

with greater loss, as the actual statistics will show than Wither's Div. Just let me point out one or two mistakes which the old General has made.

Notice () marked X – where he speaks of Genl. Maney coming up to aid Manigault etc. Genl. Maney really did come up, but not until we had completed our three attacks on the enemy's line, and he did not fire a shot – either of musketry or artillery. If our attack accomplished what Genl. Polk give us credit for, Genl. Maney cannot share the success.

Again, he speaks of Anderson's advance in conjunction with the Brigade on this left i.e. Manigault's, - and goes on to praise Anderson, etc. etc., making out that it was done in accordance with orders, or was a piece of generalship – but the fact of the matter was that Genl. Anderson only moved up to support our Brigade when we charged the Battery in our front, and by solicitation of Col. M. this I know, for I carried the request to Genl. A. to advance. Genl. Anderson made a successful and brave advance, but it was the result of chance that he accomplished what he did – Not chance in the execution, but in the original intention – the motive.

You will no doubt notice what I say about his leaning toward the Tenn. troops. This is but natural.

If you have not seen Bragg's report I will try and get the paper for you. I have no doubt it can be procured in Chattanooga.

Everything is quiet here. Bragg is pushing up the work

on the fortifications. I don't know what it means – as the enemy show no disposition yet to advance. However, we will "hid our time" and see what will turn up.

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XXXXIV.

Hd. Qrs. Manigault's Brigade, W.D.P.C.A.T

Near Shelbyville, June 15th, 1863.

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We are still doing outpost duty on the Unionville Road. We had hoped to be relieved today, but we were not, and look forward to next Monday as our day of release. We are very comfortably situated, not however in a house as in our previous tours, the weather and the flies drove us to our tents. As the Yankees are very kind and considerate, we have not been disturbed at all, and are just as nicely placed here as when in camp, but there must necessarily be a great deal of constraint put upon our movements (individually) as we have to keep on the alert continually, so it is not altogether so comfortable as camp life within the lines.

All is perfectly quiet in our front. Rosy is no doubt awaiting the result of the seige of Vicksburg. If we are successful there let him look, out – for Bragg and his Army. We may then have another race to Louisville before the summer is over. I do want to go to Kentucky again very much. I am satisfied to be in Shel-

byville generally speaking, but I would rather be on a move again. I like the excitement and then I think it is time for the Army of Tenn. to recover Murfreesboro, and Nashville. Everything depends, however, upon Johnson in Mississippi³². If we are victorious there, not only will the Army of Tenn. be heavily re-inforced and moved forward in its march of conquest, but the war must soon end. I can hardly look upon the possibility of our defeat there, when I consider the consequences, it would lengthen the war several years. But I have confidence in Genl. J. and his army, and look hopefully to the result. If Genl. J. needed more troops I have no doubt that they would be sent from this army. I dread to think of going to Miss. The graves of so many brave men of this Brigade are upon Miss. soil, I am almost afraid to see it go there again.

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Yours own dear * * * *

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Head Qrs. Manigault's Brigade, W.D.P.C.A.T

Near Chattanooga, July, 8th, 1863.

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When I last wrote I thought we were on the eve of a great

battle which would be decisive and fortunate for the causes of our country in Tenn. but I was greatly mistaken. Instead of a glorious but hard fought victory we have had an inglorious but necessary Retreat. Bragg will be again censured by the country for failing to do what was impossible, - not only for him, but for the greatest general of the age had he been in his place. Bragg's army, about 25,000 men was disposed along the line of Shelbyville and Wartrace and guarding a large extent of country extending some distance on each flank - which necessarily extended his line so much that every point was weak compared with the force the enemy could bring against it. To counterbalance this weakness as much as possible, fortifications were erected around Shelbyville and Tullahoma, the latter being in rear of Wartrace. Hoover's Gap, on the Manchester and Murfreesboro Pike, was guarded by an infantry force, in addition to Cavalry videttes and outposts. Our whole front was covered by a large body of Cavalry. Our force was dispersed in this manner and everything had been particularly quiet along our lines for more than a month when about the 25th. of June the enemy surprised our Cavalry outpost, came down on the infantry and captured Hoover's Gap, with little opposition, and resisted our efforts to retake it. This position seems to have been of some importance, judging from subsequent events³³. The

enemy now advance in heavy force on our right, and made demonstrations against Hardee at Wartrace. He pressed Hardee very hard and compelled him to fall back on Tullahoma³⁴. On the 27th. inst. Polk's Corps was moved from Shelbyville to Hardee's support, this outline of defense was abandoned, and the whole army assembled at Tullahoma. Soon after we left Shelbyville the enemies Cavalry came down in overwhelming force and after a desperate resistance by Wheeler the place was taken and Wheeler badly whipped. We lost three pieces of Artillery, and about 100 men in this skirmish³⁵. On the morning of the 29th, we formed line of battle around Tullahoma and expected a battle the next day. Our troops were industriously employed completing the entire line of fortifications, and before night we had a strong position and could easily have defeated the enemy had he dared attack us. But such was not his intention, he kept on moving on our right and threatening our communications. We were not in sufficient force to attack him, and he would not attack us, but threatened to destroy our line of communications, - hence arose the necessity of a further retreat. We, in a night march over the most execrable road, fell back across Elk River and occupied Alisonia. Here we drew in our cavalry force, and waited the enemies advance one day, but he still refused to fight. We could not maintain ourselves where we were, the country was so poor, so another "change of base" became necessary. Rosencrans still pushing on our flank, and endeavoring to cross the

Cumberland Mountains. After a most fatiguing march over mountains and rivers and on the worst roads that ever were seen, we at length, on the afternoon of the 6th. of July, arrived at Chattanooga.

We have lost a great deal in territory by this unfortunate Retreat, but the Army, in its stores, men and equipment lost comparatively nothing. I can hardly think that the fatigue and hardships endured by our noble army can be equalled by the sufferings of any army on this continent. As an instance, for two days and one night (more than 36 hours) we were continually on the march, crossing Cumberland Mountains, not resting a moment, hardly, and during the last 24 hours without rations. This too, during a heavy rain most of the time, and over roads all but impassable. However, I will reserve particulars until I come home.

As to the policy of the move. I think those most acquainted with all the circumstances are the best judges, and I have heard but one opinion in the army – that of regret, but a strong belief in the necessity of the move. Genl. Bragg could not have done otherwise. However, whatever may have been the motives, I hope that this move will be highly advantageous to the country. 1st. because Bragg can no afford to send Johnson re-inforcements, thus hasten the relief of Vicksburg, and thereafter reinforce this Army by Johnson's and

march onward into Kentucky. I firmly believe that ere two months have passed, a large Army will have crossed the Cumberland Mountains and played the same game upon Rosencrans that he played, so much to our cost.

This is glorious news from Virginia. Hope it may all prove true³⁶.

Love to all,

Your fond ****

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XXXXVI

Hd. Qrs. Manigault's Brig. W.D.P.C.A.T

Near Chattanooga, July 27, 1863.

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Everything is still quiet here. Our Army is now recruiting everything, man and beast and I hope it is a preparation for more active duty. I should not be surprised to move forward towards Kentucky at any day. I hope when we leave Chattanooga again it will be for the last time during the war.

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Write soon to

Your dear * * *

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XXXXVII

Hd. Qrs. Manigault's Brigade, W.D.P.C.A.T

Near Chattanooga, July 19th, 1863.

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Our col. has at last received his just promotion, and is no longer Col. but Brig. Genl. M. and in directing your letters in future, you can address your devoted servant as A.A. Genl., car of Brig. Genl. M., Comdg. Brigade, Withers Division, Polks Corpts, A. T. Our friend * * * * has been recommended for promotion as Lieut. Aide-da-Camp, * * * is to be A. I. Genl., * * * is to be Major & Brig. A.Q.M., Dr. * * * lately acting as Vol. A.D.C. to the Genl. intends to become an Assistant Surgeon again, and desires to be appointed to 10th. S.C.V³⁷.

I have given you the above changes and I hope for the best that has occurred in our little family during the past week. The only source of regret is that we lose **** from the staff. However, he is doing what all his friends think for the best, and we could not wish him to do otherwise.

I received your letter of the 12th, inst. during the past week but did not answer it, for I have put aside Sunday for writing to you, and the middle of the week to mother,

so between you two, you ought to hear from me twice a week at least.

I am very glad that you did not say all you felt about Genl. Bragg, for you may desire some day other to change your feelings and a word spoken can not be recalled easily. I need hardly inform you that Genl. Bragg had made his preparations to attack Rosencrans at Tullahoma and orders were issued to Chiefs of Depts to prepare for an engagement on the morning following the night on which we evacuated, but he received an order from the Secty. of War not to risk a general engagement. I think this shifts the blame, if there may be any, upon some other honored gentleman's shoulders. Do you think you can forgive Bragg now? I would advise you to come to the same conclusion that I have, my dearest, not to express an opinion of military movements unless you are certain that you know everything about it. We have no means of judging the movements of our armies, for we have not the information that Commanding Generals, have, and are therefore incompetent judges.

I wrote a consolatory letter to Mother on the "Situation" a day or two ago. I hope she received it and you read it, and it had the desired effect. We can never hope to win our independence by great and crushing victories, the North is too strong, and we are too weak for anything of that kind. Our only hope and the hope, is that we can desperately contest their advance, delay them as long as possible, and finally the North

will get tired of the war and be at last convinced that we cannot be subjugated.

I think recent demonstrations show that the North are beginning to feel that they cannot conquer us, but on the contrary are being conquered themselves by their own government³⁸. Let his spirit spread, let revolution and resistance begin at the North, and then we may hope for peace. We had better look there for peace than to our armies in the field.

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Yours ever,

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XXXXVII

Hd. Qrs. Brig. W.D.P.C.A.T.

Near Chattanooga, Aug. 9th, 1863.

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We are now perfectly quiet – No news of any kind stirring. I should not be surprised at any moment were we ordered to some other point. The next tow weeks will determine however, whether we are to go to another army, wait here for old Rosy, or assume the offensive. I only hope that it may be the latter, for I am burning to retake Middle Tenn. , Murfreesboro, especially. Why Murfreesboro? I will explain, but you must not tell any one, not even, or rather particularly not even, your dear Auntie.

The blue silk flag given us by our kind friends in Georgetown is at Murfreesboro. In the battle, the staff was completely shattered, and all thought it best to send it from the field. It was given to Lt. E³⁹. to carry to wagons in rear, and he expected to go there, but when he got to the field infirmary he was ordered to Atlanta, so he turned over the flag to a Captain of the 10th. who was wounded, but was going to stay at Murfreesboro. On the night of the evacuation this Captain would not put it in his valise for fear of losing the valise, so he left it out, intending to carry it in his hands, but he was hurried off precipitately, and he had to be carried down stairs to the ambulance, and he left the flag. He remembered it only when it was too late. He is not to blame, for he was very painfully wounded and could not even take care of himself⁴⁰. We have this comfort that it was left in the house of a good secessionist and it is either destroyed, or safely hidden. For had it fallen into the enemies hands we certainly would have heard something of it – but either of the two former contingencies was preferable to the last.

Now be certain and don't let Auntie learn a word of this. I have kept it from you even for more than seven months, so you may judge that we want it kept secret as long as possible for we hope to be able to reclaim the flag, then its temporary visit to Murfreesboro may be spoken of as a piece of romance.

The position of affairs generally looks very blue, but I

trust in God and the righteousness of our cause, that in a few months this dark cloud may have passed over, and the news of peace arisen to light our paths.

Yours ever, * * *

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XXXXIX

Hd. Qrs. Manigault's Brigade H.D.P.C.A.T.

Near Chattanooga Aug 16th. 1863.

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Do you notice anything strange in the superscription of this letter? H.D. instead of W.D. as formerly. Yes, we have lost Genl. Withers, he has been transferred to some duty in Ala., this Division is no longer Withers' but Hindman's. Genl. Hindman, of Arkansas fame, assumes the command tomorrow⁴¹. I regret our losing Genl. W. I dislike the changes in general and we had become very much accustomed to Genl. W. and long acquaintance has made us overlook his faults⁴². We know nothing of Genl. H. as a Division Comdr. there I can't say whether I will like the change. His Arkansas career however does not prepossess us in his favor. One thing is certain, whether he be a good officer or a bad, he has the best Division in the Army, and ought to be the best div. Comdr. I hope we will get on satisfactorily together⁴³.

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I see the Yankee cabinet are quarreling over what terms they will offer us – now that they have conquered us. But I think they are counting too soon. The only terms they can offer us, at any time, will be "recognition" – they might just as well spare themselves the trouble of considering any other – unless the people at home don't intend to stand up to the Army. If the people will trust in God, and the righteousness of our cause, and cheer on the soldiers, they, the army, will accomplish the freedom of our country, even in spite of the traitors who are now speculating on the necessities of the country.

¹ General Bragg would change the name of the Army of Mississippi to the Army of Tennessee on November 22nd, 1862. Thomas L. Connelly, *AUTUMN OF GLORY: The Army of Tennessee 1862-1865*. (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1970), 30.

² Captain Plowden C.J. Weston would be elected as Lieutenant Governor due to the influence of friends in the state, who were concerned about his deteriorating health, the early stages of tuberculosis which he had contracted at Corinth. Cox, "Captain Plowden C.J. Weston", *RECOLLECTONS AND REMINISCENCES 1861-1865 THROUGH WORLD WAR I. VOL.8*, (South Carolina, South Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1990), 180-181.

³ These proclamations were aimed at recruiting Kentuckians into the Confederacy. One of Bragg's read, "Kentuckians, I have entered your State with the Confederate Army of the West, and offer you an opportunity to free yourselves from the tyranny of a despotic ruler. We come not as conquerors or as despoilers, but to restore to you the liberties of which you have been deprived by a cruel and relentless foe. We come to guarantee to all the sanctity of their homes and alters, to punish with a rod of iron the despoilers of your peace, and to avenge the cowardly insults to your women. With all non-combatants the past shall be forgotten. I shall enforce a rigid discipline and shall protect all in their persons and property. Needful supplies must be had for my army, but they shall be paid for at fair and regenerating prices. Believing that the heart of Kentucky is with us in our great struggle for constitutional freedom, we have transferred from our own soil to yours not a band of marauders, but a powerful and well-disciplined army. Your gallant Buckner leads the van. Marshall is on the right, while Breckinridge, dear to us as to you, is advancing with Kentucky's valiant sons to receive the honor and applause due to their heroism. The strong hands which in part have sent Shiloh down to history and the nerved arms which have kept at bay from our own homes the boastful army of the enemy are here, to assist, to liberate you. Will you remain indifferent to our call, or will you not rather vindicate the fair fame of your once free and envied State? We believe that you will, and the memory of your gallant dead who fell at Shiloh, their faces turned homeward, will rouse you to a manly effort for yourselves and posterity.

Kentuckians, we have come with joyous hopes. Let us not depart in sorrow, as we shall if we find you wedded in your choice to your present lot. If you prefer Federal rule, show it by your frowns and we will

return whence we came. If you choose rather to come within the folds of our brotherhood, then cheer us with the smiles of your women and lend your willing hands to secure you in your heritage of liberty.

Women of Kentucky, your persecutions and heroic bearing have reached our ear. Banish henceforth forever from your minds the fear of loathsome prisons or insulting visitations. Let your enthusiasm have free rein. Buckle on the armor of your kindred, your husbands, sons, and brothers and scoff with shame him who would prove recreant in his duty to you, his country and his God."

Don C. Seitz, BRAXTON BRAGG: GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERACY (Columbia, SC: State Company, 1924), 169-70.

⁴ General Joseph E. Johnston was born near Farmville, VA, in 1807. He graduated from West Point in 1822 and would serve in the Second Seminole and Mexican Wars. He would be promoted to Brigadier General in the Quartermaster Department in 1860. He would resign from the Army on April 22nd, 1861 and offer his services to the Confederacy, taking the same rank in the new army. He would soon be promoted to full General for his performance at First Manassas, becoming the fourth highest ranked Confederate General. In the spring of 1862 Johnston would face McClellan in defense of Richmond, being severely wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines, he would be replaced by General Robert E. Lee. Upon recovering from his wound in November he was given command of the Department of the West. Warner, GENERALS IN GRAY, 161-62.

⁵ The flag made by Mrs. Wilson was a South Carolina State Flag, bearing a palmetto tree and crescent in a blue field.

⁶ General John P. McCown's Division had just recently been transferred to the Army of Tennessee from the Department of East Tennessee.

⁷ Captains John Saunders Palmer Jr. of Company K, Eutaw Volunteers, was born in 1836 in Charleston, he attended both the South Carolina Military Academy and the University of Virginia, never graduating due to ill health. He would

return home to run his father's plantation in St. Stephen's Parish, with the secession crisis he helped form a company for state service, his father being a prominent secessionist. When the 10th South Carolina was formed he was made a Lieutenant and at Corinth was elected Captain. Rev. John Lipscomb Johnson B.A. THE UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA WHO FELL IN THE CONFEDERATE WAR (Baltimore, Turnbull Brothers, 1871), 630-32. Captain Cornelius T. Ford of Company G, Horry Rough and Readys, was born in 1835 and was in Medical School when South Carolina seceded, he would be elected as a Lieutenant, but was quickly made captain, his wound would force his resignation in the spring of 1863. Eighth Census, 1860, Free Inhabitants in Marion in the County of Marion, State of South Carolina.

Capt B.B. McWhite of Company I, Swamp Fox Guards, was born in 1836 and was a merchant in Marion, SC. McWhite was made a lieutenant and became Captain after Captain H.M. Lofton resigned. Eighth Census, 1860, Free Inhabitants in Marion in the county of Marion, State of South Carolina

Lieutenant J.L. Easterling of Company A, was born in 1830 and was a merchant in Georgetown when he enlisted in the Georgetown Rifle Guards in 1859, he would be elected Lieutenant when the 10th was formed in May of 1861. Eighth Census, 1860, Free Inhabitants

Private Alexander Glenn Heriot was born in 1840 and was working the son of wealthy widow, Eliza Heriot. Heriot was working as a Clerk when he enlisted in the Georgetown Rifle Guards. Eighth Census, 1860, Free Inhabitants in Georgetown in the Parish of Prince George, State of South Carolina.

Lieutenant Charles Carroll White was born in 1828 and was a ship's captain, when he joined the Georgetown Rifle Guards, he was made 1st Sergeant of the company, but was elected Lieutenant when the 10th was formed, after the resignation of Captain Weston, White was given command of the company. For his actions at Murfreesboro he would be promoted to Captain. Eighth Census, 1860, Free Inhabitants in Georgetown in the Parish of Prince George, State of South Carolina.

⁸ Sgt. Joseph F. LaFaebour was a 22 year old clerk from Georgetown in Company A. He would be killed in the Battle of Atlanta in 1864. Eighth Census, 1860, Free Inhabitants in Georgetown in the Parish of Prince George, State of South Carolina.

⁹ 21 year old Major Adolph G. Rosengarten of the 15th PA Cavalry. Rosengarten was a Chemist from Philadelphia who rose to that rank from 1st Sergeant. Eighth Census, 1860, Free Inhabitants in Eighth Ward of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers from Pennsylvania.

¹⁰ General Zach Deas' Alabama Brigade, then being commanded by Colonel J.Q. Loomis.

¹¹ The Regular Brigade was created by General William S. Rosecrans when he took command of the Army. He pulled all of Regular Army units in the army together to form a solid Regular Infantry Brigade to boost its morale and create an elite force within the Army. His actions were validated by the Regulars performance at Stones River. For more details on this organization and their involvement at Stones River see Mark W. Johnson's THAT BODY OF BRAVE MEN: THE U.S. REGULAR INFANTRY AND THE CIVIL WAR IN THE WEST, (Dacapo Press, 2003).

¹² General George Maney's Tennessee Brigade of Major General Frank Cheatham's Division.

¹³ Captain Charles Houghtaling's Battery C of the 1st Illinois Light Artillery. Charles Spearman, "The Battle of Stones River: Tragic New Years Eve in Tennessee ", BLUE AND GRAY VI, no.3 (February 1989): 23-24.

¹⁴ Captain Melancthon Smith's Mississippi Battery of Napoleon Cannon, commanded by Lieutenant William Turner, went into action on the rise at the Giles Harding House. William Smith, "Melancthon Smith's Battery", CONFEDERATE VETERAN, vol.22 (November, 1904): 532.

¹⁵ Colonel George W. Robert's Brigade consisting of the 22nd Illinois, 27th Illinois, 42nd Illinois, and the 51st Illinois Infantries. Peter Cozzens, NO BETTER PLACE TO DIE: THE BATTLE OF STONES RIVER (Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1991), 221.

¹⁶ The Army of Tennessee went into action on December 31st with 37,739 officers and men. Boatner, THE CIVIL WAR DICTIONARY, 808.

¹⁷ Needy Howard most likely nineteen year old E.K. Howard of Company A. Roster of Company A, The Georgetown Rifle Guards. Copy on File at the Thomas-Longstreet Library, Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park.

¹⁸ Willie Huger was born in 1844 and the youngest of Manigault's brother in laws, and Cpl. John A. Duggan of Company B.

¹⁹ Captain John R. Nettles was the popular 22 year old captain of Company H, Liberty Volunteers. He was mortally wounded by three shots while encouraging his men, shouting "Men take that battery and bring its standard here to me before I die." Nettles would be captured and die on January 14th, 1863. W.W. Boddie, "Captain J.R. Nettles", RECOLLECTONS AND REMINISCENCES 1861-1865 THROUGH WORLD WAR I. VOL.6, (South Carolina, South Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1990) 14.

²⁰ Sgt. C.W. Cockfield and his son, Pvt. J.H. Cockfield, were both farmers from near Williamsburg, SC who were serving in Company E, the Black Mingo Guards. Eighth Census, Free Inhabitants in Williamsburg Dist, State of South Carolina.

²¹ Julius P. Garesche' was Rosecrans friend and Chief of Staff. John Fitch, ANNALS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,(Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott & Co. 1864), 246-47.

²² Bragg would be criticized in many quarters for withdrawing from the field at Murfreesboro, notably in the Charleston Mercury. McWhinney, BRAXTON BRAGG AND CONFEDERATE DEFEAT, Vol. I, 374-75.

²³ Although Bragg did not consolidate every two regiments into one, there were many who were put together, this would be a trend in the army as the war progressed there would be as many as six regiments consolidated together.

²⁴ The report of the material being brought from Kentucky in great numbers was reported by many of the southern newspapers and was evidently true, contrary to Walker's belief.

²⁵ On March 4th, Gen. Earl Van Dorn's Cavalry Division captured Colonel John Coburn's Brigade at the Battle of Thompson's Station. Boatner, THE CIVIL WAR DICTIONARY, 838.

²⁶ As was traditional in 19th Century Armies, Officers had to provide their own clothing and were sometimes unable to do so adequately.

²⁷ The Brigade Drill for the Army of Tennessee was Vol. III of Scott's Tactics.

²⁸ Brigadier General Bedford Forrest of Van Dorn's Division would lead a raid between Franklin and Nashville, resulting in him capturing 529 Union soldiers at Brentwood, TN on March 25th. Brian Wills,, A BATTLE FROM THE START, p. 106-7.

²⁹ Captain Samuel C. Multon, was born in 1834 in Alabama. He was a merchant in Mobile before joining the 24th Alabama Infantry and being made Quartermaster of the unit. Manigault would appoint him as Quartermaster for the brigade. Eighth Census, 1860, Free Inhabitants in Sixth Ward of Mobile in the county of Mobile, State of Alabama. Manigault, A CAROLINIAN GOES TO WAR, 79.

³⁰ "Rosey" was the popular nickname of General William Starke Rosecrans.

³¹ Manigault would receive his much delayed commission at Chattanooga on July 8th, the commission was dated April 26th. Walker, SKETCH OF THE TENTH REGIMENT, 98. Manigault, A CAROLINIAN GOES TO WAR, 79.

³² General Joseph E. Johnston was commanding a force known as the Army of Relief with the task of saving General John Pemberton's besieged army at Vicksburg. Terrence J. Winschel, VICKSBURG: FALL OF THE CONFEDERATE GIBRALTAR (Abilene, McWhiney Foundation Press, 1999), 105.

³³ The Battle of Hoover's Gap, TN, June 24. Colonel John T. Wilder commanding the "Lightning Brigade", a force of mounted Infantry armed with the seven shot Spencer repeating rifle, was leading the advance of Thomas's 14th Corps, made a rapid move on Hoover's Gap scattering the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, which was tasked with guarding the pass. Wilder then repulsed several infantry attacks to retake the gap. The Confederate failure to retake the position enabled Rosecrans's to turn Bragg's left flank and threaten his rear. Michael R. Bradley, TULLAHOMA: THE 1863 CAMPAIGN FOR THE CONTROL OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE, 59-67.

³⁴ The Battle of Liberty Gap, TN, June 24-26. Major General Alexander McCook advanced the Second Division of his Corps against part of Patrick Cleburne's Division at Liberty Gap. The battle was fought in a hard rain. McCook was finally able to take the gap when Cleburne was ordered to abandon the position on June 26th. Bradley, TULLAHOMA, 68-80.

³⁵ The Shelbyville Races as the disaster was known displayed the ineptitude of the Army of Tennessee's Cavalry's leadership. General Joseph Wheeler's line was broken, scattered, and chased by a smaller force into the flooded Elk River. Manigault, A CAROLINIAN GOES TO WAR, 74.

³⁶ The news from Virginia would prove to be false as Gettysburg was anything but a victory for the Confederacy.

³⁷ Manigault's staff would consist of Walker as A.A.G., Captain Daniel Huger, Adjutant and Inspector General, Liet. William E. Huger, Aide-De-Camp, Major S.C. Muldon, Quartermaster, Major Henry Hawkins, Surgeon, Liet. Joseph Johnson, Ordinance Officer. Manigault, A CAROLINIAN GOES TO WAR, 79.

³⁸ Walker is referring to the Copperhead movement that began to grow in its dissatisfaction with the Lincoln Administration and the prosecution of the war.

³⁹ Lieutenant Easterling

⁴⁰ Captain John S. Palmer

⁴¹ Major General Thomas C. Hindman, a former Arkansas Politician of note and Mexican War veteran, was transferred from Arkansas at Bragg's request. Bragg had been impressed with Hindman's performance at Shiloh, and despite the odious reputation that Hindman had made for himself in Western Arkansas, Bragg saw him as a fitting successor to Jones Withers. Warner, GENERALS IN GRAY, 137-38.

⁴² General Withers transferred out of the Army of Tennessee due to his declining health. In February of 1864, he had recovered enough to take command Department of North Alabama. Warner, GENERALS IN GRAY, 342-343.

⁴³ Walker is referring to Hindman's command in the fall and winter of 1862 in which he was defeated at the Battle of Prairie Grove and gained the reputation as being a foppish martinet. Boatner, THE CIVIL WAR DICTIONARY, 402.