



CIVIL WAR

Tennessee Source Book

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September 15, 1861 - Life in a Confederate camp of instruction; a letter from Sergeant Fayette McDowell at Camp Myers [Overton County, Tennessee] to his sisters at home in the Cherry Creek community in White County



Camp Myers

September 15th, 1861

Dear Sisters:

I will send you a letter if I get it done in time. I write letters for the boys in my idle time, which is not much; until I don't have time to write to you as often as I want to. I will explain to you what I have to do in a day. The drum taps at five in the morning, which is before day, you know. Well I have to get up, wake up the company, call them into line, call the roll, [and] dismiss them. I have then to go to every tent and enquire who is sick. Set their names on paper to hand to the surgeons. I have also to look over the list and count those who were absent, those able for duty, those absent on account of sickness, etc. Set it all down to hand to the adjutant of the regiment. I then go to headquarters to hand in my reports. Next I eat breakfast; next I call the company into line to go on drill. Number them off and march them to the drill front.



Sometimes I drill them. They ought to set me over them every day, for I am the best in our company, so they say, and it is so by odds.

When the drill is over, I march the company to the tents. Next I go to officers' drill, not obligated to attend their drill but go only to be up with any one. I get in from all drill at half past ten. I then detail the guard, which has to be mounted at 12 o'clock. Hand the list to another sergeant, and sit down, rest sometimes, at other times I write for myself or others, at 12 o'clock I eat dinner. at 1 o'clock I take back the guard list, call up the guard and march them to headquarters or get some other sergeant to take them.

I then go to the commissary and draw provisions for the company, every other day lately, this takes me about 1 hour. The other sergeants divide the rations among the messes. Six men in a mess in one tent. I have a mess to myself if I choose. I have four others with me. Choosing to sleep with them to help keep my mess in order. This takes me two hours. We then call the company on the street and drill them in the manual of arms (I have drilled them nearly every day at this drill) till 3 o'clock. We then rest till 4 and then call up the company to go to the field for regimental drill. They put the whole regiment together and drill 1 1/2 hours, sometimes in a run, or, as we say, on double-quick time. We then come to camps, put on our coats and caps and uniforms, and go on dress parade, takes half an hour. I then march the company to camps, call the roll, dismiss the company and set them to getting supper. I have a negro to cook for me. We drafted three free negroes, and for close attention to duties and not asking for a furlough, the Captain gave [one negro] to me. You know I fee big. He don't cost me anything. At seven I eat supper. Between seven and nine I

write letters, love letters sometimes, for the boys. I gave away about 4 quire of paper and wrote letters on about half of it.

The drum taps at nine. I have to see that all the lights in the company are put out. Then if I am ready, I go to bed. If not, I sit up. Sometimes I post my commissary book. I have to keep strict account of everything I draw from the commissary.

Outside of all this I take the sick to the hospital, be always in my place to detail men to perform the different duties. I have to oversee the cleaning of the streets, front and back streets, tents and all.

See to having the guns put in order and many other things that I forgot. You know I am busy. But I stand it very well. I suffer for sleep sometimes. I get to rest on wash day as I pay for my washing. That is I don't drill, only officers drill. Have other things to attend to. I have Sunday [free] from drill entirely.

Yours, etc.

L. L. McDowell



Diary of Amanda McDowell.

February 2, 1862 - Skirmish in Morgan County



REPORTS.

No. 1.-Col. D. Leadbetter, C. S. Army.

No. 2.-Lieut. Col. J. W. White, First Tennessee Cavalry [C. S.].

No. 1.

Letter of Col. D. Leadbetter, C. S. Army.

HDQRS., Knoxville, Tenn., February 5, 1862.

SIR: I send herewith an extract from a report of Lieut.-Col. White, First Regt. Tennessee Cavalry, from which it appears that a part of that regiment had a skirmish with the traitors of Scott and Morgan counties on Sunday, the 2d instant, capturing 1 prisoner, 4 horses, 2 Minie muskets, and 1 navy revolver, killing the enemy's leader (Duncan) and perhaps 5 others. I inclose herewith some papers found on the body of Duncan.

The cavalry, while expecting orders to join Gen. Crittenden, have been directed to scour the counties of Scott, Morgan, and Campbell, for the purpose of putting down rebellion, as well as to give prompt notice of any forward movement of the enemy's army. Half of the company of sappers and miners, organized by Maj. Lea, has been ordered to Cumberland Gap, while the other half, protected by the cavalry, will endeavor to obstruct the passes leading through the mountains from Kentucky to Jacksborough. I have no doubt that the enemy will attempt an advance on Knoxville at an early day.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

D. LEADBETTER, Col., Provisional Army Confederate States.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. W. White, First Tennessee Cavalry [C. S. A.].

HDQRS. FIRST TENNESSEE CAVALRY REGIMENT, Camp Schooler, Morgan County, Tenn., February 3, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a portion of our regiment engaged the enemy on yesterday at about 12 o'clock 13 miles northwest of this place. A running fight for nearly an hour ensued in the mountains. The enemy's force is variously estimated from 100 to 300, armed with Minie muskets and rifles.

We killed their captain, and, from the best information, 5 others; captured 4 horses, 2 fine Minie muskets, 1 Colt's navy pistol, a small quantity of ammunition, and 1 prisoner.

Inclosed I send you certain papers found by me on the person of their dead captain. It gives me pleasure to say that we lost only 1 horse killed and a few slight scratches. Our men all acted bravely for raw troops. I cannot forbear to mention the gallant conduct of Capt. Brown, of Company C, and Sergeant Reagan, of Company F.



I am satisfied that the Federal Army in force is approaching us; I think by way of Williamsburg, Ky., through Chitwood's Gap. It is raining and the waters are up, so we cannot well get out of here; but I will move Capt.'s McKenzie's and Gorman's companies, if possible, to-morrow on Jacksborough.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your, &c.,

J. W. WHITE, Lieut.-Col., Cmdg. First Tennessee Cavalry.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 7, pp. 118-119.

Lt. Col. White Among the Lincolnites.

A skirmish occurred in Morgan county, on Sunday [2nd], between Lt. Col. White's cavalry company of Hamilton county, and a body of Lincolnites.

From Lieut. Atkinson, who was in the fight, we learn the following particulars. About 12 o'clock a force under Lt. Col. White, of Tennessee cavalry, encountered a body of Lincoln infantry whose members were variously estimated at from one to three hundred. The enemy were on a mountainside and deemed themselves inaccessible. Lt. Col. White ordered thirty men armed with Tennessee rifles, to dismount and act as infantry. These led by him advanced first. Lt. Col. White ordered them to reserve their fire till very near the enemy. They fired two or three times, when our cavalry charged up the steep hillside.

Capt. Duncan, of the Unionists, rallied his men twice, but they finally fled in great disorder. Capt. Duncan was shot through the head by J. Roberts, a youth fifteen years of age, whose brother was recently killed in Kentucky. The enemy scattered among the woods and ravines, and finally reached inaccessible cliffs. Seven dead bodies of the Lincolnites were found. A negro named Jack, belonging to Capt. McClung, killed one of the enemy in the fight. We lost one horse, and have here in prison one of the enemy. We found letters which state that in twenty days East Tennessee will be overrun and desolated. *Knoxville Register*, Feb. 5

Chattanooga Gazette, February 13, 1862.

"ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOVEMENT."

Skirmish in Northeastern Tennessee—Probable Advance of Gen. Schoepf

The *Norfolk Day Book*, of Thursday, has the following:

Knoxville, Tennessee, Feb. 5.

On Sunday, Lieutenant-Colonel White's Cavalry encountered a force of Lincoln's Infantry in Morgan County, Tennessee, on the mountainside. The Lincoln force was estimated at from one hundred to three hundred. White charged upon the enemy. Capt. Duncan rallied his men twice, when he was shot through the head and killed by J. Roberts, a lad, fifteen years old. The Kentucky unionists were taken completely routed, and fled in confusion, leaving seven of their dead upon the field.



[From the above dispatch it looks as though the advance of General Schoepf's brigade had penetrated into Tennessee. The latest news from the West of movements in that direction is up to seven days, not to the date of the above rebel dispatch, at which time the brigade of Gen. Carter had left its position on the Cumberland River, in Kentucky, and had taken up the march for Cumberland Gap, and Barboursville while the brigade of Gen.'s of Gen. Schoepf was on the event taking up its line of march for Tennessee, via Monticello. It is quite likely that the advance of the latter column may have reached Morgan County. The rebellion in Tennessee is been pricked simultaneously at a number of points. Ed. *Times*.]

New York *Times*, February 9, 1862.





Operations in Tennessee, March 4-June 10, 1862.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN TENNESSEE.

March 8, 1862.	-Chattanooga, Tenn., occupied by the Confederate forces.
8, 1862.	-Morgan's operations near Nashville, Tenn.
8, 1862.	-Sherman's division embarks at Paducah, Ky., for the Tennessee River.
9, 1862.	-Maj.-Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, assumes command in East Tennessee.
9, 1862.	-Skirmish on Granny White's Pike, near Nashville, Tenn.
9-14, 1862.	-Expedition towards Purdy and operations about Crump's Landing, Tenn. . .
11, 1862.	-Skirmish near Paris, Tenn.
13, 1862.	-Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the Mississippi.
14, 1862.	-Skirmish at Big Creek Gap and Jacksborough, Tenn.
14-17, 1862.	-Expedition from Savannah, Tenn., to Yellow Creek, Miss., and occupation of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
15-18, 1862.	-Morgan's operations about Gallatin, Tenn.
16, 1862.	-Skirmish near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
21-23, 1862.	-Reconnaissance to and skirmish at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
24, 1862.	-Skirmish at Camp Jackson, Tenn.
25, 1862.	-Reconnaissance to Agnew's Ferry, Tenn.
25-28, 1862.	-Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Manchester, and McMinnville, Tenn.
28, 1862.	-Expedition into Scott and Morgan Counties, Tenn.
28-June 18, 1862.	-The Cumberland Gap Campaign.
31, 1862.	-Skirmish on the Purdy Road, near Adamsville, Tenn.
31, 1862.	-Capture of Union City, Tenn.
31, 1862-April 2, 1862.	-Expedition to Paris, Tenn.



Operations in Tennessee, March 4-June 10, 1862.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN TENNESSEE.

April 1, 1862.	-Expedition from Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., to Eastport, Miss. and Chickasaw, Ala.
3, 1862.	-Reconnaissance from Savannah, Tenn., to Eastport, Miss., and Chickasaw, Ala.
3, 1862.	-Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.
4, 1862.	-Skirmish near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
4, 1862.	-Skirmish at Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
6-7, 1862.	-Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn.
6-11, 1862.	-Expedition from Greeneville, Tenn., into Laurel Valley, N. C.
7-12, 1862.	-Raid on Confederate line of communications between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.
8, 1862.	-Martial law proclaimed in East Tennessee.
8, 1862.	-Reconnaissance from Shiloh battle-field.
11, 1862.	-Skirmish at Wartrace, Tenn.
13, 1862.	-Reconnaissance Purdy, Tenn.
15, 1862.	-Skirmish at Pea Ridge, Tenn.
17, 1862.	-Capture of Union refugees near Woodson's Gap, Tenn.
17, 1862.	-Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.
24, 1862.	-Skirmish at Lick Creek, Tenn.
24, 1862.	-Skirmish on the Shelbyville Road, Tenn.
26, 1862.	-Skirmish at Atkins' Mill, Tenn.
26-29, 1862.	-Scout on Forked Deer River, Tenn.
27, 1862.	-Skirmish at Pea Ridge, Tenn.
28, 1862.	-Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.
28-29, 1862.	-Expedition to Purdy, Tenn.
29, 1862.	- Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.
29, 1862.	-Raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Bethel Station, Tenn.
May 1, 1862.	-Skirmish near Pulaski, Tenn.



Operations in Tennessee, March 4-June 10, 1862.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN TENNESSEE.

2-9, 1862.	-Expedition from Trenton to Paris and Dresden, Tenn., and skirmish near Lockridge's Mill.
4, 1862.	-Skirmish at Pulaski, Tenn.
5, 1862.	-Action at Lebanon, Tenn.
9, 1862.	-Skirmish on Elk River, near Bethel, Tenn.
10, 1862.	-Naval engagement at Plum Point, near Fort Pillow, Tenn.
11, 1862.	-Skirmish at Pulaski, Tenn.
14, 1862.	-Skirmish at Fayetteville, Tenn.
19-23, 1862.	-Expedition down the Mississippi to Fort Pillow, Tenn.
20, 1862.	-Skirmish on Elk River, Tenn.
22, 1862.	-Skirmish at Winchester, Tenn.
24, 1862.	-Skirmish at Winchester, Tenn.
3-5, 1862.	-Fort Pillow, Tenn., evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the Union forces.
4, 1862.	-Skirmish at Sweden's Cove, near Jasper, Tenn.
6, 1862.	-Naval engagement off Memphis, Tenn., and occupation of that City by Union forces.
7, 1862.	-Skirmish at Readyville, Tenn.
7, 1862.	-Capture of Jackson, Tenn.
7-8, 1862.	-Attack on Chattanooga, Tenn.
10, 1862.	-Skirmish at Winchester, Tenn.



OR, Ser. I, Vol. 10, pt. I, pp. 2-3.

April 8, 1862 - Reconnaissance from Shiloh battlefield



APRIL 8, 1862.-Reconnaissance from Shiloh Battle-field.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

SIR: With the cavalry placed at my command and two brigades of my fatigue troops I went this morning out on the Corinth road. One after another of the abandoned camps of the enemy lined the roads, with hospital flags for their protection. At all we found more or less wounded and dead.



At the forks of the road I found the head of Gen. Wood's division. At that point I ordered cavalry to examine both roads, and found the enemy's cavalry. Col. Dickey, of the Illinois cavalry, asking for re-enforcements, I ordered Gen. Wood to advance the head of his column cautiously on the left-hand road, whilst I conducted the head of the Third Brigade of the Fifth Division up the right-hand road.



About half a mile from the forks was a clear field, through which the road passed, and immediately beyond a space of some 200 yards of fallen timber, and beyond an extensive camp. The enemy's cavalry could be seen in this camp, and after a reconnaissance I ordered the two advance companies of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, colonel Hildebrand, to deploy forward as skirmishers, and the regiment itself forward into line, with an interval of 100 yards. In this order I advanced cautiously until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking it for granted this disposition would clean the camp, I held Col. Dickey's Fourth Illinois Cavalry ready for the charge. The enemy's cavalry came down boldly to the charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the regiment of infantry, without cause, broke, threw away their muskets, and fled. The ground was admirably adapted to a defense of infantry against cavalry, it being miry and covered with fallen timber.

As the regiment of infantry broke, Dickey's cavalry began to discharge their carbines and fell into disorder. I instantly sent orders to the rear for the brigade to form line of battle, which was promptly executed. The broken infantry and cavalry rallied on this line, and as the enemy's cavalry came to it our cavalry in turn charged and drove them from the field.

I advanced the entire brigade upon the same ground, and sent Col. Dickey's cavalry a mile farther on the road. On examining the ground which had been occupied by the Seventy-seventh Ohio we found 15 dead and about 25 wounded. I sent for wagons, and had all the wounded sent back to camp and the dead buried; also the whole camp to be destroyed. Here we found much ammunition for field pieces, which was destroyed; also two caissons, and a general hospital, with about 280 Confederate wounded and about 50 of our own. Not having the means of bringing these off, Col. Dickey, by my orders, took a surrender, signed by Medical Director Lyle and all the attending surgeons, and a pledge to report themselves to you as prisoners of war; also a

pledge that our wounded would be carefully attended and surrendered to us tomorrow as soon as ambulances could go out.

I inclose the written document, and a request that you will cause to be sent out wagons or ambulances for the wounded of ours tomorrow; also that wagons be sent out to bring in the many tents belonging to us, which are pitched all along the road for 4 miles. I did not destroy these, because I know the enemy cannot remove them. The roads are very bad, and the road is strewn with abandoned wagons, ambulances, and limber-boxes. The enemy has succeeded in carrying off the guns, but has crippled his batteries by abandoning the hind limber-boxes of at least twenty guns.

I am satisfied the enemy's infantry and artillery passed Lick Creek this morning, traveling all last night, and that he left behind all his cavalry, which has protected his retreat, but the signs of confusion and disorder mark the whole road.

The check sustained by us at the fallen timbers delayed our advance, so that night came upon us before the wounded were provided for and dead buried, and our troops being fagged out by three days' hard fighting, exposure, and privation, I ordered them back to camp, where all now are.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen., Cmdg. Division.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 10, pt. I, pp. 639-640.

Report of Thomas Harrison, Texas Rangers [unattached].

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, April 11, 1862.

[COL.:] I have to report that, being left by you in command of the Texas Rangers, 220 strong, on the morning of Tuesday last, I remained in the rear of our retiring army until the evening of that day, when information was brought me by a member of Col. Forrest's cavalry that a small body of the enemy's cavalry had appeared on our right flank.

I immediately proceeded with my command, accompanied by a company [about 40 men] of Col. Forrest's cavalry, to the point occupied by the enemy, and finding him apparently in considerable force, and having formed my command in line of battle to his front, I made a personal reconnoissance of his lines. This revealed his cavalry, about 300 strong, with a line of infantry in its rear, the extent of which I could not determine, owing to a dense brush-wood in which the latter was placed. I discovered too, as I thought and still think, artillery almost entirely concealed by the thick undergrowth of timber.^{Note 1} I could not ascertain the strength of this battery.

Deeming it unadvisable to attack a force so strong and advantageously situated-their position and the nature of the ground rendering a charge by cavalry extremely hazardous-I retired to a more favorable position, and learning here that the enemy was attempting to pass my flank in force I



commenced to retire again to a point beyond that which it was supposed they would reach my rear. At this time I met Capt. [Isaac F.] Harrison, of Col. Wirt Adams' cavalry, commanding about 40 men of that regiment. He informed me that his regiment was so situated as to prevent the flank movement attempted by the enemy.



Being joined by him I returned to my position near the hospital, where I found Col. Forrest commanding in person the company of his cavalry above named. On consultation with him it was determined to charge the enemy then formed for battle to our front. The charge was immediately executed. The front line of the enemy's infantry and his cavalry in its rear was put to flight; a portion of the latter only after a hand-to-hand engagement with the Rangers had attested their superior skill in the use and management of pistol and horse. My command not having sabers and our shots being exhausted I ordered a retreat on the appearance of a strong line of infantry still to our front, which was well executed by the Rangers. I rallied and reformed them on the ground where the charge was begun, but the enemy did not advance. Shortly afterward I was ordered by Gen. Breckinridge to the rear of his infantry and artillery.



I suppose 40 or 50 of the enemy were killed on the ground and doubtless many more were wounded. We captured 43 prisoners. My loss was 2 killed [Champion and Earnest] and 7 wounded, among them Capt. [G.] Cook, Lieut.'s [H. E.] Storey and Gordon; none mortally. Private Ash is missing.



I cannot state the loss of the companies co-operating with me. Col. Forrest I learn, was slightly wounded.

The Rangers acted throughout the affair with admirable coolness and courage. I cannot say more than that they fully sustained the ancient fame of the name they bear; they could not do more. I cannot discriminate between them, because each one displayed a heroism worthy of the cause we are engaged for.

Very respectfully,

THOS. HARRISON, Maj., Cmdg. Texas Rangers.

Col. J. A. WHARTON.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 10, pt. I, pp. 923-924.

Note 1: This is also known as the "Fallen Timbers" skirmish or engagement or affair in some secondary sources. It is treated by many enthusiasts as a great day for Confederate arms, and the fight in which Nathan Bedford Forrest was wounded, near Michie.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

We have to record another brilliant victory for the Confederate arms, which occurred on Tuesday [8th] last, and was achieved by a small force of our cavalry, composed of a detachment of Col. FORREST'S regiment and a party of Texas Rangers under Maj. THOS. HARRISON. The whole force was about nine hundred, and was under command of Col. FORREST.

When our army commenced retiring from Shiloh on Monday [7th] evening, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE'S brigade, with the cavalry, was ordered to bring up the rear, and prevent the enemy from cutting off an of our trains. On Tuesday afternoon the cavalry mentioned were attacked by a Federal force of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, the latter being in the advance. After receiving the enemy's fire, which killed and wounded ten, Col. FORREST, in a few spirited words, called upon his men to advance upon the enemy, which they did in the most gallant style.

At the first fire the cavalry of the enemy turned and fled, actually breaking the ranks of their own infantry in endeavoring to escape the missiles of the Confederates. The result of this dashing affair was—Federal loss, killed and wounded, two hundred and fifty, and forty-eight prisoners; Confederates, ten killed and wounded.

In this affair Col. FORREST received a painful, though not dangerous wound. Just as he had brought down the colonel of the Federal cavalry, one of the enemy fired at him with effect. The next instant a bullet from the colonel's pistol revenged the personal injury have had received. The colonel will be with his command in a few days.

Memphis *Appeal*, April 11, 1862.



September 16, 1862 - Kate Cumming, Confederate nurse, arrives in Chattanooga

I arrived at Chattanooga this morning, about 5 o'clock, having left Dalton (GA) on the 15th. Mrs. T. arrived there before I left. Her son was much overcome at the sight of her. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were very kind to me, as was also their niece, an interesting young girl, who had just lost a brother in the service. Mr. D. has two sons in the army. I stopped at Ringgold on the way up. Mrs. M and Mrs. W. had preceded me, and we are now in the Newsom Hospital. It is a very large one, having been enlarged to double the size it was when we visited. We have each a ward assigned us. The house our room is in was a large hotel; Mrs. M. takes charge of it. On the south side is another ward—Mrs. W. in charge—formed of two two-story brick stores on the north corner is a large brick house three stories height—was as private boarding-house—which is to be under my especial care. It is quite a handsome building. I am much pleased with my portion.

We have a good many patients. One man, by the name of Hughes, died in my ward this morning. He was a member of the Sixteenth Louisiana Regiment. I hope this not ominous.

We have nothing to cook on but one small stove, and that a smoky one. It cooks for the whole of this side of the hospital. We have nothing to give the men to eat but wheat bread (very nicely made at the government bakery), fresh beef, rice, tea, and coffee.

We have had no reliable news from the army since it went into Kentucky. A report came a week or so ago that it had reached Covington, and was about to shell Cincinnati. This we are almost afraid to believe.

Cumming, *A Journal of Hospital Life*, pp, 45-46.^{Note 1}

Note 1: Kate Cumming, *A Journal of Hospital Life in the Confederate Army of Tennessee from the Battle of Shiloh to the End of the War: with Sketches of Life and Character, and Brief Notices of Current Events During that Period*, (Louisville, KY: John P. Morton & Co.1866). [Hereinafter: Cumming, *A Journal of Hospital Life*.]



June 18, 1863 - Advertisement for a Slave Auction in Lincoln County



EIGHT LIKELY SLAVES FOR SALE!

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Lincoln county, Tennessee, pronounced at its June term, 1863, in the case of Pleasant Halbert, Admr, and others—Bill of sale of Slaves—I will on **Saturday, the 1st day of August next**^{Note 1} sell to the highest bidder, in the town of Fayetteville, Lincoln county, Tennessee, the following SLAVES, viz: Amanda, aged about 35 years; Martha, about 6 years; and Gordy, about one year, (these will be sold in one lot,) Ann, about 19 years; Tom, about 16 years; Andrew, about 14 years; Josephine, about 10 years; Nancy, about 8 years. The above slaves will be sold on a credit of twelve months, except the sum of 5 per cent on the amount of sale, which will be required in cash. Notes with two or more approved securities will be required of the purchaser, and a lien retained upon said Slaves until the purchase money is paid.

DANIEL J. WHITTINGTON

Clerk and Special Commissioner

Fayetteville *Observer*, June 18, 1863.

Note 1: It is not known if the Tullahoma Campaign interfered with the sale of these slaves.

June 21, 1863 - Alleged Confederate spy killed by Union pickets south of Nashville

SUPPOSED REBEL SPY KILLED. —The corporal of the outer picket guard, on the Franklin pike, yesterday shot and killed a man for attempting to escape through the lines. The man was dressed in Federal uniform, and succeeded in deceiving the inner pickets with a bogus pass representing himself as a private of the 14th Indiana cavalry. When he came to the exterior line, he was ordered to halt, three or four times, and not complying, the guard arrested him, and questioned him very closely, but received no reply whatever. His demeanor justifying very strong suspicion the corporal of the guard started with him to the reserve guard for delivery to the Provost Marshal. When they had gone a short distance, the prisoner, seeing a gate open on the right of the road, broke loose and ran; the corporal halted him, and the prisoner not heeding, he fired and killed him almost instantly, the ball passing entirely through the body and ranging near his heart. His body was brought to the city, and is now at Hospital No. 8. The deceased is about forty years of age, five feet six or seven inches in height, large and symmetrical form, weighed probably one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds—dark hair (short) and sandy whiskers of near a year's growth. His features are exceedingly handsome, regular and intellectual, and there is nothing in his appearance showing him to have been a private soldier. There was nothing found on his person that might lead to his identity although the suspicion that he was a Confederate officer in disguise or a professional spy is perhaps correct. Further examination of the clothing he wore may elicit the truth.

Nashville *Daily Press*, June 22, 1863.



August 6, 1863 - Mrs. Clara Judd of Winchester released from prison on spy charges



MILITARY PRISON, Alton, Ill., May 15, 1863 Col. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-Gen. of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

COL.: I have the honor to forward herewith an application of the female prisoner, Mrs. Clara Judd, now in confinement in this prison, for a parole to go to her friends in the State of Minnesota. She desires this indulgence on account of her health which for some time past has not been very good. The parole is recommended by her attending physician, Assistant Surgeon Wall, of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteers, the prison physician. I inclose also a copy of the charges against Mrs. Judd. From what I have seen of Mrs. Judd since she has been under my control I am inclined to think if she were permitted to go to Minnesota she would probably remain there and give no further trouble during the war.



I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,
T. HENDRICKSON Maj. Third Infantry, Cmdg. the Prison.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ALTON MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL, Alton, Ill., May 12, 1863 Maj. T.
HENDRICKSON, Third Infantry, U. S. Army, and Prison Commandant.

MAJ.: I beg leave to respectfully represent to you that the condition of Mrs. Judd's health (a prisoner of war confined in the above-named prison) is such that in my opinion she had better be paroled outside the prison walls. The utter impossibility of having any of her own sex to attend her in sickness makes it impossible for her medical attendants to render her that assistance they could under other circumstances.

Respectfully, yours,

AND. WALL Surgeon in Charge Military Prison Hospital.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, Nashville,
January 13, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM M. WILES, Provost-Marshal-Gen., Fourteenth Army Corps.

SIR: The following is the substance of the testimony elicited in the case of Mrs. Clara Judd, arrested by the army police on charge of attempting to carry through the lines articles contraband of war such as quinine, morphine, nitrate of silver, besides other goods, and one knitting-machine carried as a pattern, which articles, were found and have been purchased by her and brought within these army lines upon a pass obtained under false pretenses.

Mrs. Judd is the widow of an Episcopal clergyman who resides in Winchester, Tenn. He died some two years since leaving a large family of some seven children. Mrs. Judd passed through our lines with permission to take her three

youngest children to Minnesota, from whence the family originally came. She took them, leaving them with a sister, she herself returning and passing through our lines to the rebel army. One of her oldest boys had found employment in the rebel establishment at Atlanta, Ga. During her absence her premises were seized on by the Confederates and her children remaining were taken by this young man to Atlanta. In the autumn of 1862 she returned to Winchester, went thence to Atlanta, claims to have received some \$500 Southern funds of her son, which she exchanged for money current in the North. She also received funds from persons who desired her to purchase articles from the North for them. Having thus provided herself she came through our lines and was, under her representations that she wished to go to her children in Minnesota, granted a pass North. She states that from conversation of officers of the Confederate service whom she met on the cars going from Atlanta to Murfreesborough she learned it was the intention of John Morgan to strike at our railroad communications near Gallatin at a certain time. She found a traveling companion in the person of a Mr. Forsythe northward. She went as far as Louisville and Jeffersonville or New Albany, procuring the goods specified, returned on a pass to Gallatin. She states that her intention was to stop at Gallatin and set up the knitting-machine and manufacture stockings, &c., for a living, her object in doing so being that she would be near her children in Atlanta; that her living would be cheaper than in Nashville; that she supposed it would be lawful for her to hold her goods in expectation that the enemy would occupy the country and that she would then fall into their lines. It appears that she was tolerably well informed because about the time she expected it Morgan did make an attempt on Gallatin and shortly after broke the road above there.

It is respectfully submitted that she is a dangerous person to remain in these lines; that she is probably a spy as well as smuggler; that cases of this kind being of frequent occurrence by females examples should be made, and that as there is at present no proper tribunal for her especial trial or proper place of imprisonment at Nashville, she be committed to the military prison at Alton in the State of Illinois, for trial. It is well to state further that Mrs. Judd represents her son at Atlanta to be a very ingenious mechanic and that it was her intention to furnish him with the knitting-machine for the purpose of manufacturing others from it taken as a pattern.

Very respectfully,

JOHN FITCH, Provost-Judge.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Murfreesborough, January 3, 1863.

Mrs. Clara Judd will be confined in Alton (Ill.) Military Prison during the present war or until tried, unless sooner released by the commanding general of the department.



By command of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans:

WM. M. WILES, Capt. and Provost-Marshal-Gen.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

U. S. MILITARY PRISON, Alton, Ill., May 11, 1863

Statement of Mrs. Clara Judd, who has been a prisoner in Alton Military Prison over three months as a spy.

She denies being guilty. Her health is failing very fast (having been in feeble health for several years) from confinement. She wishes to be paroled and go to her parents and little children who are living in Minnesota. She makes a statement here how she came in the south and how she came to be arrested:

"I am the widow of the Rev. B. S. Judd and a native of the State of New York. My parents live in Minnesota where I also resided with my husband seven years prior to going South. We moved to Winchester in November, 1859, on account of my health and on account of there being a chance of educating our children and board them at home and keep them under home influences. We had eight children. Six of them were going to school in 1861, when my husband went to Nashville on business and while there he went to view some statuary at the capitol; accidentally stepped off the parterre and was injured so that he died in just four weeks, leaving me with seven children (one having died in the fall) without money, with a great deal of unfinished business and not a relative or Northern person that I ever saw two years before. My friends in the North wrote to have me come home, but I had taken out letters of administration and had no means and the blockade soon closed all communication. I struggled on with my children's help who went to work at anything they could get to do until Christmas, 1862. I was censured very much because I did not put my oldest children, being boys, into the army. I could not think it my duty to let them go on either side my health being so poor and I liable to die at any time with heart disease. I thought they ought to preserve their lives to take care of those younger. At Christmas I put two of them into a Government factory to keep them from being conscripted. The factory was removed to Atlanta, Ga., in May. I was blockaded from there and in the meantime I had sent the next oldest into the same business. I could not hear from them or from the North and I had no means to support my four remaining children but what I could do to myself. Winchester was taken possession of five different times by the Federals. I always treated them as brothers; had a house full every time they were there. (I never had a Confederate soldier in my house.) The 1st of August Thomas took possession of the town. Among his troops I had many acquaintances who told me they were going to destroy all of the crops except enough to last six weeks. They advised me to get my little children to my parents in the North. I could not stay to dispose of anything. I had three cows and seven acres of crops and my household goods and husband's library. I got a protection from the provost-marshal for my things and a little boy twelve years old; borrowed money and took my three youngest



children out on the second train through from Decherd to Nashville. I was to be gone four weeks. I arrived in Minnesota on the 11th of August. Three days after I got there I had to take my children and flee from the Indians, which detained me three or four weeks instead of two. I then started with money enough as I supposed to take me to Nashville. I intended to go back and dispose of my effects if possible and get my boys out and go to Nevada Territory for two years. I had made arrangements for my sister to take care of my little children for three years, but when I arrived at Louisville they were expecting an attack from Bragg.

"I went to New Albany and was taken sick; was there six weeks. I after incredible trouble succeeded in hiring some money to pay my expenses and take me to Nashville where I was acquainted with the clergy and would get help there. I started but could not get my trunks through farther than Mitchellville. I was very deficient in clothing myself. I thought I would go to [Louisville] and get me some funds and come back to New Albany and pay the borrowed money and get a few clothes for myself and a hand knitting-machine which I had been talking of getting for several years. I accordingly did so. Told the offices at Nashville my whole business and tried to get a pass to go and come back, but could not get one to come back. When I got to Winchester I found everything destroyed except my husband's library and the son I left gone to the same business the others were at and that I could not get my sons out. When I left I supposed Buell would keep the country. I came back and was detained at Murfreesborough three days in trying to get a pass. When I got one I could not get any conveyance but walked eleven miles after 10 o'clock, the last three miles in my stocking feet, having blistered my feet the first three miles. I got a carriage at La Vergne to take me to where the flag officers were, as there was a flag that day. Just before I got there came a Carriage from Murfreesborough bringing a gentleman who was said to be a prisoner of the South. The Federal officers would not let me through until they had been to headquarters. I wrote a statement to Rosecrans. While waiting there the person from Murfreesborough commenced questioning me. He told me he was from Connecticut. My husband and parents were from there. We soon seemed like old acquaintances. He wished to know where I stopped in Nashville. I told. Said he stopped there, and then said he would see Rosecrans about my pass; said he thought he had more power there than Col. Hepburn. The second day after this the flag officer came out; told me that I could go, but would have to go under guard. I told them I would; I was perfectly willing. I had nothing but some open letters-those I sent to Rosecrans. I walked almost seven miles, my guard mounted. After giving a statement to headquarters of everything I saw while in the South I went to the same hotel where Mr. Forsythe (that is the name of the prisoner from Murfreesborough) put up. He was not there and the house was full. I went to a private house where I was slightly acquainted. The next morning I went to the provost-marshal's office and got a pass to go to Louisville. I found there was a battle near and that I would either stop in New Albany or go to a god-son's in Illinois and wait until times were settled after the battle, but when the clerk gave me my pass he said I could not go. The next



day I wanted to go to Mitchellville on account of getting some clothes. I accordingly sent a note to Mr. Forsythe asking him to call wishing to have him provide me with a private conveyance to Mitchellville, he having informed me while out with the flag that he had been a merchant in Nashville for some time before he went to Murfreesborough. When he called he said he was going to Louisville the next day but one wanted to see my pass. I finally told him my hurry to get through was mainly because I had heard about what time Morgan would interrupt that road and that I feared I would be left South which would trouble me very much on account of paying the money I had borrowed by a certain time, as the people had placed confidence in me. He said he was very glad I had told him as he had \$30,000 worth of goods on the road or about to start, but wanted to know why I did not come back. I told him that at that time I feared to try and that I thought I would stop in Indiana. He urged me to come back; told me before he was a widower; said he would like to become better acquainted with me; said Rosecrans had given him a pass to take my pass and have it changed to come back to Gallatin, where I could get to Murfreesborough after awhile. He went to headquarters and came back with the pass changed but laughed about the wording of it. He said he would go with me in the morning and would be happy to render my any assistance I might need, and would introduce me to a merchant where I could get my things at wholesale.

"After we started in the morning I asked him how he came to have so much influence with Rosecrans. Said they were old neighbors, but after a little told me he was a Southern man as strong as any dared to be. I found I was in a close place. I could turn neither way, for the conductor would not wait for me to take my trunk aboard at Mitchellville, so that I could leave him in Louisville. He finally after we got there told me not to get anything contraband, but I told him there was nothing contraband while in the United States, and if I stopped finally urged me to buy. I told him I had no means; he offered me some money but I refused it. He then urged me to take the money I had brought to pay the debt I had contracted in New Albany. I was in debt in Winchester and thought if I had money it was a great temptation to buy and to stop in Gallatin and if Morgan took that part of the country it would help me out of debt but I did not yield at first. I went to New Albany and found the lawyer gone from home. Forsythe went with me when he found now things were. He told the gentleman in the office that I had to sacrifice a great deal of my money so that I had not got the clothing I needed and that he would vouch that I would send the money back in two or three weeks through his name to Cahill and Hues, Louisville, and gave his name and theirs in writing. Then as soon as we were In the street told me to buy drugs, and he would send me whatever I wanted In the drug line, and as soon as I could get to Atlanta he would visit me and set me up in a commission store. I supposed it was all understood between him and Rosecrans.

I need not worry about it when I bought my drugs. I traded where I had bought 50 cents worth of goods while I was boarding in town. He did not stop in the



store when I traded; I wondered at it. We did not get back to Louisville till 12 at night on Saturday; the ferry-boat detained us. I had agreed to receive my knitting-machine at 7 o'clock that night; I could not get it on Sunday. On Sunday evening he told me he had got a pass to go from Boyle, but he telegraphed to Nashville to see if it was all right; seemed very much elated. I ought to have mentioned before that my drugs were brought from New Albany in a carpet bag. He carried it for me and some little bundles besides. While I lighted the gas he set my things into my room and bid me good night. Suddenly in the morning I wanted to open my satchel; it was not in my room. I called the landlord. He said the guard found it standing on the out door step. I told him he did not for there was a light in the hall; Forsythe preceded me upstairs and that he set it down by my door while I was unlocking it, and that after he bid me good night I looked to see if there was anything left but there was nothing there. The landlord said [he] had it put in the office. The facts were when he bid me good night he took the satchel to the office; had it examined (the key was in it); then telegraphed to Nashville. When I saw my pass I was astonished. It was to go to Louisville and back to Gallatin without molestation forthwith. My trunk was not opened. I told him on Sunday night I had to stay until Tuesday night on account of my knitting-machine. He said I must go with him and he would leave a line to have it expressed on the next train but I took a carriage and got it before the cars started. The officers from Nashville met us at Bowling Green and arrested me at Mitchellville, fifty miles this side of Gallatin; took me to Nashville where they confiscated everything.

"I was arrested on Monday before Christmas and have never known what evidence there was against me nor on what footing I was here until to-day. He has sworn falsely and misrepresented other things then said jocosely. The officer told me at Nashville that the fact of Gallatin being attacked the very night I would have got there made it look like a preconcerted plan, but it was a feint of some of his men while he attacked Elizabethtown, but I knew nothing whatever more than what I had learned by Morgan's adjutant two weeks before and I had been delayed and so had he by the Hartsville fight, and it was purely accidental my starting that day. I never spoke with Morgan nor any other officer of the Confederacy higher than a lieutenant-colonel and then only about my pass. Perhaps I ought to except Gen. Polk. He is an old acquaintance, but politics were never mentioned. I never had anything to do with political affairs, neither do I wish to have.

"I am perfectly willing to make oath that this is as near the truth as I can get it from memory.

"MRS. CLARA JUDD."

OR, Ser. II, Vol. 5, pp. 619-625.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GEN. OF PRISONERS, August 3, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War. The release of Mrs. Judd is not recommended.



W. HOFFMAN, Col. Third Infantry and Commissary-Gen. of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

Referring to the opinion of the provost-judge (Fitch); to that of the commanding officer of the prison (Maj. Hendrickson); the probable state of health of Mrs. Judd, as certified by the physician; the length of time she has been in the prison; the position of Gen. Rosecrans and his duties (not enabling him to examine personally into the matter), I am of the opinion that Mrs. Judd may with propriety be discharged, and I accordingly recommend it.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Maj.-Gen., &c.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1863.

The recommendation of Gen. Hitchcock is approved. Respectfully returned to the Commissary-Gen. of Prisoners.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

OR, Ser. II, Vol. 6, p. 150.

Mrs. Judd, of Nashville, Tennessee, who has been confined in the Alton military prison for some time on the charge of being a spy, has been paroled to the limits of the State of Minnesota, there to remain during the war.

Memphis *Appeal* [Atlanta, Georgia] September 2, 1863. **Note 1**

Note 1: As cited in: <http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts>.



September 1, 1863 - Confederate spy's report on Federal strength in Memphis



TWELVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF MEMPHIS, Shelby County, Tenn.,
September 1, 1863.

Col. McCULLOCH:

SIR: I visited Memphis yesterday and spent five hours in the city. I availed myself of the opportunity offered and gained information through a good secesh who had taken the oath. There are only about 3,000 troops in the city and only a battalion of cavalry, they having sent all their available force to Arkansas, except a garrison. The place is unfortified in two directions, and can be approached on the State line road with a few cavalry, and a small force sent up toward LaGrange and Germantown to draw their forces out, and those coming in this direction can do so at night without their knowing it, and as there are large supplies there and boats arriving from above every hour, you can destroy so effectually that it will compel them to fall back from Arkansas.



I saw two boat-loads commissary stores going down yesterday, and, as you know, to prevent desertion, the troops must have clothing and boots, and I am certain there is enough to equip 50,000 men. There are no breast-works. Come on the State-line road and 1,000 cavalry can take it now by surprising it at daylight, and if you should come you could send some one in a day or two ahead, and keep the others engaged at Germantown to prevent their coming before you had effectually destroyed all.



Such a thing would give new energy to the whole army. The streets are full of deserters. I saw a Yankee officer bring one in the barber's shop and pay his bill for a shave and hair-cut, and when once they get in there they can't get out. I shall go up the line and see what force is at LaGrange and Germantown.

I send you some Northern papers I purchased yesterday in the city. I was afraid to get any more for fear of arousing suspicion. I inclose you a letter^{Note 1} from Mr. Jamieson, a wealthy secesh. I don't know the contents, but think it is about robbers who claim to be of your regiment, though I don't think they do. If you consider this worthy of your attention and Gen. Lee will send the cavalry, you can do the cause a great deal of good. The people are better secesh now than any of Mississippi.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. HARRAL.

[First indorsement.]

MORTON, MISS., September 11, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Maj.-Gen. Lee, who will immediately report whether in his opinion an attack on Memphis can be made by a considerable portion of his cavalry, without danger to our lines, and if so his views respecting the mode in which that attack should be made.

W. J. HARDEE, Lieut.-Gen.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,

Canton, September 17, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

I do not consider an attack feasible at this time. The cavalry in North Mississippi is not in good trim and is badly armed, nor do I know enough of the correspondent to know if his statements are reliable. Will have the matter looked into and make a further report.

S. D. LEE, Maj.-Gen.

A more recent report gives force 1, 500 effective; 1, 500 convalescents and artillery for duty.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 30, pt. IV, pp. 581-582.

Note 1: Not found.



October 1, 1863 - Military Governor Andrew Johnson commissions the raising of Union Guards in Dickson County



Whereas, A portion of the People of Tennessee are engaged in open Rebellion against the Government of the United States, and have resorted to any and all means for the overthrow of the same: such, for instance as organizing themselves into marauding gangs of Freebooters, commonly denominated Guerrillas; AND, WHEREAS, life, liberty and property have been rendered insecure wherever they have been formed. NOW THEREFORE,

Matthew J. J. Cagle,

of Dickson County, is hereby authorized to RECRUIT AND ORGANIZE A COMPANY OF MOUNTED MEN, to be denominated UNION GUARDS, the object of which shall be to operate offensively and defensively in the suppression of the Rebellion, and all freebooting and marauding combinations, which have been, or may hereafter be formed in this State.

This company, when organized, shall be mustered into the service of the State of Tennessee and of the United States, and shall continue in service for a period of Twelve Months, unless sooner discharged, and be subject to the Rules and Articles of War as prescribed by the Government of the United states, and shall be entitled to the same Pay, Rations, Clothing, &c., and shall be under the control and directions, while in the service of the State, of Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, or his successors in office.

This Company, when formed, will be reported, officers and men, in full, to this office, when its organization is perfected.

Given under my hand at the Executive Office,

At Nashville, Tenn., this First day of October, 1863

Andrew Johnson,

Mil. Gov.

January 28, 1864 - Plea for protection of slave property from Mary Sharp College President Zwinglius C. Graves in Winchester



Winchester Jan. 28th 1864

A Johnson

Military Govr. of Tenn.

Dr. Sir.



I addressed you yesterday by Telegraph informing you that a Negro man by name of Marcus Combs now living in Nashville came to my house yesterday accompanied by some soldiers who belong to the command of Col. Ja S.

Selfnage^{Note 1} of the 46 Pa. Vol. and demanded a Negro girl belonging to me, aged 13 years[.] This Negro Marcus Combs claims to be the father of the girl. This negro man Marcus formally belong to me and the community demanded of me to sell him out of the place for theft & other mis conduct which would have put a free man into our penitentiary. Such is the character of the Negro. Now he brings a verbal order from you to the Col Selfnage commanding the post at Dechard Depot (so the Col. informs me that the girl is to be delivered up to him) and I assure you, that I am a good loyal Citizen of Tenn, having taken the oath of allegiance at the earliest day possible for me, and received a Guarantee of Protection signed by yourself & Major Gen. Rosecrans, for all my property both real & personal[.]



Now with this statement of facts before you I would most respectfully petition you to inform me either by mail or Telegraph immediately (for the case is very urgent) whether the Negro girl is protected by the papers I hold? Whether Col. Selfnage has a right to take the property from me without given me a voucher for the same as he is commanded to do by yourself & Gen Rosecrans in the protection papers given to me at the time I took the oath of allegiance? If you wish any further information in relation to my self and the case I present before you inquire of W. P. Marks who is in a store on Union St. [in Nashville] & he can definitely give it. I wish to be governed by the law in the matter for the sincere desire of my heart is to be a law abiding citizen.

As such I petition to you as my Gov. for instructions in the case, assuring you I shall remain what I always have been your supporter & well wisher, if you will see that justice is done in this matter.

~ ~ ~

Z. [winglius] C. Graves

Pres. of Mary Sharp Coll.

Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 6, p. 597.

Note 1: Actually, James L. Selfridge

January 11, 1864 - Our campaign was not so hard on account of forced marches, as on account of the exposure we were obliged to endure. . . " Frank M. Guernsey's letter home to Fannie



Grand Junction, Tenn

Jan 11th, 1864

Dear Fannie

I am once more comfortably seated in my tent, after a very hard campaign of about five weeks, and I assure you I enjoy it. Our campaign was not so hard on account of forced marches, as on account of the exposure we were obliged to endure, we had no tents of any description part of the time and we were without protection in the coldest weather known in this State for thirty-years. I thought last winter was cold enough for this country, but it can't compare with this. I don't know whether I told you that I froze my ears or not. They were large enough before to entitle me to a commission in a mule Brigade, and now they will be larger than ever I suppose. I don't much care though if the hair does not grow out on them.



I have had very poor luck lately in getting letters I have not received a letter from you in a long while. It is singular that Glen. should receive letters from home and mine be delayed on the road somewhere. Nellie wrote Glen that you often mailed your letters at the same time she did hers, so that Uncle Sam is the one to blame. I suppose that one of these days I shall get a lot of them at once then I will have a good time reading them.



Fannie I have got just the nicest little horse you ever saw. He is very fast and very valuable. He was taken from a man in Memphis who offered one thousand dollars and another horse for the privilege of keeping him. The first opportunity I have I am going to have our Photographs taken and send you. I suppose though you will admire the horse more than the rider, for of the two I think he is the best looking. I have become very much attached to him, he is so kind and gentle and still is very high spirited. He will follow me like a dog any where, I do not keep him in my tent but have as good care taken of him as possible.

I commenced this letter night before last but have been so busy that I have not finished it yet. We have had a great deal of company writing to do, making out reports, Muster Rolls &c, but thank fortune we are through now, or nearly so. We have only about one days work more. We are having beautiful weather to day, it seems like spring. The sun shines out so warm and the birds are chirping around our tent, only one week ago it was cold enough to freeze a fellow. Appearances seem to indicate a very lively time for us next summer. I think we shall be sent to the front under genl. Grant, where we shall probably have fighting enough to do. I received a letter from Mother a few days ago. She said that a cousin of ours Col. Underwood of the 33rd Mass. was very badly wounded at the battle of Chattanooga. A rifle ball struck his thigh, shattering

the bone very badly. He made a very brilliant charge, so that Genl. Hooker in his report recommends him for promotion for his bravery. He with five hundred men charged on two thousand of Longstreets Division and put them to rout, but Fannie dear it is almost time for the mail to go out so I will close for this time. Please give my best regards to all your people and write me soon, accept much love-Yours Affectionately-Frank M. G.

Guernsey Collection



March 6, 1864 - The Civil War Adventures of Lizzie the Union Soldier from Tennessee



A Strange Story.

"Truth Stranger than Fiction"—Lizzie Compton, the Soldier Girl.

[From the Rochester *Union*.]

The young female noticed yesterday as having sought to be received into the 3d Cavalry turns out to be Lizzie Compton, the young soldier girl whose career has been noticed by the Western and Southern papers.



This girl was taken to the police station yesterday. It was supposed that she was an adventurer like many who have appeared in a similar disguise, and was therefore regarded as a disorderly person. The chief found her in Worden's saloon talking with a young man, and told her that she was wanted by the Police Magistrate. She replied that she would go to him, but begged that she might be permitted to go out of the saloon unattended that she might not appear to be under arrest. Her wish was complied with, and Lizzie, in a few minutes, stood before the Magistrate—a fine specimen of a young soldier ready to give an account of herself.



She stated that she was about sixteen years of age, assuming that she had been correctly informed as to the date of her birth. Her parents died in her infancy, near Nashville, Tenn., and she was left, as too many children are, to the tender mercies of unfeeling wretches. She was put into the field to work at an early age, and was never taught any duties of the household. When a child she wore a frock—but really was never fully clad in the apparel of her sex. At the age of thirteen, when the rebellion commenced, she put on the clothes of a boy and worked about the steamboats on the Western rivers. At length she sought a place in the army as a bugler, on which instrument she soon excelled.

Lizzie has been eighteen months in the service and in seven or eight regiments. She got into the ranks by fraud—taking the place of some person who had passed muster and was discharged as soon as her sex was discovered. Among the regiments in which she served were the 79th New York, 17th and 28th Michigan, and the 2d Minnesota. Her first engagement was at Mill Springs, and she relates minutely the details of the fall of Zollicoffer. She was captured with her company and paroled by the guerrilla Morgan near Gallatin, Tenn. She fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and several other places in the West. Finally she went to the Army of the Potomac and got into the 79th New York. At the battle of Fredericksburg, early in July, she was wounded by a piece of shell in the side; and the surgeon discovered and disclosed her sex, which led to her dismissal after recovering in the hospital. Her secret was twice betrayed by surgeons. While in a Western regiment she undertook to ride a horse which none of her companions dare mount, and being without a saddle, she was thrown and injured, which led to betrayal.

This girl, familiar with the use of a musket, understands the manual perfectly, has performed picket and other duties of camp and field, and delights in the

service. She recites camp incidents and scenes with the ardor of a youth of twelve, and longs to be with her old companions in arms. When asked if she had no fears, she replied that she was some "skeered" in the first battle, but never since, and she added that as she had done nothing to lead her to believe she would go to a bad place in the next world, she was not afraid to die.

The girl has no education—can do no more than recite the letters of the alphabet. Nor has she had religious instruction, except what she has accidentally received. Yet her notions of morality are such as do her credit. She refers to the degraded females who follow the camp and who mingle with the soldiers, with language of loathing and contempt. Indeed, she appears to think that if she consents to assume habiliments of her sex and become a woman that she is liable to become like one of these. She has the instincts of a boy—loves boyish pursuits and is bound to be a man. She declares that she may yet be a gentleman, but that she can never be a lady. She solemnly affirms that she is innocent of crime, and her affirmation will be taken by any one who hears her narrative.

Lizzie is five feet one inch in height, and weighs 155 pounds, and is of course of rather stout build. She has light hair, fair complexion, and in her half military suit with high boots, and pants tucked in the tops, she has the appearance of a rosy soldier boy of fifteen years. She carries with her a paper from the Chief of Police of Louisville, Mr. Priest, stating who she is, and commending her to the favor of the railroad superintendents. She came to this city a few days since, and went to New York to see Barnum, who had written to her. He was not then in the city, and after spending a day or two there, she became disgusted and started Westward. She arrived here without money, and sought to enlist to provide for herself. She was not discouraged at her failure. She declared that she could work at any business a boy could do, and would earn her living if permitted to do so. She was told that the statute forbade a woman wearing a man's clothing, and that she must abandon the practice. She would not promise to make a change—indeed she insisted that she would prefer any punishment—death even—rather than be compelled to act the part of a woman.

Bail was entered for the good behavior of the soldier girl, and she took the cars to go where, we know not. She will no doubt appear soon in some other locality.

New Orleans *Daily Picayune*, March 6, 1864. **Note 1**



April 17, 1864 - Report on the Knoxville Fugitive Slave Case



"The Fugitive Slave Case at Knoxville—Schofield Frees the Boys."

Correspondence of the New York *Tribune*.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 2, 1864. The Fugitive Slave case, to which I briefly referred in a previous letter, has had a happy termination—at least, for some of the parties concerned. The whole affair may be summed up this: The boy "Jim," 13 years old, seized, ironed, stripped of clothing and flagellated on the naked flesh half an hour by two strong men (loyal) total weight avoirdupois 360 pounds; ordered by Gen. Schofield to be freed from his late masters' control and placed under the protection of the United States Government.



His brother "Bob," who rescued "Jim" from his confinement and ill-treatment aforesaid, at the risk of his life and under the nose of the guards, being twice fired at by the overseer, and afterward captured and locked up, also to be freed and placed under Government protection.



"Quincy," a black boy, about the same age and size of the first-named, kidnapped out of Hospital No. 4, Dr. Griswold's, under cover of a dark night, and afterward placed under guard at the house of his late master, also made free and protected.

Having carefully weighed and examined all the facts in the case, and satisfied himself of the illegal and violent course pursued by the claimant and his overseer in the capture of treatment of his alleged property, Gen Schofield made an order, of which the following in a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. KNOXVILLE, Tenn, March 28, 1864.-Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, Provost Marshal General, East Tennessee:-The Major-General Commanding directs that you release Mr. Elias Smith's servant Bob from confinement, upon Mr. Smith's giving security that Bob will keep the peace.

The General also directs that you give protection papers to the colored persons Bob and Jim, declaring them free from the control of their late master, Mr. William Heiskell, of Knoxville, and under the protection of the United States Government.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully your obedient servant

J. A. Campbell, Maj. and A. A. G.

In obedience to the foregoing, Gen. Carter yesterday dispatched the same guard who had been ordered to, and who did arrest Bob, to bring all three of the boys to his office. Here papers were made out and duly signed, a copy being handed to each person; the following is a copy of Bob's paper, the other two only differing in the name inserted:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EAST TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 1, 1864.-By direction of the Major General commanding the

Department of the Ohio, the mulatto boy, "Bob Heiskell," is hereby declared free from the control of his late master, William Heiskell, of Knoxville, Tenn., and is placed under the protection of the United State Government.

S. P. Carter, Brig. Gen and P. M. G. East Tenn.

Nashville *Dispatch*, April 17, 1864.

