Aug. 5 - After months of planning, Rear Admiral Farragut leads his squadron of 18 ships, including four monitors, past the forts into Mobile Bay, losing along the way one vessel, the U.S.S. Tecumseh, sunk by a torpedo with a loss of more than 80 lives, including her captain. After more than a hour of battle, the Confederate commander, Franklin Buchanan, is wounded and his little fleet consisting of the C.S.S. Tennessee and three small gunboats is forced to surrender, closing to the South the last major Gulf port.

Aug. 6 - Despite his youth, 33-year-old Union Gen. Phil Sheridan is given command of the Middle Military Division, succeeding Gen. David Hunter, repulsed by Confederate Gen. Jubal Early at Lynchburg, and immediately starts plans for a drive up the Shenandoah Valley.

Aug. 6 - The C.S.S. Tallahassee, commanded by John Taylor Wood, grandson of President Zachary Taylor, runs out of Wilmington harbor to start a raiding cruise that results in the destruction of 33 ships.

Aug. 7 - Federals under Union Gen. Wm. W. Averell surprise the cavalry brigades of McCausland and Bradley Johnson, newly back from Chambersburg and bivouacked around Moorefield, W. Va., in a dawn attack, capturing 420 men, including Johnson, who later escapes.

Aug. 9 - An ammunition barge serving the Union forces explodes at City Point on the James River, killing 33 and wounding 108, including many officers and enlisted men.

Aug. 10 - Sheridan starts his army from near Harper's Ferry up the Shenandoah Valley in quest of Early, lying along the west bank of the Opequon River.

Aug. 13 - Pursuing his drive on Richmond, Grant sends troops across the James River at Deep Bottom Run and launches an attack designed to drive the Confederates out of their position at Chaffin's Bluff, but a week of fighting fails to accomplish the objective.

Aug. 13 - Mosby's small guerrilla force attacks at Berryville a 525-wagon supply train following Sheridan's army, routs its guard of three small regiments totaling 3,000 men, destroys many vehicles, and flees with 200 prisoners, between 500 and 600 mules, and nearly 200 head of beef cattle. This offensive leaves Sheridan to return to the base he had left on the 10th. Angered, Grant orders: "When any of Mosby's men are caught, hang them without trial."

Aug. 14 - Confederate Gen. Joe Wheeler advances his cavalry against Dalton, Ga., and demands its surrender, but the Union forces stationed there refuse to comply and successfully beat off two attacks.

Aug. 18 - While most of the Confederate cavalry is absent on Wheeler's raid in Georgia, Sherman orders an attack on Hood's line of communications. Accordingly, Kilpatrick starts toward Jonesboro and destroys a mile of railroad track, but the Southerners drive him off and prevent his accomplishing the mission.

Aug. 18 - Taking note of the impending National Democratic Convention, the editor of the Richmond Whig observes: "A mighty responsibility rests upon the Convention shortly to assemble at Chicago to nominate a candidate for President against Lincoln... If Lincoln be continued in power, the war will be indefinitely prolonged. If he is defeated, the war may be brought to a speedy, honorable and satisfactory close."

Aug. 21 - With 2,000 picked men, Confederate Gen. N. B. Forrest enters Memphis at dawn, narrowly misses capturing Union Gens. Hurlbut and Washburn, and withdraws after inflicting a number of casualties.

Editorializes the New York Times a few days later: "The movement was a failure as regards the main result, but the fact that the Rebels were able to pass the fortifications and enter the city shows a lack of proper vigilance on the part of the Union military authorities which requires some explanation."

Aug. 23 - After withstanding a Union bombardment for more than two weeks, Fort Morgan at the entrance to Mobile Bay is surrendered, wiping out the last Confederate bastion in the area.

Aug. 26 - The Richmond Examiner reports: "We have confirmation of the report that Mosby hung 30 Yankees whom he caught burning private residences in Clark County." The reference is to 18 Federals shot down by Mosby's men on August 17 after they had been surprised while carrying out Sheridan's orders to destroy property in the Valley in an effort to stop the guerrillas.

Aug. 26 - Monterey is occupied by French troops, who capture considerable ordnance of U.S. manufacture, showing a supply to Juarez forces via the U.S.-Mexican border.

Aug. 29 - A dispatch from the Chicago Convention states: "There is no doubt of the nomination of McClellan. It will be made on the first ballot, if not by acclamation."

Aug. 31 - McClellan is overwhelmingly nominated as Democratic candidate for President.
THE NATIONAL COMMISSION is proud to announce that Senator A.
Willis Robertson of Virginia (right) has agreed to be a principal speaker
at next year's eighth and final National Assembly in Springfield, Ill. Sen.
Robertson will speak on "Lee the American" — and he is well qualified
to do so.

A resident of Lexington, Va., and lifelong student of Lee and
"Stonewall" Jackson, the veteran legislator has won wide respect for
his penetrating knowledge of the Civil War.

Sen. Robertson is now in his 32nd year as a congressman. Taxes,
tariffs, banking, foreign trade, and national appropriations are his pri-
mary fields of interest in the Congress. History and fishing occupy a
major part of his few hours of relaxation.

National Commission director James Robertson, in announcing ac-
ceptance of the invitation, added: "The Senator was the first and a
unanimous choice of the program committee to be a featured participant
at the 1965 convention. The Commission is honored to have him join us
in Springfield; and as a fellow Virginian and a member of same clan, I
personally am proud that Sen. Robertson is to take time out from a heavy
schedule on our behalf."

Other features of next year's program are currently being developed
by Robertson and Clyde C. Walton, executive secretary of the Illinois
CWCC, the host organization. The program committee welcomes suggestions from centennial commissioners and
others who plan to attend the Springfield meeting.

THE MISSISSIPPI COMMISSION on the War between the States officially concluded
its activities on June 30. Under the leadership of Chairman John D. Holland and Executive Direc-
tor Sidney T. Roebuck, the Mississippi agency carried out a well-rounded program of publica-
tions and commemorations. Noteworthy among the achievements of this Southern commission
were the elaborate observances of the surrender of Vicksburg (July 1-4, 1963) and a popular volume
on the state's wartime events: Decision in Mississippi, written by Edwin C. Bearrs.

DATA IS BEING SOUGHT for a comprehensive history of the Grand Army of the
Republic. Anyone possessing information on this powerful postwar organization is urged to con-
tact Mr. Ernest G. Wells, Chairman, Centennial Committee of the Sons of Union Veterans, 12-1/2
Tufts Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

HISTORY LOSES TWO STALWARTS

Those in particular who attended the Seventh National Assembly
in Atlanta will be shocked and saddened to learn of the death of Mrs.
Mary Givens Bryan, Director of the Georgia Department of Archives and
History since 1950. "Miss Mary" died July 29 of a kidney ailment in
Atlanta's Piedmont Hospital. Only a month earlier, she had been a
panel participant at the session on the Confederate homefront.

"Miss Mary" was a past president of the Society of State Ar-
chivists and secretary of the Georgia CWCC. No one who ever met her
could forget the charm and bubbling personality that made her one of
the most beloved figures in archival circles. Her passing leaves a
scar on the progressive torso of history.

On the day prior to Mrs. Bryan's death, William H. Townsend died
in Lexington, Ky., at the age of seventy-four. A founder of the Ken-
tucky CWRT as well as a prominent attorney, "Bill" Townsend en-
joyed a reputation as one of the foremost Lincoln scholars of his day.
His collection of Lincolniana is internationally known. And few Round
Tablers who ever heard him speak on Cassius Marcellus Clay can ever
forget that skillful combination of wit and history.
THE GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON CAMP NO. 28, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is now publishing an attractive and lengthy monthly newsletter. Copies are available to all interested persons. Editor of the bulletin is Albert Crockett, Jr., 1213 Kenwood Drive, Nashville, Tenn. Camp No. 28 of the SCV recently completed a successful drive to raise $500 as Tennessee's quota toward the publication of the papers of Jefferson Davis. The National Commission acknowledges with gratitude the assistance of this group toward the preservation of the correspondence of the Confederate president.

FRESH OFF THE PRESSES of the Michigan CWCC is a 25-page booklet, "Materials on the Civil War Recommended for Use in Schools." The list of recommended titles (78 non-fiction and 68 fiction) is designed to assist teachers and students on the grade school level in obtaining usable Civil War publications. Copies or further information on this booklet may be obtained from Mr. Floyd L. Haight, Chairman, Michigan CWCC, 22307 S. Military, Dearborn, Michigan.

NEW ENGLAND'S CIVIL WAR BATTLE

The lone Civil War action in New England occurred in October 1863, when Confederate raiders under Bennett Young swooped down from Canada and attacked St. Albans, Vermont. After robbing the banks and terrorizing the townspeople, the raiders then attempted to burn the bridge at Sheldon to prevent pursuit (a Leslie's Magazine artist depicted the scene at right) and fled back into Canada. The Vermont Civil War Centennial Commission and the St. Albans Chamber of Commerce will co-sponsor on August 28-29 multi-stage commemorative ceremonies relative to this event. Included in the program will be tours of the historic spots, a movie based on the raid, dedication of a new highway marker at the site of the covered bridge, and an address by historian W. Ross Livingston.

WAS THE FIRST MONUMENT to an unknown Civil War soldier erected in Union City, Tenn., in 1869? Congressman Robert A. Everett is seeking to determine whether any similar marker to the unknown dead of the 1860's antedates the stone tribute still standing in his home district. Anyone with information on the subject of statues to unknown Confederate and Federal dead is asked to contact Congressman Everett at the House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION, COIN COLLECTORS: A few copies of a Centennial coin still remain available. This particular coin commemorates the 1861 arrival in Cairo, Illinois, of the first Federal troops dispatched to the West. The gunboat Cairo is the symbol of the coin. Distributor for the commemorative pieces is Mrs. Fay S. Comer, Cairo Historical Association, 2605 Elm Street, Cairo, Illinois. The coins are priced at sixty cents each, postpaid.
MONOCACY CEREMONIES

Last month elaborate observances were held at Frederick, Md., commemorating the July, 1864, battle of Monocacy. Highlight of the program came on July 9, when a new State of Maryland monument was unveiled on the battlefield. Following the ceremonies, key officials posed beside the new marker. Left to right are: Judge Edmond S. Delaplaine, master of ceremonies, Maryland Governor J. Millard Tawes; H. Thomas Summers, member of the board of directors, Frederick County Civil War Commission, Inc.; and C. Lease Bussard, President of the Frederick County Centennial group. The two children who unveiled the marker are Thomas G. Summers and Janine Sue Cresap.

FORREST'S RAID ON MEMPHIS will be observed August 23 with a "re-enactment" in the downtown district of the city. Approximately 850 enthusiasts will participate in the two-hour event. A memorial service is also planned at the grave of the Confederate cavalryman in Memphis's Forrest Park.

ADMIRAL E. M. ELLER, Director of Naval History, has announced that Part IV of the U. S. Navy's "Civil War Naval Chronology" is now off the presses and available for seventy-five cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents. Part IV treats of events in 1864. This 151-page compilation is full of facts and illustrations; it is well worth its nominal cost. For a reference guide to naval affairs during the Civil War, this publication is unexcelled.

RESTORATION OF A FORT

One of the newest and most popular tourist attractions in the Washington area this summer has been the restored northwest face of Fort Ward, in the western suburbs of Alexandria, Va. Named for the first naval officer killed in the Civil War, the fort was one of the largest of the 68 bastions that encircled wartime Washington. Its primary function was to protect the vital Alexandria-Leesburg Pike.

In addition to the northwest salient of the fort—reconstructed by elements of the 87th Engineering Battalion at Fort Belvoir, Va., the city-maintained park includes picnic areas, restored buildings, and park headquarters. Noted Civil War writer Joseph B. Mitchell is curator of the park's museum.

The left photograph shows an early stage of reconstruction. In the center is the northwest face of the fort as it exists today. The climactic moment in the dedication of Fort Ward Park is shown at right. Cutting the ribbon to open the park officially are Mrs. R. F. S. Starr, who led the committee for the preservation of the fort; Alexandria Mayor Frank E. Mann, master of ceremonies at the dedication ceremonies; and National Commission director James Robertson, who delivered the principal address.