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Civil War collection

Title: Civil War collection
Collection No: MSS.48
Extent: 3 cubic feet
Inclusive Dates: 1861-2002 and undated.

Abstract: This collection of American Civil War materials includes letters, diaries, official documents and other published items.

Processed by: Ed Frank, 1989, 1991; Gerald Chaudron, 2015-2019.
Access: Open to all researchers.
Language: English
Preferred Citation: Civil War collection, Special Collections Department, University Libraries, University of Memphis.

Publication date: 2019 December

Scope and contents

The collection of American Civil War materials includes manuscript and copied letters, diaries, United States War Department forms, printed General Orders from the United States Army Department of the Gulf and regimental documents, and prints. There are some publications also.

Provenance

This is an artificial collection of materials of varied provenance, some unknown.

Related materials

MVP 1938. Broadsheet: "To the People of Tennessee", The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, Columbia, Tenn., 1861 July 4, submitted by A.O.P. Nicholson to the editors of the Union and American.

Subject terms

Confederate States of America. Army.

United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.

United States. Army.

United States. Army. Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, 35th (1864-1866)

Inventory

Box 1

Folder

- 1 Letter: Unsigned and unaddressed from Grand Junction, Tenn., 1861 April 19, reporting on General Gideon J. Pillow's recent speech urging Tennesseans to arm themselves against the Northern threat
- 2 Letter (copy): William Hy. Smith, Quartermaster Clerk, Polk's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Tunnel Hill, Ga., 1863 December 17, to his wife. News of conditions, relatives encountered in the service, and instructions on sending mail to him by way of Fortress Monroe, Va., and the "Flag of Truce" system.
- 3 Letter: John Skellie, Elk River Railroad Bridge, Tenn., 1864 February 2, to his cousin. Skellie, in an unidentified Federal unit, writes of the superb weather and of socializing on a nearby plantation. Refers to "old colonel" who has taken five companies to Fayetteville, and mentions receiving a letter from Cambridge yesterday.
- 4 Pocket diary (copy): 53 pp., possibly kept by Thomas Cahill, Company G, 3rd Regiment of Engineers, Army of Tennessee. In several hands, with references to Engineers and to the 1st Confederate Cavalry Regiment of Wheeler's Corps, 1864-1865. Donated by Lillian Smith, 1973.
- 5 General Orders, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf (printed orders, originally parts of bound sets):
 - No. 2-9, Ship Island, 1862 March 20-April 10.
 - No. 11, Ship Island, 1862 April 14 (findings of Courts Martial); No. 12, Ship Island, 1862 April 15 (Findings of Courts Martial).
 - No. 13, Ship Island, 1862 April 15 (George Shepley appointed commander)
 - No. 14, Head of the Mississippi Passes, 1862 April 24 (transportation of troops to Fort St. Philip)
 - No. 20, New Orleans, La., 1862 May 3 (sets conditions for importation of provisions the city).
 - No. 21, New Orleans, 1862 May 4 (safe conduct pass for two steamers to bring provisions to city).
 - No. 24, New Orleans, 1862 May 10 (Shepley made Military Commandant of the city).
 - No. 46, New Orleans, 1862 June 26 (sequesters property of General David E. Twiggs and son).
 - No. 47, New Orleans, 1862 July 2 (allows sale of Army provisions to alleviate destitution).
 - No. 50, New Orleans, 1862 July 19 (requires the banks of the city to make monthly reports of condition)
 - No. 54, New Orleans, 1862 August 4 (similar to No. 50).
 - No. 59, New Orleans, 1862 August 16 (consolidates Louisiana companies into

- First Infantry Regiment and gives officer and staff appointments).
- No. 62, New Orleans, 1862 July 21 (Shepley promoted and replaced by Henry Birge).
- No. 70, New Orleans, 1862 September 10 (breaks up regimental bands).
- No. 72, New Orleans, 1862 September 15 (forbids officers from remaining in city without certification by Medical Director).
- No. 87, New Orleans, 1862 November 1 (tightens up pass system, and requires loyalty oath of adults who pass in from Confederate territory).
- No. 100, New Orleans, 1862 November 21 (allows Bank of New Orleans to resume business).
- No. 77, New Orleans, 1863 October 27 (General Banks now commander; recruiting for Corps d'Afrique undertaken).
- No. 81, New Orleans, 1863 December 8 (orders 100-gun salute in honor of recent victories in Tennessee and Georgia)
- No. 90, New Orleans, 1863 December 30 (findings of Courts Martial)
- No. 1, New Orleans, 1864 January 6 (regulates sutlers' trade)
- No. 3, New Orleans, 1864 January 18 (findings of Courts Martial)
- No. 6, New Orleans, 1864 January 21 (constitutes Provost Court of Texas)
- No. 11, New Orleans, 1864 January 25 (regulations for transfer to Invalid Corps);
 No. 12, New Orleans, 1864 January 28 (regulations for Hospital & Ambulance flags);
 No. 13, New Orleans, 1864 January 27 (Courts Martial);
 No. 14, New Orleans, 1864 January 27 (Courts Martial);
 No. 15, New Orleans, 1864 January 25 (regulations for Invalid Corps);
 No. 16, New Orleans, 1863 [sic] January 25 (Invalid Corps);
 No. 17, New Orleans, 1864 January 26 (Escorts and orderlies not to be detached from other commands);
 No. 18, New Orleans, 1864 January 26 (to report on occupation of civilian property);
 No. 19, New Orleans, 1864 January 26 (On organizing Veteran Volunteer units);
 No. 20, New Orleans, 1864 January 29 (On Act of Congress restricting transfers of claims against the U.S.)
- No. 28, New Orleans, 1864 February 23 (Regulations for rendering honors to naval and foreign officers).
- No. 51, Grand Ecore, La., 1864 April 19 ('Corps d'Afrique' regiments renamed 'Colored' and given new numbers).
- No. 54, Alexandria, La., 1864 April 29 (Disposition of Confederate bills, notes, and bonds).
- No. 132, New Orleans, 1864 September 18 (General Hurlbut is commander; findings of Courts Martial).
- Headquarters, Army of the Ohio, General Field Orders No. 38, Knoxville, Tenn., 1863 December 11 (Burnside's Farewell).
- Headquarters, Army of the Ohio, General Field Orders No. 39, Knoxville, Tenn., 1863 December 11 (Foster assumes command)
- Headquarters, Army of the Southwest, General Orders No. 23, Batesville, Ark., 1862 May 31 (Curtis announces capture of Corinth, and thanks several cavalry officers)

- for their heroic conduct).
- 6 War Department, Adjutant General's Office, General Orders No. 62, Washington, D.C., 1862 June 8 (Adjusts military department boundaries).
 War Department, Adjutant General's Office, General Orders No. 191, 1863 June 25; No. 304, 1863 September 10; No. 305, 1863 September 11 (concern Veteran Volunteers and Invalid Corps).
 War Department. Ordnance Office:
 Circular No. 17--Series of 1863, 1863 April 3 (Instructions and form for exchanging unserviceable arms)
 Circular No. 58-- Series of 1863, Nov 13, 1863 ("Issues of Horse Equipments to Officers").
 Circular No. 10-- Series of 1864, March 28, 1864 ("Revision of Ordnance Blank Forms")
 Form No. 1(a.) For Infantry and Heavy Artillery ("Quarterly Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores"). (2)
 Form No. 2(b.) ("Invoice of Stores").
 Form No. 7(a.) ("Receipt for Issues to...")
 Form No. 9(a.) ("Abstract of Expenditures ").(2)
 Form No. 10 & 11(b.) ("Inventory and Inspection Report of Unserviceable Ordnance Stores").
 Form No. 12 ("Statement of Charges on Muster and Pay Rolls").
 Form No. 22 ("Requisition for Ordnance Stores").
 Form No. 47--1863. ("Company History").
 Form No. 47--1864. ("Company History").
 Two pre-addressed envelopes for mailing reports to Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C.
- 7 List: "Mitglinder Ins Kanken Kassen Vereins May 1862" (Subscribers to Hospital Union, i.e. Health/Burial Insurance Fund, with 96 German names); newspaper clipping: late 19th century, "Muster Roll Of Company H, 11th Miss. Regt. Volunteers, C.S.A." with details of service, deaths, and wounds; bill: W.J. Wilson to L.F. Morris, 1864 April 4, for carpentry work in Baltimore (?)
- 8 Letters (copies): Soldier named T.C.(?) Baggett to wife Lindsay(?) and children, 1863 March 22, May 12/16. March 1863 letter from near Mobile, Alabama, mentions availability of food and prices, a measles epidemic, and "old Ginrel Butler " talking some hungry regiments out of stacking arms and refusing to drill; May 1863 letter from near Tullahoma, Tennessee, mentions general conditions and his longing for home. Donated by Douglas W. Cupples, 1992. **See Appendix 1 for transcriptions.**
- 9 Requisition form for fuel for Company E., 81st Illinois Infantry Regiment at Memphis, Tenn., 1864 July 9. Signed by 1st Lt. David R. Sanders.
- 10 Letter: Unsigned (John Elliott?), 111th Illinois Infantry, Pulaski, Tenn., to Lizzie Elliott, Salem, Marion County, Ill., 1863 December 12. The writer of the letter is a bandsman who describes life in camp. Notes the band is living in a hole in the ground with a tent covering it but it has a chimney. They have a black servant

who cooks for them and “often asks me if he can go up to Yankey dum with me”. Notes their duties are few compared to regular soldiers. He has ordered a new instrument from Cincinnati and boasts that after he leaves the army his band could be one of the best in the country because they know 100 pieces and can play almost anything. Notes the farms in the area have mostly been stripped of crops and animals by the armies. He believes the rebels are exhausted and the war will be over by next Fall. States that soldiers who have served a year cannot have any sympathy for the rebels and describes his regiment’s involvement with the hanging of a spy (Sam Davis?) and the lack of sympathy for him. Says the Colonel will not allow any band member to have leave and the only way he will get to Salem is if he is sick.

Note: There is no name on the letter but the envelope has a name and address. There are only two soldiers named Elliott recorded in the 111th Illinois and only one was from Salem. John Elliott, 5 feet 2 inches tall from Salem, Illinois, was born in New York City around 1844 and enlisted on August 12, 1862. He was mustered into Company D of the 111th Illinois Infantry at Camp Marshall on September 18, 1862. The regiment moved to Kentucky and was in Paducah from June to October 1863. It was ordered to Alabama and then to Pulaski, Tennessee, in November and remained there until late February 1864. The regiment fought in Georgia and the Carolinas until it was disbanded in June 1865. Elliott is recorded as being mustered out in Washington, D.C. on June 6, 1865, though he was listed as absent because he was wounded.

Letter: Frank (signed first name only), 11th New York Cavalry, Camp, Collierville, Tenn., to parents, 1865 June 25. Notes he has been busy because as the senior officer on duty he has been in command of the company. Suggests if his parents are agreeable he might re-enlist to fight in Mexico to drive the French from the continent. Refers to sister Emma, and Hollis who was wounded. Notes the local farmers have good crops and have cut wheat, rye, barley and oats. The cotton and corn should give a good return after some hard years. Some had to bury their cotton for three years to prevent the Confederates from destroying it. Records a fight between a corporal from his regiment and a black corporal who was a guard on one of the trains. Both were shot and the balls hit three others: a black soldier, a white soldier, and a former Confederate colonel. All were still alive though the colonel lost an arm. Frank comments: “I believe a person is in more danger now than in active service.”

- 11 Application for the Confederate States of America Roll of Honour, Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va., by George B. Borah, Imboden, Arkansas, 1908 December 11. Borah served in Company F, 45th Arkansas Mounted Infantry, June 1864-June 5, 1865. He was born in Kentucky, and was living in New Hope Church, Ark., and aged 17 when he enlisted.
- 12 Broadsheet: “To the People of 2nd Sub Dis’t, Dis’t of Columbus”, Captain A.C. Bardwell, 147th Illinois Volunteers and Provost Marshal, Americus, Georgia, 1865 August 13. Re: rules on the treatment of emancipated slaves issued by Colonel H.F. Sickles.

- 13 Illustrations: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* (?), views of locations near Fort Donelson, Tennessee.
- 14 Prints: Reproductions of Travelers Insurance Company prints: "Union Commanders", "Confederate Commanders", circa 1961.

15 **Stout letters, 1860-1863:**
Scope and contents:

The collection comprises correspondence from three Louisiana soldiers from the Civil War period and an 1860 call to offer assistance to the widow of a freemason. Nine letters are from Daniel Stout of Delhi, Carroll Parish (later Richland Parish), Louisiana, to his wife Isabella A. Curry Stout, whom he married in 1857. The first dates from 1861 but the others were written in March and April 1862 when he was a private in Captain Thomas M. Cochran's Macon Cavalry. The Macon Cavalry was organized at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on February 27, 1862, and enlisted in Confederate service at Delhi on March 6, 1862. It was attached to the 28th Mississippi Cavalry and then assigned to the 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry. On April 20, 1862, the Macon Cavalry was consolidated with Company D, the Brierfield Rebels, of Carroll Parish and on May 15 the new company became Company C, 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry. Daniel Stout wrote letters from Memphis and Corinth which mentioned service life but mostly expressed a desire to see his family.

One letter is from Daniel's brother George, who was stationed in Vicksburg in April 1863. George may have been in Company C, 31st Louisiana Infantry, who was captured at Vicksburg and paroled on July 4, 1863.

There is also a letter from Private S.A. Stinson, Company H, 9th Louisiana Infantry, who enlisted July 7, 1861, at Camp Moore, Louisiana, at age 20. A farmer from Louisville, Louisiana, he died in hospital in Richmond, Virginia, on August 17, 1862.

Daniel Stout to wife 1861 January 29. Asks her to tell Sally to go to Mr. Newsom so Daniel can discuss some business with her.

Daniel Stout, Vicksburg, Miss., to wife, 1862 March 22. "The news came in this morning that there was fifty Thousand Federal troops in Mississippi but the Lou boys wants to go a head and whip them backWe are ordered to Island No 10 and we are to start on Wednesday next ."

Daniel Stout, Memphis, Tenn., to wife, 1862 March 30. "I started to memphis the same day I left you and landed at Memphis at ten oclock Sunday night...the same night we landed at memphis it was one thousand texas raingers landed: we order to cook plenty of provitian for five or six Days for we expect to leave here in A few Days to Corrinth they expect A Big Battle there ever Day."

Daniel Stout, Memphis, Tenn., to wife, 1862 April 3. "I have sean A grate many Boys that I know...there is A bout five thousand mens in this place Huney I think So much A bout you that it amast kil me I hope that you wil not Studdy Somuch A Bout me and think A bout your little child for god Sake if you never Sea me any more have my child takend care of dont you never give up to any boddy elce like you have bin to me for you have bin like A negro to me ...The health of our company is bad we sent three of fore to the Hospittle to day..."

Daniel Stout, Camp Corinth, Miss., to I.A. Stout, Delhi, Carrol Parish, La., 1862 April 12.

“Dear wife I am in verry Bad helth at this timewe have had a turble Battle here and we have whip them and takin five thousand Prisnere we exspect A nother Battle here ever day and we wil be in it”

Daniel Stout, Corinth, Miss., to I.A. Stout, Delhi, Carrol Parish, La., 1862 April 20. “at this present time I have bin verry sick with the bluddy flux but I am inproving A little....I have bin sick A bout two weak and I haven had any thing to eat onley beefe and flower bread maid up with coal water and water wassn fit for A hog.”

Daniel Stout, Corinth, Miss., to I.A. Stout, Delhi, Carrol Parish, La., 1862 April 25. Notes Bud is sick with pneumonia. “my Darling I haqve got some money for you if I could get it change my helth is so bad that I am bound to keep A little with me”

Daniel Stout, Corinth, Miss., to I.A. Stout, Delhi, Carrol Parish, La., 1862 April 26. “...I Am wel Al except the Direare very bad... we are travling and moveing ever two or three Days wright round CorinthI am just lurning what hard living is ...”

Daniel Stout, Corinth, Miss., to I.A. Stout, Delhi, Carrol Parish, La., 1862 (April?) 8. “I know our company is getting quite small we have sent fifteen or twenty to holley spring hospittle...” Notes he does not have paper and ink to write regularly.

George Stout, Vicksburg, Miss., to Mrs. Isabela Stout (sister-in-law), Delhi, La., 1863 April 5. “There is not a pare of Cotton Cards in Town. a bout a week before I got your letter there was a bout six pare but now they are all soled. The people are mooving back in Town and opinning with new suplies I think before long they will have cards Times here is very hard and dull kno prospects of a fight at this plaice”

S.A. Stinson (Company H, 9th Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers), General Hospital, Richmond, Va., to John Stinson (cousin), Louisville, La., 1861 December 9. “...I am still sick. about three weeks ago I believe I was in better health than I ever was before. I was heavier than I ever was before ...there is a great deal of sickness in camps. the weather being so very cold and we having to ly on the ground. it causes them to take the Pneumonia and it is very bad ...”

Lewis Zinn, Secretary of Warren Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Winnsborough, La., 1860 September 21. Request to fellow masons to assist Mrs. Haytor, the widow of Thomas B. Haytor. Accompanying envelope has Confederate symbolism, is addressed to Mrs. I. Haytor, Delhi, La., “Written by Private McLung, Macon Cavalry, T.M. Cochran Capt.”

Box 2

M.D.L. Stephens diary, 1862:

- 1 M.D.L. Stephens diary, 1862 March 24-August 31. **For selected excerpts see Appendix 2.**
- 2 Photocopy of diary; handwritten transcription.

Scope and contents:

The diary is a daily record of Stephens' activities with the 31st Mississippi Infantry Regiment from March through August 1862. The 31st Mississippi was not at Shiloh, but formed part of the defenses of Corinth against the Union advance, guarded railroad bridges, and operated around Vicksburg before being sent to Louisiana, where Stephens

left them on sick leave. Weather and water conditions, officer elections, individual and unit health matters, problems of supply and movement, camp locations, and a few brushes with the Union forces make up the bulk of the entries.

Biographical information:

Marcus D. Lafayette Stephens was born November 9, 1829, in Williamson County, Tennessee, the son of Dennis Stephens (b.1796) from Nashville and Jane Hudson Stephens. He was one of four children. His family moved to a small farm on Pigeon Roost Creek, Marshall County, Mississippi, in 1838. Stephens taught school and then studied medicine in Kentucky before joining a practice in Banner and, later, Sarepta, Calhoun County, Mississippi. He represented the county at the Mississippi Secession Convention and then joined the Magnolia Guards in April 1861 as a 2nd lieutenant. Stephens served with the 17th Mississippi Infantry Regiment in Virginia in 1861. In 1862 he joined Company D (Dixie Rebels) of the 6th Battalion raised by J.A. Orr, which then became Company D of the 31st Mississippi Infantry Regiment which served near Corinth and Vicksburg. He was elected lieutenant colonel, and in 1864 became colonel, serving under generals Johnston and Hood in Georgia and Tennessee, before being badly wounded at the Battle of Franklin. After the war, Stephens returned to Mississippi, and lived in Water Valley, Yalobusha County. With partners, he opened a store but lost it in the economic downturn in 1878. He had been elected to the state legislature in 1863 and to the state senate in 1866 but was removed during Reconstruction. He was elected to the Mississippi legislature again in 1879. He later served as chancery clerk and recorder of Water Valley. Stephens married Mary Jane Duff (b. 1840) in 1856 and they had nine children. Stephens died on April 15, 1911,

Sources:

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, Chicago: Goodspeed, 1891, pp.822-828.

"Ansearchin'" *News*, Vol. 34, No. 4, Winter 1987, pp.153-155.

3 **Correspondence: Edwin F. Redfield to family, 1861-1865.**

Scope and contents:

Seven letters written by Edwin F. Redfield to his family between 1861 and 1865. The earliest talks about a book store he had established before he joined the Confederate army. It also notes that while the family is from the North, he sympathizes with the South. The later letters are mostly about how much he misses his family and his hopes for reestablishing their home in Tennessee since it appears his mother and brother left their home in Jasper. Two letters are from Edwin while he was serving in Tennessee and one discusses how he and his brother can profit from the rising price of tobacco. **See**

Appendix 4 for transcriptions.

Biographical information:

Edwin Forbes Redfield was born on April 22, 1842, in Eden, Erie County, New York. He was the son of physician Horace Linzy Redfield (1809-1849), originally from Vermont, and Clarissa Jane Forbes Redfield (b.1816), who married in 1838. After Horace's early death, Clarissa and her two sons, Edwin and Horace Victor Eugene (1845-1881) moved to Jasper, Marion County, Tennessee. Edwin opened a store there. He enlisted in the Confederate army in June 1861 and was mustered into Company G of the Third

Confederate Cavalry Regiment, serving until April 27, 1865. The regiment served during the greater part of the war in Wheeler's cavalry, and fought throughout the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee in numerous raids and skirmishes at Murfreesboro, Triune, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Bridgeport, Trenton, McAfee's, and Noonday Creek. The regiment was used repeatedly for picket duty and scouting. After the war Redfield returned to Tennessee and in 1866 married Adelia S. Craighead (1846-1935) and had two children: Hal Linwood (1868-1928) and Maud F. (1869-1954). Edwin later moved to Texas. He was admitted to Camp Nicholls "Old Soldiers Home" in New Orleans, Louisiana, in February 1908 for "paralysis" and died there on December 31, 1909. He was buried in vault 16 of the Soldiers Home Tomb in Greenwood Cemetery, New Orleans. Adelia was buried in Dallas, Texas, where her children lived.

Sources:

Redfield, John Howard, *Genealogical history of the Redfield family in the United States: being a revision and extension of the genealogical tables compiled in 1839, by William C. Redfield*, 1860, pp. 70-71, <https://archive.org/details/genealogicalhist00inredf>
Jordan, John W., *Genealogical and Personal History of the Allegheny Valley, Pennsylvania*, Vol. 1., New York, Lewis Historical Publishing, 1913, pp.197-198
<https://books.google.com/books?id=ELgyAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA197&lpg=PA197&dq=Clarissa+Jane+Forbes+Redfield&source=bl&ots=aO4bHDRxZI&sig=yK5w-ixcYqPrdMYuRyNs1i4R0VU&hl=en&sa=X&ei=9y13VYitF861ogTkwIDwCQ&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Clarissa%20Jane%20Forbes%20Redfield&f=false>

4 **Robert S. Anderson collection:**

Scope and contents:

Correspondence, a diary and photographs documenting Robert Anderson's service with the 81st Ohio Volunteer Regiment and the 59th U.S. Colored Infantry during the Civil War. There is also a letter from Mary Brown that refers to Anderson during this period, and a payment order from 1889 from Anderson to his brother in Kansas. A songbook published in 1882 has some genealogical notes by Grace Brown.

Biographical information:

Robert S. Anderson was born circa 1838 and was living in Brush Creek Township, Scioto County, Ohio, at the beginning of the Civil War. He had a brother James R. and possibly a sister, Mary Brown. Anderson enlisted on August 30, 1862, and Company H of the 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized in Adams and Scioto Counties in September. Anderson was made sergeant and his company was among five that joined the regiment in October in Corinth, Mississippi. He served in Mississippi and Alabama until mid-1863 and then in Tennessee near Pulaski until April 1864. On May 18 he was discharged from the 81st Regiment and joined Company K of the 59th U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment in Memphis as a sergeant. The regiment fought at Brices Cross Roads and Tupelo, Mississippi, and Anderson was mustered out as a 1st lieutenant on January 1, 1866. After the war he rented a plantation in Mississippi and later may have moved to Kansas where his brother lived.

Correspondence:

Robert Anderson, Corinth, Miss., to mother, 1863 March 7. Reports he is well, though

many in the company have measles and two soldiers have died.

Mary Brown, Mt. Joy, Penn.?, to sister, 1864 May 26. Informs sister of the death of their father. Met a man from Robert Anderson's company and the mother of another man from the same company. Learned that Robert had left his regiment "and is gone into a black Regiment".

Robert Anderson, Camp of the 59th U.S. Colored Infantry, Memphis, Tenn., to brother, 1863 (1864?) November 14. Notes they are building their winter quarters and he and the captain are building a wooden room of 12 feet square to be shared by both. Is sure President Lincoln, "Father Abraham", will be re-elected.

Robert Anderson, Camp of the 59th U.S. Colored Infantry, Memphis, Tenn., to brother, 1865 August 18. Notes he had been visiting family in Pittsburgh. Experienced an earthquake the previous day in Memphis which caused some inhabitants of the city to rush out into the street in panic.

Robert Anderson, Anderson's Plantation, Austin, Tunica County, Miss., to brother, 1866 July 21. Anderson is renting a plantation from Major J.H. Anderson. Notes that he may not be able to work the crop because labor is scarce, which allows weeds to grow and will affect the value of the crop. James Anderson is apparently living near Sedalia, Kansas, and Robert asks many questions about his situation.

Payment order: Notarized order for \$2.15 to be paid by Lt. Robert Anderson to James Anderson from his back pay, dated Kansas City, 1889 January 28, written by Mrs. M. Brown.

Diary: Pocket diary kept by Robert Anderson, 1862-1864. Entries covering his enlistment and service between August 1862 and officially joining the 59th Colored Infantry Regiment in September 1864. Scattered references to combat.

On December 20, 1862 he records: "Great excitement about the Rebels advancing under Gen Bragg. all necessary preparations were made to receive them expected them for dinner on Christmas". On May 15, 1863 notes speech by Adjutant General Thomas where reference was made to arming African Americans which caused "great dissatisfaction". On November 29, 1863, records disagreeable task in cold weather of "ferrying our train...big drunk among officers and men considerable fighting but no body hurt Bachus done the fighting". On April 28, 1864 he wrote: "Remained in camp the Troops at this Post was Paraded to witness the hanging of sergt. Myers 7th Ill. Infy for shooting his Captain "Dec 1862"". Also includes notes on money owed him, the roll of Company K, 59th Colored Infantry Regiment among other information related to his service.

Photographs: Cartes de visite:

Robert S. Anderson, 59th U.S. Colored Infantry, Memphis, Tenn., undated.

Photographer: Y. Day, 338 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Robert Anderson in military uniform, undated. Photographer: Cargo's, 69 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Publication: "The Good Old Songs We Used to Sing. '61 to '65.", Springfield, Ill.: O.H. Oldroyd, 1882. Contains notes on the title page related to family history by Aunt Grace Brown, born in Belleville, Illinois, on December 22, 1876, to Peter and Paul Hallock, dated 1962.

5 Davis-Bills correspondence, 1861-1878 (copies):

Scope and contents:

The collection contains copies of correspondence from the Davis and Bills families of Tennessee. Most of the letters (33) are from John J. Davis of the 47th Tennessee Infantry Regiment to his wife in Friendship, Tennessee, from soon after his enlistment in 1861 to just before his death in 1864. They document the life and concerns of an enlisted man, conditions in camp and in the field, rumors and news from other fronts, and arrangements for communicating with family in Union-held territory. Three letters concern Davis' death outside Atlanta in August 1864. The remainder includes letters and miscellany between Davis' daughter Frankie and John H. Bills during their courtship in the 1870s, and a letter possibly from a relative in Erath County, Texas. Donated by Virginia Nichol and Betty Jean Seabough, Memphis, Tenn., June 1990. **For excerpts from the letters see Appendix 5.**

Biographical information:

John J. Davis was born in 1838 in Owen County, Kentucky. He married Malinda S. Parrish (1832-1898) from Owen County in 1847. They had six children: Benjamin James (1849-1912), Nelson Parrish (1851-1898), Molly Elizabeth (1853-1912), Frankie (1855-1926), Susan J. (1858-1900), William D. (1860-1928), and John J. (b. 1861). Around 1854 the family moved to Dyer County, Tennessee. Davis enlisted as a private in Company D of the 47th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, C.S.A., which was organized in December 1861 at Camp Trenton, Gibson County. For a time it remained at Camp Trenton, and then was involved in the conflicts at Shiloh and Richmond. Later it was attached to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, and during October 1862 consolidated with the 12th Regiment. The unit participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Davis, who was promoted to First Sergeant, was wounded in the arm near Atlanta on July 26, 1864, and died in Flewellen Hospital at Barnesville, Georgia, on August 14. Davis' daughter Frankie married John H. Bills (1848-1921).

Correspondence: John J. Davis to wife, Malinda S. Davis, Friendship, Dyer County, Tennessee, 1861-1864:

- 1-17. 1861 December 11-1862 April 5, Camp Trenton, Tenn.
18. 1862 April 18, Corinth, Miss.
- 19, 20. 1862 May 16-23, Corinth, Miss.
21. 1862 June 30, camp near Tupelo, Miss.
22. 1862 December 21, near Murfreesboro, Tenn.
- 23-25. 1863 January 8-April 1, near Shelbyville, Tenn.
26. 1863 August 1, in camp near Chattanooga, Tenn.
27. 1864 February 6, camp near Dalton, Ga.
28. 1864 February 25, bivouacked near Demopolis, Ala.
29. 1864 April 24.
30. 1864 May 6, Atlanta, Ga.
31. 1864 June 2, in line of battle near Hope Church, Ga.
32. 1864 July 13, in line of battle near Atlanta, Ga.

33. 1864 July 14.

Correspondence, 1864-1866 referring to John J. Davis' death:

34. 1864 August 18, Mrs. Sarah D. Greenwood, Barnesville, Ga., to Mrs. J.J. Davis, Friendship, Tenn.

35. 1864 August 18, W.T. Bennett (chaplain), on the front near Atlanta, Ga., to Mrs. J.J. Davis, Friendship, Tenn.

36. 1866 August 23, Will D. Somers, M.D., Collierville, Tenn., to Mrs. John J. Davis.

Correspondence and miscellany, 1876-1878 and undated:

37. "Compliments of J.H. Bills to Miss Frankie Davis I would be pleased to call this evening at 2 o'clock. April the fourth 1876." Reply: April 4th /76. Mr Bills my daughter is not at home. M.S. Davis."

38. 1877 November 11, unidentified author (woman?), Morgan Mill, Erath County, Tex., to Frankie Davis.

39. 1878 April 7, J.H. Bills, Friendship, Tenn., to Frankie Davis.

40. 1878 April 14, Frankie Davis to J. H. Bills.

41. 1878 April 22, John H. Bills, Friendship, Tenn., to Frankie Davis.

42. 1878 September 13, J.H. Bills to Frankie Davis.

43. 1878 October 14, J.H. Bills to Frankie Davis.

44. Undated and incomplete, J.H. Bills to Frankie Davis.

45. Undated, "Take Me Home to Die". Handwritten lyrics to song "Take Me Home to Die or The Last Request" by I.B. Woodbury, published 1850.

Box 3

1 Gilliland letters, 1863, 1865:

The collection comprises copies of correspondence from Confederate soldier William Brasier Gilliland (1825-1863) to his wife Martha "Marthy" Jane Webb Gilliland (1827-1913) between April and September 1863, a letter from William's brother, H. Franklin Gilliland (b. 1838), in 1865, and a record of weather from 1863. Donated by Bernice A. Gregory, Memphis, Tenn., 1989.

William Gilliland, the son of John and Sara Brasier Gilliland, was a farmer from Bennettsville, St. Clair County, Alabama, who with his wife Martha had five children: Sarah Jane (1845-1942), Nancy E. (1847-1933), John M. (1850-1939), James M. (1859-1934) and Lewis Franklin. William served in Company E of the 22nd Alabama Infantry, which was organized in Montgomery, Alabama, in November 1861. The regiment was sent to Mobile and then fought in the Battle of Shiloh. It later fought at Perryville and Murfreesboro. On September 20, 1863, the regiment was part of an assault on General Rosecrans' army at Chickamauga and lost almost two-thirds of its men. William Gilliland was one of those who died that day.

William's brother, H. Franklin Gilliland (born 1838), enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861 and later was in the 58th Alabama Infantry, serving in Companies A and H. After serving in Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, he was discharged from the army in April 1865.

The letters mention briefly William and Franklin's service but are mostly concerned with how Martha's family was coping and expressing a strong desire to return

home. It appears that William, and possibly Franklin too, could not write and thus dictated their letters home. **See Appendix 6 for transcriptions.**

Correspondence:

1. William B. Gilliland, Camp Buckner near Talladega, Ala., to Martha Jane Gilliland, Bennettsville, Alabama, 1863 April 24.
2. William B. Gilliland, Shelbyville, Tenn., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1863 May 1.
3. William B. Gilliland, Shelbyville, Tenn., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1863 May 17.
4. William B. Gilliland, Camp near Shelbyville, Tenn., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1863 May 30.
5. William B. Gilliland, Camp near Shelbyville, Tenn., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1863 June 14.
6. William B. Gilliland, Camp near Shelbyville, Tenn., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1863 June 26.
7. William B. Gilliland, Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1863 July 14.
8. William B. Gilliland, Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1863 July 25.
9. William B. Gilliland, Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., to Martha Jane Gilliland, Bennettsville, St. Clair County, Ala., 1863 July 31.
10. William B. Gilliland, Picket line near Chattanooga, Tenn., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1863 August 30.
11. William B. Gilliland, Camp near Lafayette, Ga., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1863 September 15.
12. H.F. Gilliland, 58th Alabama Infantry Regiment, Hollywood, near Mobile, Ala., to Martha Jane Gilliland, 1865 February 2.
13. Short account of weather for months January to July, 1863. Author unknown.

2 **Tennessee Infantry Regiment, 10th, United States Army, 1863-1865:**

Collection includes copies of general orders, special requisitions and equipment inventories, and some correspondence pertaining to Company F.

The U.S. Army's 10th Tennessee Infantry Regiment was formed in May-August 1862 in Nashville and mustered out in May-June of 1865. Service included: post and garrison duty at Nashville, Tenn., until September, 1863; ordered to Bridgeport, Ala., September 24, 1863; guard duty on Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, and garrison and guard duty at Nashville, Tenn., until April, 1865; ordered to Greenville April 24, 1865, and duty in District of East Tennessee until June.

General Orders: No. 6, 1864 February 2; No. 13, 1864 March 1, No. 16 Extract, 1864 March 23, from Headquarters, 10th Tennessee Infantry, Sullivan's Branch, Tenn.
Transfers and promotions.

Correspondence between Captain Robert H. Clinton of Co. F and the Property Returns

Division, Ordnance Office, War Department, 1864 January 15, 16; March 2, 24; July 16; November 23.

- Letter: Headquarters, 10th Tennessee Infantry, Ft. Gillem, Tenn., to Captain R.H. Clinton ordering him to "make out a Roll of absentees of last Muster and also one of all men who are in the Qr Mr Dept Comsy Dep Med Dep Etc... ", 1864 May 6.
- Letter: Captain R.H. Clinton, Nashville, Tenn., to Assistant Adjutant General, 1864 May 15. Requests seven days leave, with endorsements and approvals.
- Special Requisitions by Captain R.H. Clinton, 1863 May-1864 March. (8)
- Form No. 27, Abstract E: List of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, received by Captain R.H. Clinton , 1864 April- October. (4)
- Form No. 51, Monthly Return of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, received by Captain R.H. Clinton, 1864 October.
- List of arms and accoutrements, undated.
- Form No. 4, Abstract M: List of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage transferred to 10th Tennessee Infantry quartermaster, Fort Gillem, Tenn., 1865 April 1.
- Form No. 27, Abstract E: List of Quartermaster's Stores, &c., transferred by Captain R.H. Clinton, Fort Gillem, 1865 February 4.
- Form 2- (b): Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, turned over by Captain R.H. Clinton to First Lieutenant James S. Tucker, Co. F, 10th Tennessee Infantry, Nashville, 1865 March 29.
- Special Orders No. 17, Headquarters, 10th Tennessee Infantry, near Greenville, Tenn., to Lieutenant Tucker, 1865 June 7. Remaining men of Co. F to be assigned to Co. C, 1865 June 7.

- OS 1** Form No. 51, Monthly Return of Clothing, Camp & Garrison Equipage by Captain R.H. Clinton, 1864 June, July.
- Form No. 52, Receipt Roll for Clothing received from Captain R.H. Clinton, 1864 March 30, November.
- Form No. 52, Receipt Roll for Clothing received from Lieutenant James L. Tucker, undated.
- Form No. 57, Inventory and Inspection Report, 1865 June 26.
- 3 Manuscript: Gardner, Elizabeth McKinne (ed.), "Memoirs of Brigadier-General William Montgomery Gardner", undated. Typescript copy of memoirs compiled by Gardner's daughter and published in the *Commercial Appeal* newspaper in 1912. Donated by Robert W. Schwartz, 1999.
- William M. Gardner (1824-1901) served in the Mexican-American War with the U.S. Army and was a captain when he resigned in 1861 to join the Confederate army. Appointed major in the infantry, he served at the First Bull Run and was badly wounded in the leg. He was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general and commanded the District of Middle Florida. In 1864 and 1865 he was chief of prisons in various states and was commandant of the post at Richmond, Virginia. After the war, he lived in Georgia and then moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where he died.

Box 4

Miscellaneous records of Union Army regiments from 13 states: The bulk of these

records deal with Company A, 7th Rhode Island Volunteers, and Company G, 21st Missouri Volunteers.

The Union Army assigned form numbers to various documents and report forms. These form numbers are used to identify the documents in the container list as follows:

A.G.O. No. 40. Regimental Return, including commissioned officers and enlisted men

A.G.O. No. 93. Volunteer Descriptive List of Pay and Clothing (enlisted personnel only used this form)

Form 1. Return Ordnance and Ordnance Stores

Form 1-(a), (b), (h). Quarterly Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores

Form 2. Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores

Form 3. Pay Voucher (officers only used this form)

Form 3-(a). Receipt for Issues

Form 7-(a). Receipt for Issues

Form 9. Abstract of Materials

Form 10. Pay Roll of Veteran Volunteers

Form 22. Requisition for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores

Form 27. List of Quartermaster Stores

Form 51/ILCOGE. Inventory List of Clothing, Camp & Garrison Equipage

Form 52. Clothing List

Return of Unit. Return of Unit to superior headquarters.

1 Connecticut:

9th Volunteers, Statement of Service, Lt. Col. Alfred G. Hall, 1866 March.
Certificate of residence: James P. Hall issued by Provost Marshal, 2nd District,
New Haven, Conn., 1864 July 15.

2 Illinois:

3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 16th C., Abbeville, Miss., Form 22, 1864 August 16.
13th Infantry Regiment, Muster-In Roll, Capt. A. A. Buck, 1863 November 19.
46th Infantry Regiment, Form 2- (b), 1864 June 15.

3 Indiana:

53rd Regiment, Near Washington, Form 51, 1865 May 25.

OS 2

79th Regiment, Pikeville, Tenn., Tri-Monthly Report, 1863 August 20.

4 Iowa:

14th Infantry Regiment, Waterford, Miss., Form 7-(a), 1864 August 18; Form 22,
1864 August 18.

27th Infantry Regiment, Form 7-(a) (handwritten), 1864 December 6, December
11 (2 copies), December 12.

32nd Infantry Regiment , Form 7-(a), 1864 December 6.

5 Massachusetts:

2nd Heavy Artillery, Form 3, 1st Lt. John S. Allanson, 1863 December 5.

2nd Artillery, Form 3, 1st Lt. F. A. Dyer, 1864 October 15.

25th Volunteers, Form 3, Capt. J. W. Denny, 1864 February 29, April 30; 1st Lt.

- J.M. Drennan, 1863 October 24.
 27th Volunteers, Form 3, 1st Lt. Peter F. Bailey, 1863 September 17.
 43rd Volunteers, Form 3, 1st Lt. H. J. Bates, 1863 May 2.
 44th Volunteers, Form 3, 1st Lt. James C. White, 1863 April 17; 1st Lt. James S. Cumston, 1863 April 17.
- OS 2** 26th Volunteers, Ship Island, Miss., Return of Unit, February 1862.
 2nd Cavalry, Return of Unit, 1862 February.
- 6 Missouri: 21st Volunteers, Company G, 1861-1864:
 Form 2, 1863 July 1, 1864 October 27.
 Form 3-(a), 1864 July 1.
 Form 7-(a), 1863 May 23 (handwritten), 1864 June 20 (2 copies), July 14, August 18, September 24, 27 (handwritten).
 Form 27, 1864 June 1.
 ILCOGE, 1863 July 21 (handwritten), 1864 May 12.
 Return of Unit, 1863 May, June, July, September 10, September; 1864 April, May, November.
 Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 1862 December 31.
 Form 1-(a), 1863 March 31, June 30 (3 copies), 1864 September 30.
- OS 2** Muster and Descriptive Roll, 1864 December 22.
 Form 10, 1863 November-1864 February.
 Muster Roll, 1862-1863.
- Missouri: 21st Volunteers, Company G, 1865-1866:
 Muster Roll, 1865-1866.
 Form 52, 1865 February, September, November, undated.
 A.G.O. No. 93. Names include: Pvt. Charles B. Lewis, Pvt. Joseph O. Morris, Pvt. Joseph Morris, Pvt. John P. Morris, Pvt. John Greathouse.
 Muster-Out Roll, 1863-1865.
- 7 A.G.O. No. 40, 1865 March, September; 1866 March.
 Morning Report, 1865 August 10.
 Monthly Report, 1865 July 10 (handwritten), August 10.
 Form 3-(a), 1866 April 18 (2 copies).
 Form 1-(b), 1865 December 31.
 Form 2, 1865 February 3, May 31, undated (handwritten).
 Receipt of Ordnance, 1865 March 5 (handwritten).
 Form 9, 1865 December
 Medical Certificate, Pvt. Chauncy Murch, 1865 November 27.
 Monthly Return of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, 1866 February 28.
 Register of Camp and Garrison Equipage, 1865 October 1 (handwritten).
 Pay Record, Pvt. Reuben Talley, 1865 August 12.
 ILCOGE, 1865 May 3 (2 copies), July 11 (handwritten).
 Inventory and Inspection Report of Camp and Garrison Equipage, 1865 February 5.
- OS 2** Missouri: 1st NE Missouri Volunteers, 1861 July.
- 8 New York:

- 17th Regiment, Form 2, 1864 July 2, August 18, December 13.
 8th Volunteers, Form 7, 1864 August 16.
 132nd Infantry, Form 3, Cpt. William W. Bowles, 1863 May 1.
 98th Infantry, Form 3, 1st Lt. Newton H. Davis, 1863 September 30.
 92nd Infantry, Form 3, Cpt. A. G. Bice, 1863 May 2.
 85th Infantry, Form 3, Cpt. Fredrick Cocken, 1863 April 15.
 3rd Artillery, Form 3, 2nd Lt. R. J. Allen, 1863 June 3, July 3.
- 9 Pennsylvania
 47th Volunteers, Form 3, 1st Lt. George A. Deal (Diehl), 1865 June 3.
 171st Volunteers, Form 3, 1st Lt. Hiram Black, 1863 May 2.
 58th Volunteers, Form 3, 1st Lt. Thomas Birmingham, 1863 October 3.
- Rhode Island: 7th Volunteers, Co. A:
 10 1862-1863: receipts, returns of unit.
 11 1864-1865: Form 51/ILCOGE (includes unsigned reports from Company C, 1865), returns of units, Form 52, Form 2-(b), receipts.
- OS 2** A.G.O. 93, 1862-1863. Names include: Pvt. Hazard R. Gates, Pvt. Michael Doyle, Pvt. William C. Durfee,
 List of property, 1864-1865.
 Form 52, 1864-1865.
- 12 Other:
 United States Volunteers: Form No. 3, J.B. Bellenger, Surgeon, 1863 November 30.
 New Hampshire: 8th Volunteers, Form 2-(b), 1865 April 20.
 Vermont: 8th Infantry, Company D, Form 1, 1866.
 Wisconsin: 1st Heavy Artillery, re: muster-in of 1st Lt. Ogden A. Southmayd, 1864.
- OS 2** Wisconsin: 1st Heavy Artillery, Muster Roll, 1864 October.
- 13 Court-martial, Camp Nelson, Ky., 1863 December:
 Record of proceedings and sentence of Private George B. Albro (Co. A, 7th Rhode Island Infantry) for desertion, 1863 December.
 Record of sentences for: Christopher Murray (Co. E, 7th Rhode Island Infantry), Martin Tisdle (Co. L, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery), Ira F. Pinkham (Co. G, 6th New Hampshire Infantry), Joseph A. Allen (Co. H., 6th New Hampshire Infantry), Patrick Moran (Co. B, 7th Rhode Island Infantry), Joel B. Gorton (Co. A, 7th Rhode Island Infantry), George B. Albro (Co. A, 7th Rhode Island Infantry), Henry Wilson (Co. A, 7th Rhode Island Infantry), Edwin Connor (Co. B, 6th New Hampshire Infantry).
- 14 Tax receipt: \$44.46 paid by Fleming Morgan to Sheriff of Richmond, 1862. Morgan owned 6 slaves.
- Miscellaneous:
 15 Goodnoh, E.C., *The Famous Tunnel Escape from Libby Prison*, Chicago: Lane & McBreen, undated (copy).
 "Memorandum of the 100th Reg[iment,] Ill[inoi]s Vol[unteer]s in the Battle of Chickamauga the 19th & 20th days of Sept. 1863", by Uncle Sam's boy (copy).

Account of the battle possibly written by a member of the Dax or Blim family of Illinois. The letter was found in the family records of Webster S. Dax, Chicago, Illinois. Includes transcription.

Donated by John O. Moench, Longwood, Florida, 2002.

16 **George W. Gordon letters, 1862:**

The collection includes 10 letters from 1862 related to Confederate Captain George W. Gordon of Company E of the 48th (Voorhies') Infantry Regiment. The 48th Regiment of the Tennessee Infantry was organized at Camp Maury, near Nashville, Tennessee, in December 1861. Sent to Fort Donelson, Tennessee, around 360 men from the regiment were captured after its surrender in February 1862. The captured field officers were sent to Fort Warren, Massachusetts; the line officers firstly to Camp Chase, Ohio, and then in May to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie; the enlisted men to Camp Douglas, Illinois. In September 1862, the Federal government agreed to an exchange and the officers and men of the 48th Regiment were released at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

George Washington Gordon (1808-1862) was born in North Carolina and became a lawyer and planter in Maury County, Tennessee, owning an estate called "Boxwood" of 600 acres. He also owned the Gordon Springs resort in Walker County, Georgia. Gordon married Elizabeth Bradshaw (1811-1858) from Tennessee. After Gordon volunteered to join the Confederate army, he was elected captain of Company C (later E), a unit raised in Maury County. He survived incarceration at Johnson's Island and was part of the exchange in September 1862. The boat carrying him and others docked at Memphis, where Gordon's sister, a nurse, tried to get him off the boat due to his health, but her request was denied. The day after the boat reached Vicksburg, however, Gordon was dead.

1. January 28. A.H. Brown, M.D., Columbia, Tenn.
2. March 17. G.W. Gordon, Prison 3, Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, to children.
3. (1861 (sic)) May 15. G.W. Gordon, Prisoners Depot, Johnsons Island near Sandusky, Ohio, to daughter.
4. May 29. G.W. Gordon, Johnsons Island near Sandusky, Ohio, to daughter.
5. June 30. G.W. Gordon, Johnsons Island, Sandusky, Ohio, to James Akin.
6. July 14. G.W. Gordon, Johnsons Island, Sandusky, Ohio, to H.B. Titcomb.
7. July 17. G.W. Gordon, Johnsons Island, Sandusky, Ohio, to daughter.
8. July 23. H.B. Titcomb, Columbia, Tenn., to G.W. Gordon.
9. August 5. G.W. Gordon, Johnsons Island, Ohio, to daughter.
10. August 7. G.W. Gordon, Johnsons Island, Sandusky, Ohio, to daughter.

For excerpts from the letters see Appendix 7.

- 17 Letter: Sergeant Benjamin Hirst, Company D, 14th Connecticut Volunteers, Camp, Harpers Ferry Bolivar Heights, West Virginia, 1862 October 5 (copy). Hirst relates his regiment's activities after leaving Hartford on August 25, 1862, including the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. Hirst was born in Stockport, England, in 1828. His family worked in the textile

industry and, when the Hirsts emigrated to the United States in 1847, they again found work in textile manufacturing, and lived in the area of Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1852, Hirst married Sarah Quinn. Hirst enlisted July 16, 1862, and was mustered as a sergeant. His service with was cut short at Gettysburg, when he was wounded in the shoulder during the repulse of Pickett's charge. He was transferred to the Veterans Reserve Corps until his discharge on July 9, 1865, because of medical disability. Hirst died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1909. Also copy of marriage certificate of William Hirst and Anna Bower, Leiperville, Pennsylvania, 1849 December 25. Donated by Frances M. Wolfe, 1988.

- 18 Loyalty oath: Sworn before George Faust, Justice of the Peace, by Johnathan D. Smith, District 7, Sullivan County, Tenn., 1865 July 14.
- 19 Letter: Unidentified author, David McComb & Co's, 141 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn., to Brother Washington, 1863 April 30. Re: abolition, Lincoln administration and eventual Confederate victory. **See Appendix 8 for transcription.**
- 20 Letter: Samuel Milligan, Greeneville, Tenn., to President Andrew Johnson, 1865 July 10. Former U.S. Congressman and justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court, Milligan (1814-1874) asks his friend Johnson to consider a pardon for Robert L. Caruthers (1800-1882), also a former Tennessee Supreme Court justice, who as a Confederate nominee was elected governor in 1863 but never took office.
- 21 Letter: Royal French, Bolivar, Tenn., to brother, 1862 October 18. Describes the recent Battle of Matamora or Hatchie's Bridge, Tennessee, fought on October 5. French was from Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and enlisted in the 15th Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, on December 7, 1861 and mustered out on December 18, 1864. The 15th Battery served in Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia.
- 22 Letter: James McDonald, Henderson Station, Tenn., to friends, 1861 December 15 (copy). Notes he has enough to eat and that John McDonald and Hugh had gone to Trenton to join a regiment there. James McDonald may have been with the 51st Regiment, Tennessee Infantry. Original letter owned by Bringle family.

John Linfor letters, 1861-1864:

The collection comprises 35 letters sent by Private John Linfor of the 26th Illinois Infantry Regiment and the Cavalry Battalion of the Mississippi Marine Brigade (MMB) to his future wife Martha E. Patten between November 1861 and August 1864. The first two letters are from Salt River Bridge in Shelby County, Missouri, but the others cover the period of his service with the MMB along the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers from October 1862 until it was disbanded in August 1864. John Linfor was born in Norfolkshire, Britain, on August 22, 1837, the son of William (b. 1811) and Dinah Isaba Linfor (1805-1879), one of four surviving children, including a brother, Robert, born in 1846. The family moved to the United States in 1849, settling in Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois, in October. William became the sexton of the West Cemetery. In 1856, John and his mother began to develop a farm on the prairie at Allen in the southeast of the county and the rest of the family joined them in 1857. John Linfor enlisted in Company E of the 26th Illinois Infantry Regiment on August 2, 1861. He served for 18 months before illness during the second battle of Corinth, Mississippi, required

hospitalization in St. Louis for three months. He then enlisted in Company A, a cavalry unit of the Mississippi Marine Brigade. He was discharged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on September 23, 1864. After returning to the family farm, he married Martha E. Patten of Putnam County, Illinois, on February 21, 1865. Martha was born on November 16, 1845, the daughter of David and Catherine Patten. The couple had two daughters, Flora E. and Ida L. In 1873, John is recorded as the Collector of Allen township (Ransom) in LaSalle County. Source: *Biographical and Genealogical Record of La Salle and Grundy Counties, Illinois*, Vol. 1, Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1900, pp.224, 225, 227-228, <https://archive.org/details/biographicalgene01chic>

- 23 John Linfor letters, 1861-1864. (35) **See Appendix 9 for transcriptions.**
- 24 John Linfor letters (copies), 1861-1864. (35)
- 25 Diary: Unnamed soldier from 32nd Illinois Infantry, 1863 March-November. Pocket in back of the diary contains 5 locks of hair, a piece of embroidery "To one I Love", and a tithe envelope for the Central Christian Church, Jacksonville, Illinois. The diary documents the daily activities of an enlisted man (possibly a clerk) among the Union troops in West Tennessee and the Vicksburg, Mississippi, area. The author received a medical discharge in September 1863 and the latter portion concerns his trip home. **See Appendix 10 for transcription.** The diary may have belonged to Private Atherton Van Winkle, of Franklin, Morgan County, Illinois, who enlisted in the 32nd Illinois Infantry on August 29, 1861, and served in Company A. He was discharged as disabled on September 24, 1863. Van Winkle was born on August 2, 1841, married Tabitha Ellen Luttrell (1845-1929) in 1866, and died on March 2, 1870. Atherton's brother, Alexander (1831-1914), also served in the 32nd Illinois.
- 26 Diary: Martha "Mattie" Morgan Tipton (1844-1906) of Horn Lake, Mississippi. Mattie was the daughter of Isaac (1801-1853) and Elizabeth Anderson Tipton (1806-1885). She married Joel Phillips Walker (1840-1918) of Hernando, Mississippi. The first entry in the 114-page typescript copy with annotations is August 22, 1862, and the last is December 1864 but the form is more that of a narrative than a diary. She describes visits to Memphis and to friends in Hernando and notes the comings and goings of soldiers as well as commenting on the war news. A Union officer mentioned is Captain Samuel Patterson Tipton of Illinois, the great-grandson of Colonel John Tipton of Tennessee. Samuel Tipton was born in Carter City, Tennessee, in 1816 and died in St. Clair City, Illinois, in 1875.

Box 5

DeBenneville Randolph Keim notebook, 1862-1864:

De Benneville Randolph Keim was born on January 1, 1841, to John H. and Martha Elizabeth Randolph Keim. A native of Reading, Pennsylvania, Keim became a correspondent for the *New York Herald* during the Civil War. After the war, Keim continued to report to the *Herald* from the American Plains. His experiences were compiled in one of his books *Sheridan's Troopers on the Borders: A Winter Campaign on the Plains*. He was sent by President Ulysses S. Grant as a special agent to the U.S. consulates in China, Asia, Egypt, and South

America in 1870. Keim was present at the assassination of President William McKinley in Buffalo on September 6, 1901. Keim died in Washington, D.C., on May 24, 1914, and was buried in Reading.

The notebook by Keim, correspondent for the *New York Herald*, covers events in the Western Theater from October 1862 to June 1864; in particular, coverage of Grant's attempts at Vicksburg and Sherman's Meridian Expedition of 1864. When the *Herald* inadvertently printed a confidential message from Keim on the Confederate signal code, he was arrested by Sherman on June 30, 1864, and accused of being a spy which resulted in his being banished from the Army of the Tennessee. This is presumably why the notebook ceases on June 24. Keim was a frequent steamboat and railroad traveler in the Mississippi Valley and the North. The notebook contains many references to people and places, but unfortunately seldom in great detail as their purpose was only to assist his memory for pieces he wrote for the newspaper.

See Appendix 11 for transcription of selected excerpts.

- 1 DeBonneville Randolph Keim notebook, 1862-1864.
 - 2 Loose items.
 - 3 DeBonneville Randolph Keim notebook, 1862-1864 (photocopy).
- Micro** Microfilm: Keim notebook.
Box 6

William McComb memoir:

- 1 Typescript copy of Confederate Brigadier General William McComb's memoir titled "Recollections of the War, 1861-1865", undated.
William McComb (1828-1918) was born in New Castle, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Westminster College in New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, where he studied civil engineering. He moved to Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1854 and was involved in flour milling. When the Civil War broke out, McComb enlisted as a private in the 14th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Soon after his enlistment, McComb was elected second lieutenant, then major of his regiment. The 14th Tennessee was part of Brig. Gen. James Archer's brigade in A.P. Hill's "Light Division" of the Army of Northern Virginia. McComb became colonel of his regiment in September 1862. McComb was wounded in several battles, including Gaines' Mill, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. In August 1863, he took command of Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox's old Alabama brigade. He commanded this unit through the Overland Campaign and on through the Siege of Petersburg. He was finally promoted to brigadier general on January 20, 1865. He was paroled at Appomattox Court House. After the war, McComb lived in Alabama and Mississippi, eventually settling in Gordonsville, Louisa County, Virginia, where he was a farmer for nearly fifty years. He married Nannie M. Quarles in 1868. McComb died on his plantation. He was buried in Mechanicsville Cemetery in Boswells, Virginia.

Carl Bernhardt diary, 1865:

- 2 Diary (photocopy), 1865.
- 3 Translation of diary (photocopy).

4

Biographical notes by Emma. L. Bernhardt.

Carl William Bernhardt was born in Minden, Prussia, circa 1821 and died circa 1899. Family lore states that he was a builder and/or architect and may have emigrated to the United States after the failed revolution of 1848, possibly in 1853. He was living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when he enlisted. He served as a private with the 1st Wisconsin Regiment, April 18-August 21, 1861, and fought in Virginia. When he re-enlisted in the 35th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment in Milwaukee in February 1864, he was described as a mason. Bernhardt fought at Mobile, Alabama, March-April 1865, and then in June the regiment was sent to Texas, where he was hospitalized at Brazos Santiago from June to December. Mustered out in March 1866 at Brownsville, he returned to Milwaukee. He had two sons, Carl William and Maximillian Ferdinand (1848-1925), who also served in the war.

The original two-volume diary was deposited with the United States Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania (Bernhardt-Campbell family papers, 1853-1898), by Emma L. Bernhardt, the great-granddaughter of Carl Bernhardt. A translation was made by the staff of the Institute and copies of the diary and translation were sent to Miss Bernhardt who gave one to the Special Collections Department via Dr. Skeen of the History Department.

5

Letter: Lt. D. Winters, Fort Harris, Tennessee, to Wood and Perot, Philadelphia, Pa., 1861 April 29. Notes he is building a fortification to defend Memphis and, because of his sympathies with the Confederacy, he can no longer assist Northerners. This letter was written before Tennessee seceded from the Union. Includes envelope with "Stars and Bars" and names of the Confederate president and vice-president. The letter reads as follows:

“[page 1] Fort Harris April 29th, 1861

Mssrs Wood & Perot.
Gents.

I am just building an fortification for our defence – I am sorry, that I cannot do anything for you but am bound to do everything against you – whenever peace will be closed, I shall do everything for you – but in these times I am against you.

D. Winters
Comdg Fort Harris”

The partnership of Robert Wood and Elliston Perot were manufacturers of ornamental iron work between 1857 and 1865. Fort Harris, named after Tennessee Governor Isham G. Harris who ordered fortifications erected on the Mississippi River, was built at Mill’s Plantation on the third Chickasaw Bluff between April and June 1861. It was an earthwork fortification designed to command the river below with 14 to 16 guns. The fort was abandoned in 1862 just before Memphis was occupied by Union forces.

6

Letter: J.C. Baker to Mrs. J.C. Baker, care James Hannah Esq, at C.J. Seldon & Co, Memphis, Tenn., 1862 November 12. Baker was a civilian, possibly living in eastern Tennessee, who was a merchant before the war. His wife, Lou, and their

children were in Memphis but it is unclear whether this was their permanent home. In the letter, he notes he is “connected” with the CSA Quartermaster’s Department. He is critical of General Sherman’s retribution against civilian Confederate sympathizers in the Memphis area. He also notes the high prices of goods in his area. **See Appendix 12 for transcription.**

Stephen D. Lee letters, 1864-1902:

Stephen Dill Lee (1833-1908) was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and served in the U.S. army until resigning in 1861 to join the Confederate States army, rising to the rank of lieutenant general. After the war, he settled in Columbus, Mississippi, and became a Mississippi state senator in 1878. He was the first president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi (later Mississippi State University) from 1880 to 1899.

Correspondence:

- 7 1. Lt. General S.D. Lee, Headquarters Department, Mississippi and East Louisiana, Meridian, Miss., to General Samuel Cooper, Adjutant & Inspector General, Richmond, Va., 1864 June 30. Lists 6 staff officers he wishes promoted and reassigned to his headquarters: Major William Elliott, Lt. Colonel George Deas, Captain P. Ellis, Major G.B. Dyer, 1st Lt. Henry B. Lee, 1st Lt. Samuel Hunter.
2. Maj. General Oliver Otis Howard, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, War Department, Washington, D.C., to S.D. Lee, 1865 July 26. Acknowledges Lee’s letter that raised the possibility of a pardon and says he will see the Attorney General about it. He notes that while he does not harbor “personal acrimony” towards his friends who supported the Confederate cause, his feelings towards those men have changed.
- 8 1. George Washington Custis Lee, President, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., to S.D. Lee, Brookville, Miss., 1872 January 15. Thanks Lee for his letter of sympathy after Robert E. Lee’s death and apologizes for the delay in replying. Says he has a memento of his father’s for Stephen Lee and will try to get it to him as soon as he can.
2. John Bell Hood, New Orleans, La., to S.D. Lee, 1874 January 17. Discusses the use of entrenchments and suggests they had a demoralizing effect on the soldiers in them and greatly assisted their enemy, using the example of Petersburg. States he never even used temporary breastworks as a commander though he acknowledges there may be a need for such fortifications in certain circumstances. Requests Stephen Lee’s views on the subject.
- 9 Varina Davis, Hotel Gerard, 123 W. 44th Street, New York, N.Y., to S.D. Lee?, 1902 February 6 (copy). Jefferson Davis’ widow expresses appreciation for invitation to visit but her health will be tested by her travel to Jackson, Mississippi, regarding the proposed sale of “Beauvoir” and then having to return to New York. She is upset by claims by an unnamed individual that Jefferson Davis proposed the use of guerrilla warfare and asks for Lee’s assistance in countering this falsehood.

OS 1 Broadsheet: “The Sixth Corps”, Danville, Va., Vol. 1, No. 1., 1865 April 27; No. 2, 1865 April 28. Published after occupation of Danville by the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac commanded by Maj. General Horatio Wright.

Resolutions, Presbytery of New Orleans, 1861 July 9. Resolve to dissolve connection with General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and to join the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States of America.

Correspondence: Gibson family, 1864-1865. Five letters to Rachel M. Gibson (1839-1924) living in Linden, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, from her brothers John, who was working in Constantine, St. Joseph County, Michigan, and Asher Davidson Gibson, serving with the 104th Illinois Regiment in Tennessee. Asher was born on January 9, 1823, in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, and later moved to LaSalle County, Illinois, where he married Silvia Lucina McNett (1843-1916). He became postmaster of Northville in 1859. Asher enlisted in August 1862 and was mustered in as a corporal, and later was promoted to quarter master sergeant, serving in various campaigns in Tennessee and Georgia. He was mustered out in June 1865 and returned to Mendota, Illinois. Later he moved to San Bernardino County, California, where he died on June 15, 1896. Asher’s letters mainly deal with family matters but he does note the siege of Nashville by Hood and his retreat in face of Thomas’ army in December 1864, and reinforcements sent to Nashville in March 1865. **See Appendix 3 for transcriptions.**

Clipping: Chadick, Mary Jane (Mrs. W.D., 1820-1905), “Civil War Days in Huntsville” [1862-1865 diary], *Huntsville Times*, Alabama, 1937.

Maps (photocopies):

“Memphis and Vicinity”, Surveyed and drawn by Lt. Pitzman & Lt. Frick by order of Maj. Gen. W.T. Sherman, circa 1862. (Original in Library of Congress)

“Western Tennessee and Part of Kentucky”, Prepared by Order of Capt. McAlester, Chief Engr. M.D.W.M, Map No. 55, Engineers Office, Department of the Gulf, 1865 February. (Original in Library of Congress)

“Trace of Interior crest of Fort Pickering & its Interior work, Memphis, Tenn., showing positions & calibres of guns, submitted with my Inspection report Dec. 14th, 1864, Q.A. Gillmore, Maj. Genl.”. (Source unknown)

Clipping: “Views at New Madrid and Point Pleasant – From Sketches by Mr. A. Simplot”, *Harper’s Weekly*, 1862 April 12, p.228.

Prints:

Reproduction of Charles B. Hall etching of General James F. Fagan, undated. Possibly from 1963 edition of Hall, Charles, *Military Records of General Officers of the Confederate States Army 1861-1865*, Steck: Austin, Texas.

Matthews, George Bagby, “Lee and his Generals”, 1907.

Plate 123, *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1891-1895. Views of Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Art Nathan Bedford Forrest by David Wright, No. 353 of 1000, circa 2002. Framed

with plaque: "In memory of Dr. Kieran Key by Susan and Erin Key".

Separated materials

The following material was separated from the collection and disposed of as follows:

New York Tribune, Vol. 16, No. 1630, 1861 January 8.

Semi-Weekly Courier, Boston, Mass., Vol. 42, No. 56, 1864 July 14.

Evening Transcript, Boston, Mass., Vol. 36, No. 10591, 10638, 10643, 1864 October 29, December 24, 30.

Harper's Weekly, New York, Vol. 5, No. 214, 240, 253, 1861 February 2, August 3, November 2; Vol. 7, No. 322, 1863 February 28; Vol. 8, No. 384, 1864 May 7.

The World, New York, Semi-weekly edition, Vol. 2, No. 188, 1862 June 13. Re: fall of Memphis.

Charleston Daily Courier, Charleston, S.C., Vol. 61, No. 19, 472, 1863 May 21.

Separated to Special Collections periodical collection.

Confederate States of America currency:

\$10 bill, Richmond, Va., 1864 February 17.

\$20 bill, Richmond, Va., 1864 February 17.

\$100 bill, Richmond, Va., 1864 February 17.

Separated to Special Collections currency collection.