop-General indignantly declined to serve under the commander of the Army of the Tennessee. When Johnston relieved Bragg, Polk expressed his willingness to return to the army, and early in 1864 he joined Johnston with his "Army of the Mississippi." On the 13th of May 1864, Polk's Corps fought the battle of Resaca.

The retreat after Resaca was darkened by the death of Lieutenant-General Polk. We will allow General Joseph E. Johnston to relate the story of that sad death :

"In the morning of the 14th General Hardee and I rode the summit of Pine Mountain, to decide if the outpost there should be maintained. General Polk accompanied us. After we had concluded our examination, and the abandonment of the hill had been decided on, a few shots were fired at us from a battery of Parrott guns a quarter of a mile in our front ; the third of these passed through General

Polk's chest, killing him instantly. The event produced deep sorrow in the army, in every battle of which he had been distinguished."

There was no braver soldier, more loyal citizen, more earnest man than Leonidas Polk, Bishop and Lieutenant-General of the Confederate army.

### BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.

We introduce the outlines of this sanguinary but unequal battle by a brief sketch of the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces.



### BRAXTON BRAGG.

The Commander of the Confederate forces at Chickamauga, General Braxton Bragg, was born in Warren county, North Carolina, March 22nd, 1817. Was graduated from West Point, standing fifth in his class of fifty, in 1837, and died in Galveston, Texas, September 27th, 1876. No military officer was ever entrusted with more difficult duties than was General Bragg while in command of one of the great armies of the Confederacy.

In the Mexican war Lieutenant Bragg distinguished himself, and was promoted on the field to Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista. He resigned his commission in the United States Army in 1856, and retired to private life.

When the Civil War broke out Braxton Bragg was appointed a Brigadier General, and ordered to Pensacola,, Fla. Soon after he was made Major-General, and reported to Albert Sidney Johnston. He added to his military reputation when the gallant Johnston fell at Shiloh.

Succeeding to the command of the "Army of Mississippi," after the removal of Beauregard, he began in August 1862, to concentrate his forces in Chattanooga, with a view to carry out the plan of invading Kentucky, devised by General E Kirby Smith. At Murfreesboro he fought the reinforced army of Rosecrans with a smaller army than he had at Perryville.

From Murfreesboro General Bragg retreated to Chattanooga. On September 19th and 20th, 1863, he fought the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga. The Federals, under Rosecrans, were routed and fell back upon Chattanooga, leaving the Confederates in possession of the field.

After the victory of Chickamauga the army under Bragg was again depleted, this time by the sending of Longstreet on a "wild goose chase" to attack Knoxville. Grant took advantage

of that grave mistake, and the battle of Missionary Ridge ended, practically, the military career of General Bragg. He was relieved of the command of the army by General Joseph E. Johnston.

At the close of the war General Bragg retired to private life. He was a man of most exalted courage, a commander who delighted to criticise his officers, and praise his private soldiers. By his corps commanders he was never admired, but at times he was almost worshipped by the rank and file.

On the 18th of October, 1863, General Grant assumed command of the Department of Tennessee and General Thomas remained in command of the Army of the Cumberland. The Confederates, under General Bragg, held Lookout Mountain and the railway at its base, as well as the valley of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge.

The Federal base of supplies was at Bridgeport and Stevenson, and they were transported by wagons through Sequachee Valley. As the autumn advanced this road became almost impassable, and starvation threatened the garrison of the mountain city. By a strategic movement Lookout Valley was opened on October 28th, and on November 1st the "siege of Chattanooga by the forces of nature" was raised. The Confederates were still on the Federal front, on Lookout and Missionary Ridge, and in the Chattanooga Valley.

We learn from official reports that on the 15th of November, 1863, General Grant had concentrated 80,000 troops in and around Chattanooga, and that 50,000 Confederates occupied Lookout and Missionary Ridge, Longstreet having gone to Virginia via Knoxville. On the 23rd, Grant undertook the raising of the siege on his front by ordering General Thomas to make an armed reconnaissance to develop the Confederate lines, which was done in the early morning. By 1 p. m. Sherman had crossed the Tennessee at the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge, and at 4 o'clock he had a heavy engagement in an effort to seize the second hill of the Ridge, the one through which passes the railway tunnel. He was repulsed; Granger had already captured "Orchard Knob," and soon darkness closed the combat.

Early in the morning of the 24th the movements were continued. The mist hanging over the valley concealed from the Confederates the advancing column of the Federals. Gen. Walthal, with a small force, held the terrace of the mountain, just under the "Point," known as the Craven place, over which the Federals would have to pass to reach the valley of Chattanooga. The skirmishing on that lofty field is generally called the "Battle Above the Clouds."

On the 25th began the battle of Missionary Ridge proper. At 4 p. m. the Federal lines, which filled the valley, moved rapidly forward up the slopes to the rifle-pits of the Confederates, where a galling and destructive fire of musketry was kept up. Over the rifle-pits, thinly occupied by the depleted ranks of the Confederates, but gallantly defended, swept line after line of the Federals, and when the sun went down the Confederates had retreated and the Federals held the Ridge.

The Confederates retreated in the direction of Ringgold, by way of Chickamauga Station.

At Ringold they turned under the brilliant Cleburn, and attacked the Federals. It was a severe combat, lasting the entire day. The Federals suffered severe losses, many being experienced officers. Bragg continued on to Dalton, and Grant sent relief to Burnside, who was closely invested at Knoxville by Longstreet.

The Confederates were more seriously affected by the disaster of Missionary Ridge than had been the Federals by the defeat of Chickamauga. The depleted ranks of the Confederates could not be replenished, for there were few men left in the rear to draw from. The whole world was open to the recruiting persuasions of the United States Government.

## BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The skirmish which newspaper correspondents poetically christened the "Battle Above the Clouds" was introductory to the desperate struggle on Missionary Ridge.

On November 23, 1863, Hooker's corps encamped in the valley of Lookout; a battery of rifled guns was planted on Moccasin Bend, and the main Federal army occupied the city of Chattanooga. The Confederates were in possession of Lookout Mountain and occupied the pallsades and the plateau beneath, as well as Chattanooga valley and Missionary Ridge.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th the battery on Moccasin Bend opened furiously on the Confederates in the valley. Hooker advanced by skirmishing on the western side of the mountain, while a cloud slowly settled down upon the Confederates, on the plateau above, entirely concealing them. The advancing Federals were not discovered by the Confederate brigade at Craven's house until they were only a few yards distant. For about half an hour General Walthal kept up a desultory fire, slowly falling back until fully one-half of his men were made prisoners. Very few were killed on either side, owing to the cloud envelopment—the movements occurring in the clouds and not above it. The firing of artillery on Moccasin Bend and from Fort Negly, near Chattanooga, must have given Hooker his idea of the "roar of battle," and yet General Grant correctly states it when he says "there was no battle fought on Lookout Mountain." During the night firing was kept up at short intervals. The Confederates evacuated the mountain, along what is now called the "old road." In addition to the heavy fog which covered the valley during the night, there was an eclipse of the moon.

### CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK.

A movement looking to the purchase of the battlefield of Chickamauga by the general government and making the same a National Park, began in 1888. In September of that year the Society of the Army of the Cumberland appointed a committee of five to conduct such a movement. This committee concluded to have a conference with the Confederate veterans then living in Washington, where it held its first meeting. The result of that conference was the appointment of a committee to prepare an act of incorporation. Subsequently a list of incorporators, and the outlines of the charter were agreed upon.

On December 4th, 1889, the charter was granted by the Superior Court of Walker county, Ga.

On September 19th, 1889, a joint meeting of Union and Confederate soldiers was held in the city of Chattanooga. General Rosecrans presided. This meeting adjourned to Crawfish Springs September 20th. At that time the incorporators met and elected officers. General John T. Wilder was unanimously chosen President. Then were chosen General Joseph Wheeler, Vice President; General Marcus J. Wright, Secretary, and General J. S. Fullerton, Treasurer. Fourteen Directors were nominated by the Confederates and fourteen by the Federals. These were unanimously elected.

On February 6th, 1890, General Grosvenor introduced a bill in the House of Representatives "to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga." At this writing, May 29th, this bill has passed the House with only eight votes against its adoption.

This bill declares that its purpose is the "preserving, and suitably marking for historical and professional military study," this field. It describes the approaches to the field, and describes the land to be purchased, adding: "The lands and roads embraced in the area bounded as herein described, together with the roads described in section I of this act, are hereby declared to be a national park, to be known as the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park."

The Park so established is to be under the control of the Secretary of War. The present owners of holdings therein will be permitted to remain on certain conditions. The Secretary of War will substantially mark all lines of battle within the boundaries of the Park. Rules are to be enacted for the permanent marking.

To carry out the purposes of this act, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars are appropriated.

The plan of marking the Confederate lines, with special reference to the coming Reunion, was inaugurated by Captain Joseph F. Shipp, Commander of Forrest Camp. His plan is being carefully carried out, and the data thus obtained will be of incalculable value to the permanent locating commission.

#### COMMITTEE ON LOCATING LINES.

The committee on the locating of Confederate lines began its work early in May. By July 3rd most of these lines will have been established. But it is the earnest desire of the Committee that they receive the assistance of all veterans who may attend the Reunion in checking up the work already done, and in locating such lines as may not be established by that time. Permanent record is made of all information received by this Committee. Veterans will oblige by calling on them.

## Forrest Camp, No. 3, Confederate Veterans.



NATHAN BEDFORD  
FORREST.

This distinguished cavalry officer was born of humble parentage in Bedford county, Tennessee, on July 13th, 1821. He had no advantages of education, and his youth was spent on farms in his native State and in Mississippi.

General Forrest ardently espoused the cause of the South, and at the first call to arms joined himself to the Tennessee Mounted Rifles. Governor Harris invited him to raise a regiment, which he did, and was chosen its Lieutenant-Colonel. At the siege of Fort Donnelson he demonstrated his military qualities.

Perhaps the most brilliant performances of that remarkably brilliant officer were enacted upon the famous battle-field of Chickamauga, on September 19th and 20th, 1863. The memories of those sanguinary days prompted the Confederate Veterans of Chattanooga to call their CAMP by his name.

Some severe, and much of it unfair, criticism has been indulged by certain so-called historians of the attack upon Fort Pillow. There was no braver, and therefore no more chivalrous soldier of the late war than Nathan Bedford Forrest. A knowledge of that fact is a sufficient refutation of all charges of barbaric conduct in that memorable assault. The following from an impartial pen is quoted because of its truthfulness :

When the idea of storming Fort Pillow was conceived, in April, 1864, General Forest was placed in command of the attacking Confederate forces. After a heavy storming of the fort by Forrest's forces, the signal for negotiations of surrender was shown by the fortification, and the firing ceased. While the negotiations, however, were in progress Forrest conceived the project of moving his forces to a point of attack which it would be impossible to attain in any other way. This he thought would be an advantage in case the negotiations for the surrender of the fort proved unsuccessful. When the move was discovered by Major Bradford, commander of the fort, he positively refused to surrender, although fully realizing that Forrest's position was a dangerous one to the fortifications. General Forrest afterwards explained that he had a right to move his forces wherever he chose, and gain whatever advantage he could, so long as the flag of the fort had not been hauled down as a token of surrender. Upon the commander's refusal to surrender, the assault of the Confederate forces was renewed, with the result of a signal victory, wherein General Forrest had taken no small part. The garrison consisted mainly of colored troops."

General Forrest had no taste for politics, and only on one occasion was he induced to take any part in the exciting canvasses that succeeded the restoration of peace. That occasion was his appearance in the Democratic Convention of 1868, in New York.

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Forrest Camp, No. 3, Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga, Tennessee, was organized September 15th, 1886, under a charter issued by R. E. Lee Camp, No 1, of Richmond, Va. This charter was granted in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 18th, 1884.

Garnett Andrews was chosen the First Commander, and Laurence T. Dickinson was made Adjutant. These officers served until January 1st, 1887, when Joseph F. Shipp was elected Commander, and Laurence T. Dickinson was re-elected Adjutant. These officers have been re-elected each year thereafter.

The following are the

**OFFICERS FOR 1890 :**

Commander, - - - - -	JOSEPH F. SHIPP.
1st Lt. Commander, - - -	TOMLINSON FORT.
2nd Lt. Commander, - - -	W. P. McCLATCHY.
3rd Lt. Commander, - - -	MILTON RUSSELL.
Adjutant, - - - - -	LAURENCE T. DICKINSON.
Surgeon, - - - - -	GEO. W. DRAKE, M. D.
Quartermaster, - - - - -	THOS. L. YARRINGTON.
Chaplain, - - - - -	REV. J. W. BACHMAN.
Officer of the Day, - - -	WILLIAM W. HARKINS.
Assistant Surgeon, - - -	H. O MILTON, M. D.
Treasurer, - - - - -	HUGH R. BANKS.
Sergeant-Major, - - - - -	THOS. P. WELLS.
Vidette, - - - - -	RICHARD L RHODES.
Color Guards, - - - - -	{ WILLIAM G. FLINN.
	{ THOS. V. WARREN.
Color Sergeant, - - - - -	JAMES L PRICE.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :**

GARNETT ANDREWS, WM. C. PAYNE, ISAAC C. MANSFIELD.

**HISTORICAL INCIDENTS.**

In April, 1887, Forrest Camp, aided by the ladies of the Memorial Association, held a successful Bazaar in this city. It continued during one week. Miss WINNIE DAVIS was in the city at the time, and her presence added a peculiar charm to the social feature of the entertainment. The proceeds netted \$1,800.

The Camp has been helping, since its organization, many Confederate soldiers and their families, and this fund has greatly aided that labor of love. The Rev J. W. Bachman is Chairman of the Relief Committee, and has been Chairman for several years.

In 1888 the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association turned over the care-taking of the Confederate Cemetery to Forrest Camp. These ladies were then declared honorary members under the following by-law, enacted for that purpose:

“Every lady now living who has been a member of the Chattanooga Confederate Memorial Association, is hereby elected an Honorary Member of this Camp, and as such is a member of the Memorial Committee of the same.”

For months after its organization the Camp met monthly in Phoenix Hall. On the 1st of November, 1885, they removed to room 15, in the Lee block, corner of Ninth and Carter streets. It was soon discovered that this room was too small, and in May, 1887, the present handsome quarters in Adams' block, corner Georgia Avenue and Eighth street, were secured. The hall is carpeted and well furnished, contains numerous war relics and has an extensive library. There are several maps and fine pictures on the walls. Nevertheless, the Camp is seriously considering the further beautifying of its apartments.

At the Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which was held in this city in the autumn of 1889, Forrest

Camp kept "open house," and took a conspicuous part in the entertainments of that occasion. The Barbecue, at Crawfish Springs, Ga., was their conception. The Chattanooga Committee was reinforced by several Confederates, residents of Rome, Ga.

At the general Confederate Reunion that is to be held in this city next July, Forrest Camp will be conspicuous in its efforts to make every veteran feel that he is among his warmest friends. It will inaugurate, on that occasion, a movement to erect an equestrian statue of General Forrest, the greatest cavalry officer of the century, with a festival on the evening of July 3d.

### FORREST MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday evening, July 3rd, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock, in the great Tent, the Forrest Monument Association will give an entertainment of oratory, song, military tableaux, martial music, and recitations. The details are found in the programme.

The object of this entertainment will be to raise funds to erect a monument to General N. B. Forrest. The admission will be one dollar.

The following is the organization for this Festival :

GEORGE C. CONNOR, CHAIRMAN.

LAURENCE T. DICKINSON, Scenic Artist.	MRS. C. A. MOROSS, Musical Director.
H. A. MCQUADE, Chief Illuminations.	H. C. JACKSON, Stage Engineer.
S. C. DODGE, Calcium Lights.	MRS. L. T. DICKINSON, } Directors of
J. L. MCCOLLUM, Treasurer.	MRS. W. R. WILSON, } Tableaux.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. B. D. Lodor,	Mrs. G. C. Connor.	Mrs. John T. Reed.
Mrs. William Heron.	Mrs. A. W. Gaines.	Mrs. L. T. Dickinson.
Mrs. W. G. Oehmig.	Mrs. M. H. Clift.	Mrs. E. Watkins.
Mrs. N. C. Jenkins.	Mrs. C. B. Chapman.	Mrs. W. R. Wilson.
Mrs. J. P. Smartt.	Mrs. P. A. Brawner.	Mrs. W. T. Hope.
Mrs. J. H. Warner.	Mrs. T. P. Wells.	Mrs. B. P. Key.
Mrs. J. C. Henderson.	Mrs. Hoyle.	Mrs. N. C. Jenkins.
Mrs. Franklin Harris.	Miss C. Crutchfield.	Miss Payne.

It is confidently believed by the ladies who are interested in this noble undertaking that every veteran who visits the city and participates in the great Reunion will give his influence to swell the attendance upon this entertainment.

SPECIAL—Mrs. N. B. Forrest, surrounded by the survivors of the General's Staff, will be seated on the stage during the oration by Dr. Kelley.

### REUNION OF MEDICAL CORPS.

Surgeon General Joseph Jones, M. D., having called a meeting of the survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Armies, in Chattanooga, for

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2ND, 1890,

The following local physicians have been selected by the Medical Association as a Committee to make all the necessary arrangements for the same :

#### THE COMMITTEE.

G. M. Drake, M. D., Medical Director.	Fred. M. Stapp, Secretary.
P. D. Sims, Chief of Staff.	
E. B. Wise.	E. M. Eaton.
J. H. Vandeman.	J. J. Durand.
G. M. Ellis.	S. C. Ellis.
G. A. Baxter.	W. B. Wells.
E. Y. Green.	W. L. Gahagan.
N. C. Steele.	H. L. McReynolds.
C. F. McGahan.	H. A. Winters.
	F. M. Searson.
	H. Berlin.
	B. S. West.
	F. F. Smith.
	E. A. Cobleigh.
	G. T. Magee.
	J. A. Reeves.

## REUNION OF CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. W. Bachman, DD., cordially invites all Chaplains of the Confederate Armies to hold a Reunion in the parlor of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Georgia avenue and Seventh street. The following clergymen are appointed a Committee to make all necessary arrangements :

### THE COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. W. Bachman, Chairman  
 Rev. J. P. McFerrin.      Rev. R. J. Willingham.      Rev. G. W. Dumbell.  
 Rev. W. J. Trimble.      Rev. Father Walsh      Rev. A. B. Riker.  
 Rev. J. J. Manker.      Rev. D. M. McReynolds.

## PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY, JULY THIRD, 1890.

10:00 A. M.—RECEPTION OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

Address of Welcome by Hon. John A. Hart, Mayor.

Response by Governor John B. Gordon, General Commanding.

Delegates will form in procession on Broad street, the right resting on Ninth. It will be escorted by a Battalion of Infantry, headed by the Band of the 4th Infantry, U. S. A. The procession will march to Market, down Market to Eighth, along Eighth to Broad, and down Broad to the Tent.

3:00 P. M.:—ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention will be called to order in the Tent, and proceed to business.

8:00 P. M.:—FESTIVAL OF FORREST MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

1.—Oration by Rev. D. C. Kelley, DD., Colonel in Forrest's Corps.

2.—Tableau—The Confederacy Restored to the Union.

Music—"My Country 'tis of thee," by 100 young Ladies.

3.—Tableau—The Surrender at Appomattox.

Recitation—The Conquered Banner, by G. C. C.

Music—"Hail Columbia," Military Band.

4.—Tableau—The Alabama. Survivors of the crew on deck.

Music—"A Life on the Ocean Wave." Sung by Mr. Armstrong, Va.

5.—Tableau—Wounding of Stonewall Jackson.

"Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees."

Music—"Nearer my God to Thee. Sung by 100 young Ladies.

6.—The Forrest Monument Illuminated.

Music—"Dixie," by the Military Band.

NOTE:—Mrs. General Forrest will be seated upon the Stage, surrounded by the survivors of the General's Staff. Mrs. Semmes, surrounded by surviving officers of the "Alabama," will also be on the stage.

FRIDAY, JULY FOURTH.

9:30 A. M.:—GRAND PARADE AND CELEBRATION.

The Military and visiting Veterans will form and march as herein set forth:

1.—THE MILITARY DIVISION—Will form on Cherry, its right resting on Ninth.

2.—THE FIRST DIVISION OF VETERANS—Will form on East Ninth, its right resting on Georgia Avenue.

3.—THE SECOND DIVISION OF VETERANS—Will form on North Georgia Avenue, its right resting on Ninth.

4.—THE THIRD DIVISION OF VETERANS—Will form on Broad, its right resting on Ninth.

5.—THE FOURTH DIVISION OF VETERANS—Will form on Chestnut, its right resting on Ninth.

6.—THE FIFTH DIVISION OF VETERANS—Will form on West Ninth, its right resting on Chestnut.

7.—THE SIXTH DIVISION OF VETERANS—Will form on Carter, its right resting on Ninth.

8.—THE SEVENTH DIVISION OF VETERANS—Will form on Boyce, its right resting on Ninth.

Formations must be complete by 9:40. The following is the

### LINE OF MARCH.

North, on west side of Market, passing in Review. The General Commanding will be stationed in West Eighth.

Counter-march on East Market until right of column reaches Ninth, when it will halt.

After Inspection by the General Commanding the Procession will move along Ninth to Georgia Avenue, thence on Georgia to McCallie Avenue, east on McCallie to Douglas, along Douglas to Vine, west on Vine to Georgia Avenue, on Georgia Avenue to Seventh, along Seventh to Market, south on Market to Eighth, west on Eighth to Broad, and along Broad until the column reaches Ninth, where it will be massed, and the General Commanding will deliver a brief address from the saddle.

4:00 P. M.:—A PATRIOTIC ORATION.

8:00 P. M.:—A GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

1.—Illumination of Cameron Hill—Salutes and Electric Suns.

2.—Illumination of the Tennessee River on Barges anchored in the middle of the stream.

This superb display will begin with curtains of vapor, ending in carmine and emerald, and an Egyptian sunset. There will be bombshells exploded 600 feet in the air; salvos of aerial maroons, prismatic fountains, Gatling batteries of colored bullets; water fireworks, consisting of flying fishes, diving devils, fountains and water witches, mines of feu de joie, and calliopes; fiery whirlwinds, weeping willows, mines of hornets, wasps, bugs and devils, with showers of jewels.

There will be every variety of rockets, some of the most brilliant ever sent up in America. There will be in all thirty-four distinct pieces, and the last two will be a glorious finale to the grand celebration. The 33rd will be a grand burst of floral meteors, centipedes, yellow trees and coronets. The 34th will be a burst of 100 rockets, filling the heavens with myriad stars, and torrents of fire.

NOTE:—It is suggested that at the following places the Fireworks can be witnessed with the greatest satisfaction:

- 1.—On the Bluffs above Market street.
- 2.—On the Levee, between Market and Broad.
- 3.—On Reservoir Hill.
- 4.—On the summit of Cameron Hill.

SATURDAY, JULY FIFTH.

10:00 A. M.:—ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Trains will begin running to Battlefield station at 9:00 A. M.

The day will be spent in visiting the lines of the various Confederate commands during the Battle.

3:00 P. M.:—FRATERNAL GATHERING ON SNODGRASS HILL.

Two addresses by soldiers who participated in the Battle.

8:00 P. M.:—ILLUMINATION OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The Point and the eastern bluff, as well as the Craven terrace, will be lighted up with Bon-fires, and electric suns. The latter have never been seen in the South, and their brilliancy is indescribable. The illumination will be a fitting conclusion to the three days of unalloyed pleasures.

HISTORIC POINTS

The following table will give instructions to visitors as to how they may reach the historic and interesting points about the city:

PLACES TO VISIT.	HOW TO REACH THEM.	WHERE TO GET ON.	FARE.
Battle Above the Clouds.....	Incline and Broad Gauge R'ys.....	Horse Cars and U. P. Depot.	0.25
Chickamauga .....	Chatta., Rome & Columbus R'y .....	Central Station.....	0.25
Confederate Cemetery .....	Vine Street Horse Cars.....	Central Station.....	0.05
Crawfish Springs.....	Chatta., Rome & Columbus R'y .....	Central Station.....	0.35
Cameron Hill .....	Horse Cars and Incline.....	Central Station.....	0.20
East Lake.....	Union Railway.....	Georgia Avenue Depot.....	0.05
Lookout Mountain .....	Broadgauge Railway.....	Union Passenger Depot.....	0.25
Lookout Mountain .....	Incline and Narrow Gauge R'ys.....	Horse Cars and Union R'y.....	0.25
Missionary Ridge .....	Electric Railway.....	From Broad Street out .....	0.05
National Cemetery.....	Union Railway.....	Georgia Avenue Depot.....	0.05
Orchard Knob.....	Union Railway.....	Georgia Avenue Depot.....	0.05
Sherman Heights .....	Union Railway.....	Georgia Avenue Depot.....	0.05
Sunset Rock.....	Incline and Narrow Gauge R'ys.....	Horse Cars and Union R'y.....	0.25

## LANDMARKS OF WAR TIMES.

Headquarters Gen. Rosecrans. Now 316 Walnut street.  
 Headquarters Gen. Bragg. "Brabson House," now 407 E. 5th.  
 Headquarters Grant, Thomas, Sherman. Now 110 Walnut street.  
 Headquarters Gen. D. H. Hill. Now 603 Pine street.  
 Headquarters Gen. Brannan. S. E. corner Third and Market  
 Old War Prison, (both armies) corner Fourth and Market.  
 Fort Wood. East city; rapidly being covered with dwellings  
 Signal Point. Walden's Ridge, southern projection.  
 Signal Rock. Lookout Mountain, near to "Point."  
 Crutchfield House. Read House built on site  
 Planter's Hotel. Wisdom House built on site.

## FULL ROSTER OF COMMITTEES.

### EXECUTIVE.

JOSEPH F. SHIPP, Chairman. LAUBENCE T. DICKINSON, Secretary.  
 R. M. BARTON, JR., Treasurer.  
 WILLIAM O. PEEPLES, ADOLPH S. OCHS, DANIEL J. O'CONNELL, HIRAM S. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN A. HART, WEBSTER J. COLBURN, JOAB L. McCOLLUM, GARNETT ANDREWS, TOMLINSON FORT, ISAAC B. MERRIAM, CHARLES F. MULLER, ALONZO G. SHARP.

### FINANCE.

J. L. McCOLLUM, HUGH WHITESIDE, F. F. WEIHL,  
 A. S. OCHS, H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, J. W. KELLY,  
 G. C. CONNOR, W. O. PEEPLES,

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 A. B. HART,

### TRANSPORTATION.

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 G. A. BARNES, A. N. SLOAN,

### HALLS AND HEADQUARTERS.

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 A. J. STOOPS, J. T. WILLIAMS, W. P. McCLATCHEY,  
 M. H. CLIFT,

### DECORATING.

L. T. DICKINSON, J. B. WOOLSON, A. W. JUDD,  
 CHRIS BATHMAN, M. M. HENDERSON, D. B. LOVEMAN,  
 J. M. EDMONDS, HENRY DeNAGIL, H. S. THACHER,

### LIGHTS AND ILLUMINATION IN CITY.

H. A. McQUADE, PAT FLEMMING, D. W. HUGHES,  
 GEORGE S. DUNCAN, TOM WILCOX, S. M. PATTON,  
 W. B. FORD,

### HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

J. L. PRICE, ROBT. SHARP, B. L. GOULDING,  
 W. T. ROGERS, N. W. WILBUR, C. W. NORWOOD,  
 G. W. PATTEN, W. W. FRENCH, R. M. BARTON, JR.,  
 F. J. BENNETT, JOHN G. RAWLINGS, J. V. PRICE,

### BAGGAGE.

J. C. HOWELL, H. F. ROGERS, S. R. SHRUM,  
 J. F. DOUGHERTY, L. S. ROGERS, CLARKE HORN.

### REUNION.

GARNETT ANDREWS, DR. G. W. DRAKE, T. M. McCONNELL,  
 REV. J. P. McFERRIN, A. W. PALMER, E. M. DODSON,  
 S. J. A. FRAZIER, I. C. MANSFIELD, G. G. LILLY,  
 L. H. WILSON, D. L. SUBLETT, T. J. DEMENT,  
 ROBERT HIBBLER, C. A. LYERLY, C. B. BULLOCK,  
 FRANK A. HERVEY,

### CAMPS AND CONSTRUCTIONS.

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 C. H. COOLIDGE, THOMAS C. VEALE, J. H. BANKSTON,  
 S. W. DUNCAN,

**WATER SUPPLY AND PUBLIC COMFORT.**

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J. C. HANKINS.

R. W. BIESE,  
C. P. ROBERTSON,

W. T. HOPE,  
GEO. L. GILLESPIE, SR.,

**MUSIC.**

JOHN B. NICKLIN,  
W. C. HAFLEY,  
G. S. TRIGG.

A. W. PALMER,  
L M CLARK,

T. H. PAYNE,  
FRANK MARQUET,

**COMMITTEE ON FIREWORKS.**

GEO. W. OCHS,  
J C. HENDERSON,  
J. T. THOMASSON,  
R. P. SHELTON,  
H. F. WENNING,

A. L. O'CONNELL,  
J. P. KINDRICK,  
THEO. RICHMOND, JR.,  
CATOR WOODFORD,  
COLLIN C. DUGGER,

R. M. BARTON, JR.,  
H. M. BALES,  
W. S. WEITZEL,  
WARREN HENDERSON,  
ERNEST SHACKELFORD.

**COMMITTEE ON MILITARY.**

CAPT. J. P. FYFFE,  
LIEUT. A. J. WATKINS,  
LIEUT. H. F. WENNING,  
LIEUT. M. C. WEARING,

CAPT. R. M. NEAL,  
LIEUT. A. H. TREWHITT,  
LIEUT. E. Z. FORT,  
CATOR WOODFORD.

CAPT. C. H. SIMMONS,  
L'T J. L. CUNNINGHAM,  
LIEUT. J. B. STEWARD,

**LOCATING LINES AND COMMANDS.**

The following is appointed to locate lines and commands of Confederate troops engaged in the battle of Chickamauga:

S. J. A. FRAZIER,  
W. C. PAYNE,  
R. M. TANKESLEY,  
T. M. McCONNELL,  
C. B. BULLOCK,  
J. C. GORDON,  
MR. REED.

REV. J. P. McFERRIN,  
A. R. THOMAS,  
J. P. SMARTT,  
S. B. DYER,  
J. A. CALDWELL,  
FRANK OSBORNE,  
MR. JONES.

R. L. WATKINS,  
M. H. CLIFT,  
MILTON RUSSELL,  
W. L. EAKIN,  
E. M. DODSON,  
H. HARGROVES,  
JOHN M. McDERMOT.

**RECEPTION COMMITTEE.**

As an indication of the cosmopolitan complexion of the citizenship of Chattanooga, the gentlemen comprising the Reception Committee are classed in the States of their nativity.

TENNESSEE.

TOMLINSON FORT  
D B LOVEMAN  
HON D M KEY  
J T WILLIAMS  
HON LEWIS SHEPHERD  
W E BASKETTE  
HON W H DeWITT  
LEWIS COLYAR  
J P KINDRICK  
JOHN W JAMES  
H O EWING  
ORVILLE EWING  
R P SHELTON  
D W HUGHES  
S C PYOTT  
H F ROGERS  
W B SWANEY  
L J SHARP  
R M TANKESLEY  
J H WARNER  
H C JACKSON  
M BLOCK  
J C GUILD

JUDGE W L EAKIN  
REV J P McFERRIN  
EDWARD SCOTT  
HON W M BRADFORD  
G M WHITESIDE  
HON D C TREWHITT  
R M BARTON  
REV T H McCALLIE  
G L GILLESPIE, SR  
W R HALL  
C E JAMES  
THOMAS WEBSTER  
T C LATTIMORE  
W B MITCHELL  
J W KELLY  
S D WEBSTER  
J L DIVINE  
J A CALDWELL  
J L McCOLLUM  
W C PAYNE  
E F SEVIER  
A S GLOVER  
VAULX GIBBS

REV J W BACHMAN  
M J O'BRIEN  
HON D L SNODGRASS  
AZARIAH SHELTON  
HON J B COOKE  
C F BATES  
HON H WHITESIDE  
J B FRAZIER

M M HENDERSON  
JUDGE S KEY  
J U LEE  
STACY LORD  
G W MARTIN  
C S PEAK  
H H EMBRY  
T A SNOW  
M H CLIFT  
S J A FRAZIER  
T M McCONNELL  
J G RAWLINGS  
C MARCHBANKS  
B T HOWARD

GEORGIA.

GARNETT ANDREWS  
A M JOHNSON  
A W PALMER  
E T ROBERTS  
C R GASKILL  
JNO S MARTIN  
J A BLANTON  
DR W B WELLS  
GEO T FRY  
FRANK H CALDWELL

J C ANDERSON  
W W JACKSON  
C P ROBERTSON  
W O PEEPLES  
GORDON LEE  
FRANK A HERVEY  
W P McCLATCHEY  
E M DODSON  
J B POUND  
J E VANVALKENBERG

J T BURFORD  
L E HOWELL  
J M STONE  
J E WADLEY  
R J WILLINGHAM  
A R THOMAS  
J L PRICE  
B L GOULDING  
W W PALMER

T A FRIERSON  
W G McADOO  
W P SILVA  
W J WILLINGHAM  
G C CONNOR  
C C ANDERSON  
JAMES M SUTTON  
L L FISCHER  
J D HUFF

ALABAMA.

DR L H WILSON  
W H EAGER  
J M ROBERTSON  
W B FORD

L KIMBALL  
I C MANSFIELD  
J B NICHOLSON  
L WYATT  
W E LOVE  
NAP LODOR  
A P VANDEVEER  
G W DAVENPORT

G G LILLY  
DR H O MILTON  
P A BRANDON

MISSOURI.

D J DUFFY

WALTER ALLIN

FLORIDA.

A W JUDD  
A M HYER

H YEAGER  
T S YEAGER

A JOHNSON



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## KENTUCKY.

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A W GAINES	J A WARDER	G A HOLLAND
C W NORWOOD	J T JAMISON	

## MISSISSIPPI.

ROBERT HIBBLER	C A LVERLY	L S STANTON	JAS W HARRIS
ED WATKINS	J I JORDAN	T D YOUNG	N W CAROTHERS
D C McMILLIN JR	PROF LATHAM		

## LOUISIANA.

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M S MACON	J P EGGLESTON	C P RICHARDSON	HENRY DeNEGRE
GEO W PATTEN	H N MARTIN		

## NORTH CAROLINA.

DR G A BAXTER	A J GAHAGAN	H BOND	E E RICHARDSON
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## VIRGINIA.

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T J DEMENT	HON J A MOON	N C FORD	D L SUBLETT
G S TRIGG	JAS S O'NEAL	J F WRIGHT	J W THORNTON
R H WOODWARD	L M COLEMAN	J N TRIGG	J M GOAD
J E REEVES	JNO H PEEBLES		

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

THOS C VEALE	H R BANKS	A W CHAMBLISS	JNO S HUNNICUTT
DR J B BOGART			

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AMBROSE WAGNER	JAS McNABB	F S PATTERSON	

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J H MESSICK	J W ADAMS	G M D HEARD	HON J A HART
H S CHAMBERLAIN	XEN WHEELER	W K BURTON	D J O'CONNELL
C V BROWN	M F PENFIELD	CH HENSEL	T L KENNEDY
REV J J MANKER			

## WISCONSIN.

HON H C EVANS	W J COLBURN
---------------	-------------

## MASSACHUSETTS.

C H DYER	C H PEABODY
----------	-------------

## PENNSYLVANIA.

J W EVANS	J M DUNCAN	F J BENNETT	J F LOOMIS
M A WOODBURN	C B FINLEY	J B NICKLIN	F S PEMBERTON

## NEW YORK.

I B MERRIAM	J R RYAN	DR W W FRENCH	E G RICHMOND
F B FROST			

## ILLINOIS.

C. W. BIESE,	H. F. TEMPLE,	S. P. SKINNER,
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## INDIANA.

Gen. J. T. WILDER,	W. S. O'ROURKE.
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## MAINE.

C. H. COOLIDGE,	D. J. CHANDLER,	J. H. CLANCEY.
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## IOWA.

C. D. MITCHELL,	H. T. OLMSTEAD,	W. S. MARSHALL,	H. B. HILLIS.
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## MICHIGAN.

M. GRANT,	C. F. MULLER,	H. M. WILTSE,	E. S. NIXON,	H. W. GRANT.
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