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Civil War collection

Title: Civil War collection

Collection No: MSS.48

Extent: 3.5 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, 2015-2024.

Access: Open to all researchers.

Language: English

Preferred Citation: Civil War collection, Special Collections Department, University Libraries, University of Memphis.

Publication date: 2024 January

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.
- 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: "Mitglieder 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. **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 thousang 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., “Writen 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-ixcYqPrdMYuRyNsli4R0VU&hl=en&sa=X&ei=9y13VYitF86logTkwIDwCQ&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. **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 evning at 2 oclock. 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.

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.

OS1 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. 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.

4 **James A. Rogers papers, 1861-1863:**

1. Maj.-General Leonidas Polk, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, to J.A. Rogers, 1861 August 24. Authorizes Rogers to get hands for construction of the fort. Polk states that he will use martial law to get enough laborers if need be. "This I hope, for the credit of our great and glorious cause, will not be found necessary in a land of freemen & patriots."
2. J.M. Brett by order of Col. Lewis P. Williamson, General Superintendent of Labor, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, 1861 October 25. Appoints E.B. Lawson to summon half of the "effective male force of each Planter in Coahoma County, Mississippi, for fifteen days." The men are to bring their own tools and provisions.
3. Maj.-General Leonidas Polk, Columbus, Kentucky, to J.A. Rogers, Brownsville, Tennessee, 1861 December 16. Re: securing 1,000 laborers from planters of Washington and Issaquena Counties, Mississippi, to complete the fortifications at Fort Pillow. "...in view of the emergency now upon us, I can hardly believe the patriotic people of that section will refuse to furnish it..."
4. A.M. Rafter, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, to Col. J.A. Rogers, 1861 December 17. Re: above, says there are plenty of hands. "The planters of Issaquena and Washington Counties are rather contrary and you will have to talk to them."
5. J.A. Rogers, Memphis, Tennessee, to James L. Mayfield or B.R. Freeman, 1862 January 9. Authorization to notify the Issaquena County, Mississippi planters that they are to send 50% of their slaves to work at Fort Pillow for 15 days.
6. Attached to above. Mayfield and Freeman, Issaquena County, Mississippi, 1862 January 23. Lists names of planters and number of slaves.
7. A.C. Jamison, Carroll Parish, Louisiana, 1862 January 23. List of planters and number of slaves each holds to work at Fort Pillow.
- 8., A.M. Rafter, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, to Col. James A. Rogers, Brownsville, Tennessee, 1862 February 2. List names of planters and the number of laborers he took from each in Washington and Issaquena Counties, Mississippi, Carroll Parish, Louisiana, and Chicot County, Arkansas, 535 in total.
9. A.M. Rafter, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, to James A. Rogers, Brownsville, Tennessee, 1862 February 11. Re: construction. Rafter is glad he did not get any more hands. "The weather has been most unpropitious and many of the Negroes as well as whites have been very sick here." Roads have been built but the ground is very wet. Notes difficulties of sending the slaves home. Another requisition will probably be made in the Spring, which will be a test of the planters' patriotism.
10. Telegram: Leonidas Polk, Columbus, Kentucky, to James A. Rogers, 1862 February 13. Polk wants 500 to 1000 slaves to work on Island No. 10.
11. J.P. Wood, Memphis, to James A. Rogers, 1862 April 16. Re: General Beauregard's need for a detailed map or drawing of the area around Fort Pillow. Rogers and General Conner were requested to go to Fort Pillow and draw up the map.

12. Printed General Order No. 9, Headquarters of 1st Division, Bethel, Tennessee, 1862 June 17. Brig. General John A. Logan regarding destruction of civilian property by soldiers of the command.

13. Major W.J. Strickland, Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, to C.W. Lyman, Columbus, 1862 October 2. Re: seized goods of Austen Mann of Brownsville. Says he has no papers to justify his claim.

14. Thomas I. Blackman to Col. James A. Rogers, Brownsville, Tennessee, undated. List of parties notified on Deer Creek, Washington County, Mississippi. Gives names of slaveholders including those who refused to send any laborers. Stephen Barefield "swears he will not send a hand until compelled by force has larger wealth and has never aided the Confederacy to the amount of \$100 dollars....I regret to say that I found no disposition upon the part of the majority to respond..."

15. Robert J. Turnbull, Issaquena County, to J.A. Rogers, undated. List of planters in the Deer Creek area and "his neighborhood" notified.

16. Robert J. Turnbull, Issaquena County, to J.A. Rogers & A. M. Rafter, undated. List of planters who had been notified to send 50% of their workforce to Fort Pillow. Notations in pencil besides names who had sent slaves.

17. F. Lonsdale, Alma Plantation, Washington County, Mississippi, to J.A. Rogers, Brownsville, Tennessee, 1862? January 17. List of planters and the number of their men.

Confederate records, National Archives, 1861-1863, typescript copies:

18. James Rogers, Brownsville, Tennessee, to Maj. General Leonidas Polk, 1861 October 23. Contacted slave owners in West Tennessee on procuring slaves to build fortifications at Fort Pillow. Notes 1500 hands are working at the fort from Marshall County, Mississippi. No requisition so far from Dyer and Gibson Counties but these are tobacco growers. "Lauderdale County in which Ft. Pillow is situated has disbanded the "minute men"...there is no way of reaching or detecting spies that may be prowling around Ft. Pillow." Rogers suggests that Polk appoint five to ten Rangers to do this and offers to lead them.

19. Telegram: James A. Rogers, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, to Maj. General Leonidas Polk, 1861 October 31st. Steamer "Marrs" arrived this morning with 211 hands. "If martial law were declared in Phillips, Desha, Chico, Bolivar, Teronza & Cohoma counties the number of hands to finish the work could at once be obtained." General Pillow is not allowing his hands to be sent. "Marrs" will return to Memphis today with hands that have worked their time out.

20. James A. Rogers, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, to Maj. General Leonidas Polk, Columbus, Kentucky, 1861 November 2. Have only received 211 hands from Coahoma, Tunica and Phillips Counties. General Gideon Pillow will not allow slaves in his jurisdiction to come. General Lewis P. Williamson is sick and Rogers is at Fort Pillow to take charge. Had to send slaves back to Memphis at the end of their 15-day assignment. Has sent agents to Coahoma and Phillips to try to get more hands and suggests sending them to Desha and Chico Counties. If 1,000

hands could be obtained in next two weeks, the rear fortifications could be completed.

21. Voucher No. 12. 1863 December 9. James A. Rogers, Brownsville received "1 & 94 dollars & 15 cts." from Captain S.T. Cocke.

22. Voucher: James A. Rogers, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, Payment of \$100 for Comms. Food for Fort Pillow, 1863 December 10.

5 Fort Pillow, Tennessee, 1864 (copies):

1. Members of Bradford's Battalion At Fort Pillow.

2. Return of Casualties in Brig. Genl. J.R. Chalmers Division of Maj. Genl. Forrest's Cavalry in action of April 12th 1864 at Fort Pillow, Tenn.

6 Nathan Bedford Forrest papers, 1862-1877 (copies):

1. N.B. Forrest, Corinth, Mississippi, to D.C. Trader, Memphis, Tennessee, 1862 May 28. Forrest refers to his dues for a lodge membership and mentions a small skirmish. He expects a battle soon and suggests that Trader join him in time for it.

2. N.B. Forrest, 20 miles west of Gadsden. Forrest is pressing Federal cavalry and has killed 300 of them.

3. West Tennessee Circuit Court, 1865 June 10. Presentment for treason.

4. N.B. Forrest, Memphis, to N.W. Walters, 1866 August 14. Walters has offered to be an attorney in Forrest's treason trial.

5. N.B. Forrest, Last will and testament, 1877 August 27.

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.
- OS2** 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.
- OS2** 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.
- OS2** 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.
 ILCOG, 1865 May 3 (2 copies), July 11 (handwritten).
 Inventory and Inspection Report of Camp and Garrison Equipage, 1865 February 5.
- OS2** 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.
- OS2** 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.

OS2

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.

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.
- 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 DeBenneville Randolph Keim notebook, 1862-1864.
2 Loose items.
3 DeBenneville Randolph Keim notebook, 1862-1864 (photocopy).
Micro Microfilm: Keim notebook.

4 William T. Avery letters, 1861-1865:

1. Alpheus Baker, Montgomery, Alabama, to General Braxton Bragg, 1861, October 17. Letter of introduction for Lt. Col. William T. Avery. "...he is now without a command and wishes to serve his country under your direction."

2. William T. Avery, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, to his wife, 1862 January 25. "We have a most monotonous every day sort of life up here." He had hoped the Mason and Slidell affair would have hastened the war's end, "but that seems to be fixed up now by giving them up." He mentions General Felix Zollicoffer's death; "it cast a gloom upon this part of the army..." He is serving under Colonel Baker; "you have no idea how much work writing drilling granting furloughs settling little camp troubles and a thousand other little annoyances..."

3. William T. Avery, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, to his wife, 1862 February 9. Still monotonous. He mentions his duties as officer of the day and states that he has just heard the bad news about Federal gunboats going up to Florence. "I do wish we had guns we need them now more than any thing else."

4. William T. Avery, Island No. 10, Madrid Bend, Mississippi River, to his wife, 1862 April 2. "We are still fighting off the gun boats who throw shells at us every once and a while but dont do any harm. We can hold this place without we are cut off by a superior force crossing the river or coming out around us on the side...our regiment is called the 1st Alabama Tennessee & Mississippi Regiment...I do not think our generals attach importance enough to this place. it is certainly the most important in my opinion in the Confederacy but I trust we can hold it any how."

5. William T. Avery, Camp McCowan, Tennessee, to his wife, 1862 March 18. He states that he is twelve miles above Aunt Lizzie Meriwether's on the river. They evacuated New Madrid at night during a storm since they were surrounded by overwhelming numbers. Avery thinks the Confederate troops will be safe where they are "although the enemy are fortifying in great numbers on the other side of the river Number 10 above us is pretty strong and we think it can be held."

6. William T. Avery, Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio, to B.B. Waddell, Memphis. April 19, 1862. Avery, now a prisoner of war, expects to be sent to Fort Warren, Massachusetts. His family is in Holly Springs, Mississippi, and he asks Waddell to honor any bank drafts from them and to look after his affairs.

7. William T. Avery, Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, to his wife, 1862 June 28, 1862. Since the Federal Army now holds Holly Springs, Avery wonders why he does not receive more letters from his wife. "I see Genl McClelland is in command at Jackson. I cannot help wishing it had been he at Holly Springs as I would have been less uneasy he knowing you and me so well and you liking his wife so much - she is dead." Avery has sent his Black servant, Tom, home. About the prison routine, he comments, "now wouldn't you laugh to see me (whom you know never was in the kitchen a half dozen times in my life) yielding a willing obedience to our head cook "Genl Dawson as we call him..." as dining room servant. While he was in Camp Chase, Mrs. James (Charlotte 'Lottie' Moon) Clark visited him often and got him and others a parole for a few days in the city.

8. Lt. Col. Edward A. Palfrey, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C.S.A. War Department, Richmond, Va., to Col. W.T. Avery, Richmond, 1863 August 8. Authorizes Avery to raise a cavalry regiment in West Tennessee "within the Enemy's lines."

9. W.T. Avery, Memphis, to Brig. General Davis Tillson, Superintendent of Refugees Freedmen etc., 1865 August 10. In his statement, Avery describes his Confederate service for which "the president saw fit to grant me a full and free pardon." Avery states that he had not served in the Confederate Army since he had been exchanged and his regiment was reorganized. He was, however, later in the employ of the Confederate government as a "special agent of the PO Department..."

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 Volume 2 of the diary and translation were sent to Miss Bernhardt who gave one to the Special Collections 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.
- 10 Letter: Henry Thompson, Co. L, 7th Illinois Cavalry Regiment, La Grange, Tenn., to Orlando Spangler, 1863 February 18. Thompson says that he is recovered from the wound he received at Pontotoc, Mississippi, the previous December. Many in the regiment are dying from the smallpox epidemic. He is dismissive of the idea that the army is fighting for the emancipation of slaves. He also does not hold a high opinion of southerners, or Republicans for sending soldiers to fight this war. Thompson was from Abingdon, Illinois and was mustered in on September 25, 1862, as the regiment was deployed in Mississippi and fought at Corinth and Iuka. After marching and fighting for the month of December, the regiment reached La Grange in early 1863. It operated in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana throughout the year and was in West Tennessee in late 1863 engaging Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Thompson died in Memphis on

May 5, 1864.

- 11 Booklet: "Confederate Portrait Album: Civil War 1861-1865, undated. Features images of Confederate government figures and military commanders. Also includes an invitation from Thomas D. Osborne, Major-General, Kentucky Division, United Confederate Veterans, and Secretary of the Jefferson Davis Home Association to dedication of Jefferson Davis memorial at Fairview, Kentucky, on June 7, 1924. The volume was sent to Ralph Millett by Osborne after the national reunion of the UCV in Memphis in 1924.
- 12 "Guide for Inspection of Hospitals, and for Inspector's Report" (blank), Confederate States of America, Surgeon-General's Office, undated.
- 13 Letter (copy): Robert Y. Jones, Pike County, Missouri, to Thomas Noah Maddox (nephew), 1862 October 12. Maddox is serving in the Union Army, possibly in the 29th Regiment of the Missouri Militia, and Jones urges him "never forsake the Star and Strips [sic]." Notes war continues in Missouri and no prospect for peace.

Box 7

Frank M. Guernsey letters, 1862-1864:

Frank Marion Guernsey was born in Mt. Upton, New York on February 22, 1839. His family moved to Almond, Wisconsin, in the mid-1850s. He attended commercial college in LaPorte, Indiana, and was studying the law in Berlin, Wisconsin, when the Civil War began. He did not enlist until August 1862 when he joined the "Truesdell Rangers", Company C of the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment trained at Camp Bragg in Oshkosh and then joined the XVI Corps at Memphis, Tennessee, in November 1862. Guernsey spent the bulk of his career in garrison duty in the western theater, including over a year in west Tennessee and northern Mississippi. Between October 1862 and April 1865, he was promoted four times to become a captain. His regiment left Memphis in February 1864 to participate in General Sherman's Mississippi campaign, spent time in Alabama, and then was part of XVII Corps in Sherman's campaign in Georgia. Guernsey returned to Wisconsin in June 1865 and married Frances Eugenia "Fannie" Doty (1843-1921) of Weyauwega. They lived for several years in Almond but then moved to Clintonville, Waupaca County. Guernsey practiced law and had other business and civic interests. His surviving daughter Ella had moved to California and Guernsey and his wife followed around 1914, settling in Santa Barbara in 1918. Frank Guernsey died on June 24, 1919.

The collection includes transcript copies of 45 letters written by Frank Guernsey to Fannie Doty during his war service. The transcriptions were made by their granddaughter, Myrna Willoughby Henderson. The larger collection of original letters is held by the University of Virginia. The letters contain information on Guernsey's activities, relations with the local civilian population, incidents that occur during his regiment's provost duty in Memphis, and his changing feelings toward the war and possible re-enlistment.

See Appendix 13 for transcription of selected excerpts.

- 1 Transcripts: Letters: Frank Guernsey to Fannie Doty, 1862-1864 (copies).
- 2 John M. Coski (donor) notes.
- 3 Smith, Gustavus W., "Memoranda: Longstreet – Chickamauga", undated typescript.

Smith's manuscript comprises a preface, an introductory chapter and Chapters 7 and 8 which discuss General James Longstreet's activities at the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863 and questions the praise of his actions there by some contemporary commentators. Chapters 2-6 are not included, according to the preface, as unnecessary for the purposes of the article. It is unclear if they were ever written. According to an obituary published in *Twenty-Eighth Annual Reunion of the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy*, June 10th, 1897, this was one of several papers Smith wrote that he hoped to publish but had not done so before his death. Born in Kentucky, Gustavus Woodson Smith (1821-1896) was a career United States Army officer who fought in the Mexican-American War, and then became a civil engineer in New York from 1858 to 1861. After the Civil War began, Smith joined the Confederate Army and was commissioned as a major-general. In 1862 he was briefly commander of the Army of Northern Virginia after Joseph E. Johnston was wounded and before Robert E. Lee's appointment. Later that year, he took command of the defenses of Richmond until he resigned in February 1863. He was commissioned a major-general in the Georgia state militia in 1864. After the war, Smith was involved in several businesses and also wrote on the war.

- 4
 1. General Orders No. 105, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, 1864 August 1. States the pay, uniform and equipment and bounty provided to Black servicemen shall be the same as White servicemen.
 2. General Orders No. 280, Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1863 November 19. States execution of Private Franklin Bratcher, Company F, 5th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry is suspended awaiting decision of the U.S. President, and John A. Spooner is appointed agent to recruit Black soldiers in Chattanooga.
- 5

Charles M. Yocum, Hayesville, Ohio, to Lucian S. Yocum (brother), 16th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer W.S.A., Memphis, Tenn., 1862 December 31. Notes forthcoming battle for Vicksburg. Long discussion of the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation which Charles supports after Lucian had noted in an earlier letter that it might make the South fight harder.

Charles M. Yocum was born on February 17, 1842, in Plain township, Wayne County, Ohio, the son of Joseph Glancy (1816-1907) and Margaret Bonnet Funk Yocum (1820-1896). He had a brother, Lucian S. Charles served as a private in Company G, 166th Regiment, of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry for four months in 1864. Graduated from the Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, in 1866 and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1872 he married Isabella A. Ross of Wooster, Ohio. He practiced law in Wooster for many years. He died on August 28, 1911. Lucian S. Yocum was born in 1840. He enlisted as a private on September 18, 1861 and was mustered into Company G, 16th Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment served in Kentucky and West Virginia before being ordered to Memphis on November 10, 1862. Then served in Arkansas and Mississippi, including siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, and then served in Louisiana. Lucian was mustered out on November 31, 1864. He married Lucy Weaver (1848-1884) and had a son Joseph Glancy (1867-1928). Lucian died in

1912. See Appendix 14 for transcription.

Mason Brayman, papers, 1862:

Prepared by Ed Frank, 1991. **Note: The collection comprises photocopies only. The originals are held by the Chicago Historical Society.**

Mason Brayman (1813-1895), lawyer, railroad official, and Governor of the Idaho Territory from 1877 to 1880, was a Brigadier General of the 29th Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. As such he commanded the U.S. Post of Bolivar, Tennessee, during the period of Nathan Bedford Forrest's Second Raid in December 1862-January 1863.

These copies are apparently from the Headquarters or Adjutant General's files of the Post of Bolivar, and include courier and telegraph messages to, from, and through that place in the month of December 1862. Some of the items are to be found in the *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Civil War* (noted as O.R. in the inventory), particularly those involving the upper ranks such as Grenville Dodge and U.S. Grant. Of special interest are those items dealing with attempts by Tennessee Unionists to elect a U.S. Congressman, and those from members of Fielding Hurst's 1st West Tennessee Cavalry Regiment (U.S.) regarding the activities of their Secessionist neighbors.

6 **1862 December 1-15.**

1. November 8, 1862. Major Ohr, 61st Illinois Regiment, requests leave for one of his officers.
2. December 1, 1862. Lt. Col. Breckenridge, 1st West Tennessee Cavalry, reports that the wife of General (of Tennessee militia) Neely "spoke in the most disrespectful terms of our Officers & Soldiers. Saying they had stole all they had in the house in Bolivar.... and they never had found but two Gentleman in the Yankee Army. They was Genl Grant & a Col that was at that time Provost Marshal."
3. December 1, 1862. Major Tidwell of the 1st West Tennessee Cavalry reports that "General Neely was Brought into camps on account of his conduct towards Berry Noland & C.P. Smith some time about the middle of last month...."
4. December 1, 1862. Post Surgeon Starkloff to Brayman explaining use of "the College for Hospital purposes."
5. December 2, 1862. Grant to All Commanders Dept of the Tennessee suspending General Order No. 8: "Retail trade in all articles not contraband of war will only be restricted as may be deemed for the good of the several Districts Commanders."
6. December 2, 1862. Brayman to Provost Marshal Hillyer at Holly Springs: "Yours concerning operators just received and will be complied with."
7. December 2, 1862. Lt. Col. Breckenridge of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry reports the wounding of one of his men by another in a mysterious affair.
8. December 3, 1862. Brayman to Harris, Assistant Adj. General at Jackson: "Does Genl Sullivan visit Bolivar this morning?"
9. December 3, 1862. McFarland, AAQM at Bolivar to QM Reed of 5th Ohio Cavalry at La Grange: "Can you come up tomorrow morning important business answer?"
10. December 4, 1862. Col. Graves of the 12th Michigan at Middleburgh to Brayman,

reports sending a recently discharged confederate and asks for an old field piece.

11. December 4, 1862. Lt. Col. Dengler of 43 Illinois Regt. sends copy of General Jeremiah C. Sullivan's Instructions to Commanders of Guards along the Rail lines:

"I. Learn all the names of the Citizens living near the Road....

II. Watch with Suspicion any stranger who may visit....

VI. Rebels at home on sick furlough are to be immediately sent beyond the lines, unless they take the Oath of Allegiance or by their conduct seem to be Spies."

12. December 4, 1862. Captain Vaughn of Springfield Light Artillery at Fort Fry, Bolivar explains to Brayman a delay in submitting a report.

13. December 5, 1862. Brayman to Rawlins (Grant's AAG) explaining a dispute with Major Hayes of the 5th Ohio Cavalry over Brayman's retention of six troopers as mounted orderlies.

14. December 5, 1862. Col. Norton of 17th Illinois Regt. to Brayman requesting information on some of his soldiers that were left to be court-martialed. On letterhead of "Head Quarters Post of La Grange".

15. December 5, 1862. QM McFarland to Lyman, AQM at Columbus Ky.: "Have had nearly 2000 Two Thousand Animals at this Post. with no hay for the last month. Send if possible a supply of oats Hay and corn."

16. December 6, 1862. Rawlins at Oxford to Alexander Ramsay and Thos. R. Smith, on U.S. Military Telegraph pad: "Brig Genl Brayman is hereby authorized to permit you to pass through to these Head Quarters by order of Maj Genl Grant."

17. December 6, 1862. Lt. Col. Breckenridge of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry submits statements of Messrs Wilkerson, McDonald, and Ussery concerning robberies and assaults by three men posing as Unionists.

18. December 6, 1862. Harris, AAG at Jackson, to Brayman requesting one or two clerks: "private or Non-Com-officer who writes a good hand, is quick, reliable in habits, is very necessary.... "On letterhead of "Headquarters District of Jackson, 13th Army Corps, Department of the Tennessee".

19. December 6, 1862. Citizens of Hardeman County petition Brayman to allow a meeting for purpose of nominating a Representative to the U.S. Congress. Signed by Alexander Ramsey and fourteen other Unionists.

20. December 7, 1862. Sergeant Major Hyde of 53rd Illinois Regt. near Lumpkins Mill passes on order for Captain Wright to return to the unit at once.

21. December 7, 1862. McFarland to AQM Fort at Jackson: "We have not received the Bagging and K___ (unknown word) you sent us."

22. December 7, 1862. Brayman to Eaton, AQM at LaGrange: "Nothing heard of the train."

23. December 7, 1862. Provost Marshal Stephani's account of receipts and expenditures including "23 Cotton License at \$10 a License" and "658 permits to sell Cotton" at 50¢, on letterhead of "Provost Marshal 's Office, Bolivar, Tenn."

24. December 8, 1862. Murphy at Bolivar to Forsyth at Columbus: "Send one car...I am entirely out."

25. December 8, 1862. Atwell, telegraph operator, to Brayman; "Will you send a Special messenger with despatches to Toons-- Middleburg & Hickory Valley tonight or shall

messages be detained until first train."

26. December 8, 1862. Dengler, Lt. Col. of 43rd Illinois, reports on "outrages & depredations of various kinds" committed by un-officered forage parties.

27. December 8, 1862. Lt. Col. Breckenridge of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry reports to Ingersoll, Col. & Chief of Cavalry at Jackson, on current numbers of men and equipment in that regiment.

28. December 8, 1862. Brayman to Brig. Genl. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Commanding at Jackson: "I am informed that Richardson's band of robbers surrounded a church beyond Whiteville, during Service yesterday, and carried off several _____ and stole some horses."

29. December 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Stephani to Brayman, passing on information from a Loyalist on the recent whereabouts of Richardson and naming some of his men.

30. December 9, 1862. Message concerning an artillery private in hospital at Bolivar.

31. December 9, 1862. Sullivan at Bolivar to AAG Harris at Jackson: "I will be at home in an hour & half, have supper ready."

32. December 9, 1862. Commissary Captain Lebo at Bolivar to Commissary Captain Gilpin at Jackson: "I cannot receipt to you for more stores than were shipped, will you send Invoices for the actual weight, or shall I return Tea."

33. December 10, 1862. Clerk & Asst. Superintendent of Negro Quarters Bird to Brayman: "We have a good many old crippled and weakly men on hand that are not fit for any duty at all. If any more mechanics should come in we will report same to you. Our carpenters are at present engaged helping erect barracks...." Also reports from contraband and citizen sources that "Eight Hundred guerillies are in the neighborhood of Whiteville."

34. December 10, 1862. QM McFarland to AQM Woolfolk at Cairo: "Send Shaft immediately...."

35. December 10, 1862. Col. R.C. Murphy of the 8th Wisconsin Regt. to Brig. Genl. Hamilton at Oxford: "will do all I can to sustain your judgement in selecting me for so important a command." Murphy's new command was at Holly Springs; within weeks he would be dismissed from the service for letting Van Dorn take that place.

36. December 10, 1862. Rawlins to Brayman correcting date for Congressional election to Wednesday the 24th and instructing copy to be made for Thos. R. Smith.

37. December 10, 1862. Bryan, a Unionist, reports harassment and burning of cotton by his neighbor Garret and asks authorization to seize Garret's crop. Brayman endorses the request and instructs loyal forces to aid him.

38. December 10, 1862. Lt. Schneebeel (?), Superintendent of Negroes, reports to Brayman on numbers of male, female, and child contrabands on hand and reports 6 mechanics out of 128 able bodied men.

39. December 10, 1862. Brayman asks Schneebeel (?) for clarification of his report.

40. December 10, 1862. Brayman to Rawlins reporting compliance with #36 above.

41. December 10, 1862. Hurst of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry reports 800 willing men but "We have been in camp four months and have not been furnished any arms or equipments until the last ten days....We want at least five hundred more carbines about eight hundred colts revolvers four hundred Sabres and seven hundred saddles & bridles

complete. Give these things and we will do the fighting."

42. December 11, 1862. Superintendent of Negro Workmen Schneebeil to Brayman clarifying his report.

43. December 11, 1862. Brayman to Rawlins: "If Genl. Grant concludes to create a new District having Hd. Quarters at Holly Springs, I would be gratified with the command. The force at this Post is much reduced, and Col. Engleman of the 43d is an excellent officer."

44. December 11, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan: "Your caution concerning Forests Cavalry received. From what direction do they come?"

45. December 11, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan: "Eighty Cavalry already out on the Hatchie South East and ten miles from here."

46. December 12, 1862. AAG Harris to Brayman disapproving his General Orders No. 18 which apparently proposed some sort of home guard: "they will be prostituted, as they invariably have been elsewhere, to other purposes than those desired; and that catching runaway negroes will be the principal duty performed. The General Commanding also states that there are now no laws in Tennessee but the orders of Military Commanders....And that arms and equipments will be issued only to regularly enlisted troops in the army of the United States."

47. December 12, 1862. Brayman to Rawlins reporting non-arrival of Thomas R. Smith.

48. December 12, 1862. Brayman to AAG Harris at Jackson: "Does Genl Sullivan come down today?"

49. December 12, 1862. Col. Murphy of 8th Wisconsin to Hamilton: "will leave for Holly Springs by first train at 4.20 P.M. to day."

50. December 12, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan: "I will give a continuance to Monday, and hope you can be here. Over Seven hundred taken the oath to-day."

51. December 12, 1862. Lt. Frasendorf of 43rd Illinois reports good behavior of his men on a recent detail.

52. December 12, 1862. Captain Carter of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry Recruiting Squad to Hurst, reports a skirmish at Clifton Ferry with Biffel's men and asks for more men, clothing, and equipment.

53. December 12, 1862. Captain Vaughn of Springfield Lt. Arty. at Fort Sanderson, Bolivar, reports compliance with General Order No. 167.

54. December 12, 1862. D. Thorn, Chairman of the County Court, to Brayman, requests permission to call a meeting of the Magistrates of Hardeman County.

55. December 12, 1862. F.M. Modglin at Holly Springs to Brayman, requests job as a clerk and states: "The 29th [Illinois?] is flourishing like a Spring rose."

56. December 13, 1862. Lt. Smith of the 61st Illinois reports on a forage expedition to New Castle and McKinney's plantation.

57. December 15, 1862. AAQM McFarland at Bolivar to AQM Lyman at Columbus, Ky.: "One Hundred & fifty Contrabands have this morning been shipped to Columbus from this post on the through Freight."

58. December 15, 1862. Lt. Col. Breckenridge reports on a recent scout: "Richerson Col of the Guerillas...has plenty of corn &c Frank Ross Joseph Thompston and Riley Baily who have taken the oath of Allegiance to the U.S. are reported to be harboring Guerillas.

Mr Todd living on Stage road and George Tatum ... are strong secesh and have plenty of feed."

59. December 15, 1862. Col. Hurst of the 1st West Tennessee Cavalry to Brayman, reports on recent scouts and names some secesh and "from all the evidence before me I am forced to the conclusion that though there may be and no doubt are few exceptions who are truly convinced of the error of their way; yet the greater portion of these citizens are either engaged in giving aid and comfort to the Robbers and guerillas Or are men submissionist to the powers of the army while the venom of the viper rankles in their bussoms."

60. December 15, 1862. John Thompson, Chairman, and Thos. R. Smith, Secretary, report on Mass Convention of the 10th Congressional District and motions passed therein; also enclose notice of election to be held December 29th, 1862.

7 **1862 December 16-18.**

61. December 16, 1862. Major Ohr of the 61st Illinois submits a "Report of Arms" indicating his unit has 3 Springfield rifles, 23 Enfield rifles, and 342 Austrian rifles.

62. December 16, 1862. Thos. R. Smith's cover letter for #60 above.

63. December 16, 1862. M.H. Railhache of Springfield, Illinois, to Brayman requesting a commission and appointment to Brayman's staff.

64. December 16, 1862. Brayman to Provost Marshal Redden at Bethel: "I will send the men on morning train."

65. December 16, 1862. Brayman to Grant and Sullivan: "I have received Gov. Johnson's Proclamations ordering the Elections in the Ninth and Tenth Districts, on the twenty-ninth (29th) instant."

66. December 16, 1862. Brayman to Lt. Col. McDermott at Grand Junction: "From what direction are they coming? I will send a squad of cavalry down the road. You had better send another this way."

67. December 16, 1862. Brayman to Col. Haynie at Bethel: "About eight days since our men found the wife of George Cotton eight miles north of Ripley, bringing two bales of cotton to Bethel, by direction of the robber Sol. Street. Her husband is a guerilla and a prisoner. Seize all such cotton."

68. December 17, 1862. AAQM McFarland to AAAG Barnum reports on clothing available for contrabands: "any goods not uniform can be issued to negroes. Where there is pay due them and the same charged against their pay 10\$ per Mo."

69. December 17, 1862. McFarland to Barnum, reports 300 jackets, pants, and shoes available to furnish contrabands.

70. December 17, 1862. District Provost Marshal Smith to Provost Marshal Stephani, on Head Quarters District Provost Marshal/District of Jackson letterhead: "All property seized before trial, must be held, until the result of the trial is ascertained. Horses and Mules should not be branded until they are properly confiscated."

71. December 17, 1862. Captain Thompson of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry reports on a scout to Middleburg and explains some confusion over numbers of men able to be armed, mounted, & equipped.

72. December 17, 1862. Chaplain Kingsbury of the 17th Illinois, Acting Chaplain of Hospitals at Bolivar, reports to Brayman on his trip home to procure supplies for the

Hospital: " ... I visited Chicago, Monmouth, Galesburg, & Young America ... obtained eighteen boxes, thirty six barrels & three half barrels of vegetables, dried fruits, sorghum, butter, cordials, canned fruits, pickles, etc. and one box and two large bundles of religious & miscellaneous reading matter..."

73. December 17, 1862. Grant's General Order No. 11, the "Jew Order". (O.R. xvii/2, p. 424)

74. December 18, 1862. Post Surgeon Starkloff to Dr. Southerland, Medical Purveyor at Columbus, Ky.: "Please send some Vaccine Virus to this Post at the earliest convenience."

75. December 18, 1862. Captain Haggard of the 61st Illinois reports 89 men on duty and fit for duty.

76. December 18, 1862. Sgt. Major Fera of the 43rd Illinois reports 358 NCO's and men for duty, and gives dispositions.

77. December 18, 1862. Lieutenant Thomas of Springfield Lt. Arty, at Fort Sanderson, Bolivar, reports 29 men fit for duty to man the two rifled pieces and two howitzers in the fort.

78. December 18, 1862. Hurst of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry to Col. Morrison at Bethel: "the Bearers,,, Tapp McIntyre and Harrington Merchants from Louisville wishes to pass through your lines on their way to Bolivar on business of importance they are all right I know them of my own personal knowledge and can vouch for them."

79. December 18, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan, reports dispositions of Hurst's 1st West Tennessee Cavalry at Purdy and towards the Tennessee River.

80. December 18, 1862. Col. Graves of 12th Michigan at Middleburg reports the dispositions of his troops and states: "What men I have can hoe a good roe, and we are anxious to have a hand in!"

81. December 18, 1862. Sullivan at Jackson (3 am) to Brayman (recd. 7.25 am): "I have positive & Reliable information that the enemy have & are crossing the Tennessee and are now but a short distance from Lexington with intfantry one (1) battery & cavalry what force can you spare me."

82. December 18, 1862, Sullivan (7.25 am) to Brayman: "Bring all your available force to this place picking up all guards at Stations on Road except slight guards at Bridges."

83. December 18, 1862. Brayman to Col. McDermott at Grand Junction: "...Send along all empty cars."

84. December 18, 1862. McDermott to Brayman: "There is no cars here I shall take all cars that may come along."

85. December 18, 1862. Rawlins to Brayman concerning paperwork on an officer recently died.

86. December 18, 1862. AAAG Barnum to Sullivan at Jackson concerning lack of couriers and the connection with Dodge's line at Middletown.

87. December 18, 1862. Barnum to Sullivan and Dodge: "I have established a courier line from these Headquarters to Middleton to connect with one from Corinth One post six men are at the depot in Middleton. Others every six miles."

88. Dec 18, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan: "I can bring Eight hundred men, and six pieces artillery. Will you send down cars. I have telegraphed to Junction for empty cars, and will

use the morning train as far as possible."

89. December 18, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan: "I am on board ready to move awaiting your orders."

8

1862 December 19-24.

90. December 19, 1862. Grant to Commanding Officers (O.R. xvii/2, p.439) warning of Jackson's cavalry heading north.

91. December 19, 1862. Grant to Dodge, by courier from Bolivar (O.R. xvii/2, p.436) reports Jackson and 3000 cavalry nearing the Tallahatchie.

92. December 19, 1862. AAAG Barnum to Grant: "Col. Sprague in command of the train--your dispatch did not reach him at Grand Junction--63 Ohio and 43 Ohio on board. What shall he do?"

93. December 19, 1862. Barnum to Grant, quoting Sullivan's message (also quoted in Rawlins to McPherson, O.R. xvii/2, p.436).

94. December 19, 1862. Barnum to Grant: "A line of Couriers is established on the South side of the Hatchie from here to Corinth, communicating with Brig Genl Dodge."

95. December 19, 1862. Breckenridge of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry to Brayman (paraphrased in O.R. xvii/2, p.444), reports on fight at Lexington, Morgan's intentions, and fortifying of Kelly's Old Race Track.

96. December 19, 1862. Barnum to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.444).

97. December 19, 1862. Barnum to Sullivan: "Your dispatch to Brig Gen Dodge has been forwarded to Corinth. The line of Couriers is perfect. All quiet here."

98. December 19, 1862. Barnum to Grant (O.R. xvii/2, p.440): a list of forces within 2 miles of Bolivar.

99. December 19, 1862. Barnum to Brig. Genl. Hamilton: "Col Fuller 27th Ohio passed here at one oclock P.M. all right."

100. December 20, 1862. Barnum to Grant, forwarding messages of December 19 from Dodge: "My force will move on road from Purdy to M_____" and "I shall camp to night at Sweetlips creek twelve (12) miles north of Purdy... I should like to know the result. of the fight at Jackson."

101. December 20, 1862. Sprague to Fuller and Sullivan: "I was ordered by Genl Grant to stop here [Bolivar] last night and defend this place. I am making preparation to resist attack."

102. December 20, 1862. Sprague to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.444).

103. December 20, 1862. Morrison at Bethel to Brayman: "Gen Dodge is about 8 miles East of Henderson & is without sufficient intelligence as to the state of affairs at Jackson....There is telegraphic communication to Henderson from here."

104. December 20, 1862. Barnum to Grant: "By order from Col W.S. Hillyer I have arrested Roseman. He is in charge of Provost Marshal."

105. December 21, 1862. Graves at Middleburg to Barnum, sending along Surgeon Scarber and Forage Master Bass of Richardson's Partisan Rangers captured at New Castle. Advises that they be treated well, and asks for news.

106. December 21, 1862. Brayman to McDermott at Grand Junction: "All my Cavalry are in use as Couriers. Send Squad here as soon as you posibly can spare them. What is the news."

107. December 21, 1862. Sprague at Bolivar to McDermott: "In absence of Genl Brayman I am in command here. Please give me result of reconnoissance towards Holly Springs."
108. December 22, 1862. Barnum to Brayman at Jackson (O.R. xvii/2, p.457).
109. December 22, 1862. Sprague to Sullivan at Jackson (O.R. xvii/2, p.460),
110. December 22, 1862. Sprague to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.460).
111. December 22, 1862. Sprague to Sullivan: "...Van Dorn with eight (8) regiments are marching on this place. The enemy cannot be more than twelve miles from here..."
112. December 22, 1862. Sprague to Col. Richmond at Lagrange: "I do not know of any reinforcements sent you. have repeated your dispatch to Jackson."
113. December 22, 1862. Barnum to Sullivan, repeating messages of Dodge to Grant (O.R. xvii/2, p.457).
114. December 22, 1862. Brayman per Kelly at Bolivar to Mapes at Jackson: "...the Rebels are advancing to this place they passed through Lagrange and Grand Junction this way at 8 am."
115. December 22, 1862. Brayman to Hurst at Purdy: "Order the regiment to return here at once. Leave none behind."
116. December 22, 1862. Brayman to Lt. Smith of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry at Grand Junction: "Return to this place immediately with the men under your command."
117. December 23, 1862, 3 am. Brayman to Sullivan: "The 50th Indiana have arrived. No news from the front. Do not fear any disturbance to night."
118. December 23, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan, requesting an officer for service on a Military Commission.
119. December 23, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.466)
120. December 23, 1862. Brayman to Richmond at La Grange: "The Enemy are north of Somerville, and I do not think they will trouble you. All right here and Jackson."
121. December 23, 1862. Brayman to Richmond: "I am entirely destitute and must have the West Tenn. Cavalry for scouting service. Is any Enemy near you."
122. December 23, 1862. Brayman to Grierson (O.R. xvii/2, p.465)
123. December 23, 1862. Sanitation Commission Agent Dickinson to Major Robb: "Send me Fruit Vegetables Drawers & Socks as soon as possible."
124. December 23, 1862. Commissary and Subsistence Captain Lebo to Brayman: "The number of rations in store at this post will reach One hundred and fifty thousand."
125. December 23, 1862. Graves at Middleburg to Barnum, reports no result of scouts towards Grand Junction and Lagrange, asks a piece of artillery, and states "They will not come 'Holly Spring' on us without they loose more men than rumur says was lost there."
126. December 23, 1862. Graves to Barnum: "Through the 'Colored persuasion', I learn that the Cavalry that were between the Junction and this point, have gone to Summerville. They were there this morning. Probably they are there for the purpose of making a junction with Richardson's 'Partisan Rangers', which I'm informed number about 600--a part of whom are conscripts, who don't care to fight."
127. December 23, 1862, 5½ pm. Brayman to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.466)
128. December 23, 1862. Graves at Middleburg to Brayman, rec'd 10 pm., reports "quite a body of Jackson's Cavalry are about six miles north west of this point...I made up my

mind they were intending to make a dash at this point in the morning, from the fact of their being so near us prowling about."

129. December 24, 1862. Telegraph Operator Atwell to Brayman: "Do not know whether wire is cut both ways or not. We depend entirely on Grand Junction for main Battery. No battery north between here & Columbus. if wire was up to Grand Junction we could work north to Humboldt I presume."

130. December 24, 1862. Grierson at Bolivar to Grant (O.R. xvii/2, p.474)

131. December 24, 1862. Atwell to Brayman: "Wires working to Humboldt now. Humboldt has made a 'main battery'."

132. December 24, 1862, 8 am. Brayman to Grant: "Colonels Grierson and Lee are here with their commands. Pickets exchanged shots at six this morning four miles out on Whiteville Road. I think the Enemy is moving north, to join Forest. I do not consider Bolivar and Jackson now in danger. Col. Grierson starts at once."

133. December 24, 1862. Atwell to Brayman: "Telegraph circuit broke about twenty minutes past ten. Presume Rebels has cut it. Impossible to send messages at present."

134. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.475)

135. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.476)

136. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.476)

137. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.476)

138. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Marsh at Grand Junction: "The rebels drove in our videttes and fired on our pickets this morning, then advanced in line of battle. Grierson & Lees Cavalry are now after them. I think all is safe from Junction to Humboldt."

139. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.476)

140. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan (O.R. xvii/2, p.476)

141. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Morrison at Bethel: "Have beaten them here and at Middleburg. I don't think they will run your way. I am expecting another visit from them during the night."

142. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Col. Lawler at Medon Station: "They did not go north. They came back and attacked us here--then attacked Middleburgh. They were beaten & are reported going towards Salisbury. A part of them still threaten us here. They are on the old Bethel road..."

143. December 24, 1862. Graves at Middleburg to Brayman, reports result of latest attack, and sends 10 prisoners.

144. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan, reports on Graves' encounter, and "Our Cavalry went South. The rebels supposed to have turned back this way." (O.R. xvii/2, p.477)

145. December 24, 1862. Brayman to Capt. Thompson of Co. H, West Tenn. Cavalry at Jackson: "Apply to Genl Sullivan and return as Soon as you can."

146. December 24, 1862. Brayman to B.B. Hodges at Jackson: "Take cars as Soon as they run. Let this be my voucher for your good character & loyalty."

147. December 24, 1862. Grierson at Saulsbury to Brayman: "Please be kind enough to send our wagons & ambulances to Grand Junction to day....Enemy still retreating southward..."

148. December 25, 1862. Brayman to Grant, reports fights yesterday at Bolivar and Middleburg, and damage to telegraph and rails.
149. December 25, 1862. Graves at Middleburg to Brayman: "... Negroes inform me that squads of Rebel Cavalry were inquiring the way to Summerville last night....Our Cavalry overtook the Enemy near the Junction, and took quite a number prisoner and Killed quite a number..."
150. December 25, 1862. Col. Rugg at Bolivar to Sullivan: "I want to come to Jackson. When will a train be down?"
151. December 25, 1862. Engineer Captain Merritt to Chief Engineer Col. Pride at Holly Springs, reports on damage to railroad from Junction to Bolivar.
152. December 25, 1862. Brayman to Grierson at Grand Junction: "The Enemy appear to be crossing the river above, bearing towards Jackson. I fear the main body have got away from you. Your train will Start for Junction in the morning,"
153. December 25, 1862. Brayman to General Webster at Jackson: "I think a train can safely come. The Enemy are in the neighborhood but I think the road is clear. Move carefully."
154. December 25, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan, reports a gap in the guard cordon between Medon and Toon's Station, and that the garrisons of both places now report to Col. Lawler.
155. December 25, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan: "We have Scouted thoroughly to-day, and this Evening. Enemy reported in the neighborhood, East of here, in the Hatchie bottom. Grierson gone South of Grand Junction. I think they have misled him."
156. December 25, 1862. Brayman to Dodge at Corinth, reports arrival of Dodge's messengers, Van Dorn's attacks and retreats of previous day, and pursuit by Grierson and Lee.
157. December 25, 1862. Major Chapman commanding at Medon to Brayman, reports small size and poor condition of company at Medon, requests reinforcement by a company of the 54th Illinois at Stateline, Tennessee, and reports an attack on pickets at Toon's.
158. December 26, 1862, 11am. Lawler at Toon's Station to AAAG Buchanan at Jackson, reports arrival after 11 mile march in heavy rain, and that "The Eighteenth Regiment and two companies of the Twentyninth regiment have been left behind at a mill, five miles back, to bring up provisions for the command....The Forty third Regmt is very anxious to go back to Bolivar. Will they go there or come with me to Jackson."
159. December 26, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan, reports 50th Indiana ready, 43rd Ohio on picket, and 63rd Ohio detailed for forage expedition.
160. December 26, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan, asks when train will arrive for the 50th Indiana, and will any other unit come on the train.
161. December 26, 1862. Brayman to Col. Richmond at La Grange: "They were at Jackson and I think they have probably gone with the expedition up the Rail Road towards Trenton."
162. December 26, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan, reports "nothing from rebels to-day"; has plenty of horses and mules but not enough saddles and bridles, and that he has "Sent out a forage train on West Side of Hatchie."

163. December 26, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan: "Seven Hundred- probably Richardson's band, reported at Somerville. No news from Brownsville. The forty-third is in."
164. December 27, 1862. AAQM McFarland at Bolivar to Chief QM Reynolds at Holly Springs, requests funds to settle accounts for November and December, and mentions money from sales of Cotton sent to AQM Fort.
165. December 27, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan: "I cannot mount a regiment of Infantry. I can barely mount cavalry enough for picket duty. I have horses and mules, but am destitute of saddles and bridles...and three fourths of the cavalry are useless for want of them. I have taken and shall take all I can find, from citizens."
166. December 27, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan: "The Fiftieth Indiana, will report to you by rail. The forage train of Sixty waggons was recalled, and the Sixty third Ohio, which was detailed to guard it, sent forward by rail to report to you, in obedience to your order."
167. December 27, 1862. Brayman to Grant at Holly Springs, reports arrival of 43rd and 63rd Ohio at Bolivar, and that 63rd went to Jackson under order of General Sullivan; asks if their camp and garrison equipage can be sent from Oxford as "It rains and they suffer."
168. December 28, 1862. Clerk Brown to AQM Klinck at La Grange: "Out of Envelopes. Do you want all of our Regt. & Company Books?"
169. December 28, 1862. AAQM McFarland to Brayman: "...have just learned that a train is expected in a few minutes for Jackson....answer a better purpose in some other ways to have instructions in writing."
170. December 28, 1862. Lt. Smith of 1st West Tennessee Cavalry to Brayman: "I heard that three Rebbels are in the Neighborhood of New Hope campground" and gives their names.
171. December 28, 1862. Col. Norton of 17th Illinois to Brayman, asks for information on some of his men who were awaiting Court Martial.
172. December 28, 1862. Lt. Col. Dengler of 43rd Illinois to his Col. Engleman, reporting events from December 18 to December 26, 1862 (O.R. xvii/1, p.558).
173. December 28, 1862. Same as above in different hand.
174. December 29, 1862. Col. Graves of 12th Michigan to Barnum (O.R. xvii/1, p.523).
175. December 29, 1862. Brayman to Sullivan, repeating request for certain officers for service on Military Commission.
176. December 29, 1862. Grant to Comdg Officers: "Order down all the cavalry ambulances &c that were left at Bolivar by Col Grierson when there." (Date unclear.)
177. December 29, 1862. Brayman to Grant, reports that Grierson's cavalry ambulances went south on the morning of the 27th, and that "Bodies of rebel cavalry are still in this neighborhood."
178. December 29, 1862. Grant to Brayman: "Countermand your order for return of Hursts cavalry until object of present Expedition is accomplished. Bolivar is no present danger with proper vigilance."
179. December 29, 1862. Brayman to Grant: "I have ordered the West Tenn. Cavalry to remain and receive orders from Genl Dodge or yourself. Bolivar is safe. I ordered their return to organize and Equip them, and not on account of danger here."
180. December 29, 1862. Brayman to Col. Morrison at Bethel: "Please convey to Lt. Col. Breckenridge of the 1st Regt. W. Tenn Cavalry my order to remain and obey such orders

as Gen. Dodge or Genl. Grant may give. I countermand my order to return."

181. December 29, 1862. Captain Bailey at Toon's Station, reports "there is a ferry across the Hatchee five miles west of this place near the mouth of Clover Creek. That the forces of Vandorn used it for the purpose of crossing during the recent Raid. Shall I send and destroy it Please send us countersigns."

182. December 29, 1862. Hardeman County Resolution, declaring support for Mr. Smith, the regular nominee of the convention held at Bolivar on the 15th, for Congressman; signed by 26 Union men.

183. December 30, 1862. Commissary Lebo at Bolivar to Commissary Gilpin at Jackson, requesting receipts for Whiskey and sundry stores.

184. December 30, 1862. Provost Marshal Stephani to Brayman: "I am informed that the rebel flag is flying over the Courthouse at Summerville."

185. December 30, 1862. Col. Engelman of the 43rd Illinois to Barnum, reporting on the action at Salem Cemetery on December 19, 1862 (O.R. xvii/1, p.555).

186. December 30, 1862. Major Ohr of the 61st Illinois to Barnum, reporting on the action at Salem Cemetery.

187. December 30, 1862. AAQM McFarland's receipt to H.P. Forbes, for 500 pounds of Hay at 1¢ per pound, and 30 bushels of Corn at 50¢ per bushel "Which will be paid for by the United States at the end of the present insurrection, if the owner of the same shall satisfactorily prove his loyalty to the United States of America."

188. December 31, 1862. Brayman to AAG Buchanan at Jackson, reporting his command's activities from early November to date. A rather lengthy (10 pages) account of his problems with Secessionist locals and the actions against Van Dorn and Forrest. "It is a mortifying fact, and of which I have heretofore complained, that while I cannot procure means to arm and equip the incipient regiment [1st W. Tenn Cavalry] so long on my hands these 'Partizan Rangers,' have been permitted to market in the streets of Memphis, the Cotton stolen from citizens and with the avails to purchase and bring out in return all kinds of Army supplies, including sabres, Carbines and pistols in abundance, and in one instance at least, a wagon load of powder: all this in so open a manner, as to be the subject of notoriety and proof."

189. December 31, 1862. Barnum to Richmond at La Grange: "No small envelopes here. Supply of stationary very limited. I understand a full supply has been forwarded to Maj Genl Grant's Headquarters."

190 & 191. December 31, 1862. Two copies of McFarland receipts to Mrs. Ann Forbs for "Three Beef Cattle weighing in the agregate Seventeen Hund. pounds, which will be paid for only on condition that Mrs Forbs establish beyond a reasonable doubt that she is now and always has been a true and loyal citizen of the U.S. and has never in any way or at any time aided or abetted this rebellion at the rate of 3¢ per pound."

192. Undated 3 page biography of Colonel Edward Prince of the 7th Illinois Cavalry, and testimonial to his gallantry and competence. Post-Grierson's Mississippi Raid. Possibly in Brayman's or Barnum's hand.

10 **Moses Edwards letters, 1862-1865.** Twenty-six letters from Edwards to his family from camp in Iowa and while serving in Arkansas with the 36th Iowa Infantry Regiment. See **Appendix 15 for transcriptions.**

Moses Edwards was born in Ohio on October 24, 1842, the son of Welsh carpenter John A. (1821-1892) and Ann Morris Edwards (1815-1908). Moses had five siblings: Evans J. (died 1866), Elizabeth (1842-1909) who married William Abraham Davis (1842-1914), Morgan (1849-1911), Magdalen (1853-1902), and Mary E. (1856-1937). The family was in Monroe County, Iowa, when Moses enlisted in Company K, 36th Iowa Infantry Regiment on August 16, 1862, and was made 2nd corporal. He was mustered in on September 15 and promoted to 1st corporal on October 15. On July 1, 1863, Moses was promoted to 5th sergeant, and became 1st sergeant on February 14, 1865. After serving in Arkansas, he was mustered out on August 24, 1865, at DeValls Bluff, Arkansas. He returned to Albia, Iowa, and married Lydia C. Bare (1843-1908) in 1867. He and his father operated a mill from 1867. Moses died on April 7, 1907.

OS1 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.

Broadsheet: "Great Battle! Gen. Ord Defeats the Enemy on the Hatchie!", 1862. Contains two dispatches to Union General Ulysses S. Grant on October 5, 1862, regarding the Battle of Hatchie Bridge or Davis Bridge in Tennessee. One is from General Edward Ord detailing the engagement with the forces of Confederate General Earl Van Dorn in retreat from Corinth, Mississippi. The second is from General William Rosencrans declaring Van Dorn's army to be routed and that Rosencrans was in pursuit. Grant ordered the pursuit to be abandoned and Van Dorn's army was able to escape with few losses.

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.

The New York Herald, 1862 April 1, pp.1-2, 11-12. Includes map “Sketch of Memphis and Vicinity”, p.1.

Boston Daily Globe, Boston, Mass., “Thirty Years Ago Today”, 1893 May 30, p.1.

Prints:

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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.

OS3 Newspaper:

New-York Tribune, New York, Vol. 16, No. 1630, 1861 January 8; Vol. 22, No. 6653, 6759, 6808, 6810, 1862 July 31, December 2, 1863 January 29, 31; Vol. 23, No. 7131, 1864 February 12.

Evening Post, New York, Vol. 62, 1863 November 21.

New York Herald, New York, No. 9539, 9605, 9625, 1862 October 26, December 31, 1863 January 21.

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

OS4

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

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

Charleston Daily Courier, Charleston, S.C., Vol. 61, No. 19472, 1863 May 21.

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.

Memphis Daily Appeal, Atlanta, Vol. 15, No. 25, 26, 28, 1864 March 16-19.

OS 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:

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.