

Manuscript Resources for the Civil War

2nd Edition, 2002

This guide was originally compiled by Kim Allen Scott, 1990; revised and enlarged in 2002.

Since the first publication of this guide, Special Collections has continued to process collections of personal papers and organizational records. Forty-eight additional manuscript collections, both those that are primarily Civil War-related as well as those that contain a few scattered relevant materials, have been alphabetically arranged and sequentially numbered to follow the final entry of the first edition, number 204.

Please note that the materials listed below include both manuscript materials in Special Collections as well as microform copies in the general collection.

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Introduction to the First Edition (1990)

This document is intended as a comprehensive guide to manuscript collections pertaining to the Civil War held by the University of Arkansas Libraries. Although every processed collection within Special Collections was examined, as well as the microfilm holdings of the Periodicals Department, researchers should be cautioned that this guide is far from complete. Special Collections is continuously adding new research materials, and the task of searching unprocessed collections is difficult at best. Also, despite our best efforts, documents "buried" within collections of primarily twentieth-century materials have probably escaped our net as well.

Entries have been arranged alphabetically according to the title of the collection. The second line of each entry consists of a descriptive term (such as personal papers or government records), inclusive dates of the collection, and its size. The annotation includes material types, a sketch of the person or organization associated with the collection, and a description of the documents pertaining to the Civil War or Reconstruction. Whenever possible, soldiers have been identified by name, rank, company designation, and regiment.

An explanation relative to regimental descriptions is necessary. Arkansas furnished troops for both sides during the conflict and, as a result, both the North and the South had a "First Arkansas Infantry." To distinguish between the two, Federal Arkansas units are listed with "Union" in parenthesis immediately following the regimental description. Also, many Arkansas Confederate troops were known by an alternate title aside from the numerical designation, usually the name of the commanding officer. In cases where more than one regiment had the same number, the alternate name follows the regimental description in parenthesis.

Military operations are described by the names assigned them in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: 1880- 1927). For example, the battles of Shiloh, Pea Ridge, and Bull Run are designated as such rather than the Southern alternatives of Pittsburg Landing, Elkhorn Tavern, and Manassas. One important exception is the Arkansas expedition led by Major General Frederick Steele in the spring of 1864. This operation encompassed a number of battles in south Arkansas including Prairie D'Anne, Poison Springs, and Jenkins' Ferry. Various sources have referred to the expedition as "Steele's Arkansas Expedition" or the "Red River Expedition" which refers to a coordinated movement by Federal troops in Louisiana. We have opted for the title "Camden Expedition," which appears to be how most historians have referred to the operation. Geographical locations within the state of Arkansas have the place name followed by the county name in parentheses, except when repeated in the same entry.

The length of the entries is dependent on available information. Finding aids were consulted, supplemented by research for further detail and clarification when necessary. Obviously, collections with a definite Civil War emphasis have been described with more thoroughness than those collections containing only a few pertinent documents.

The index includes every personal name mentioned in the annotations, as well as references to place names and subjects. Troops are listed under their respective states. The index reflects the collection descriptions as closely as possible.

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Introduction to the Second Edition

Since the first publication of this guide in 1990, Special Collections has continued in its effort to collect and preserve the historically significant documents of the Arkansas region. Many collections of personal papers and organizational records have been added, and the challenging task of processing materials for their research use continues. As one would expect, some of the new accessions have been primarily Civil War related, while others contain a few war related materials scattered amidst twentieth century papers. This guide attempts to identify and describe both types of materials and continues the format of the first edition. Forty-eight additional manuscript collections have been alphabetically arranged and sequentially numbered to follow the final entry of the first edition, number 204. The same criteria for indexing developed for the first edition has been continued, with personal names and regimental affiliations listed for each entry.

One entry in particular, the microfilmed collection of papers from Peter Wellington Alexander held by Columbia University, New York, deserves special mention. Perhaps the most significant compilation of Confederate military communications pertaining to Arkansas from early 1862 through mid-1863, the Alexander collection encompasses material relating to almost every conceivable military topical heading in our index. Since it would hardly be helpful to continually refer researchers to this collection under these various topical headings, our synopsis primarily identifies significant correspondents' names and battle reports.

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List of Manuscripts

1. Eliza Adams

Diary, 1859-1863; 1 roll.

Eliza Adams was a young woman living with her family near Arkadelphia (Clark County) in the late 1850s. On April 1, 1859, she began keeping a diary, recording her day-to-day activities. Her entries are usually quite terse, no more than a sentence or two, and generally record visits to neighbors, weather conditions, and her health. Four of her brothers enlisted in the Confederate army, but other than mentioning her concern for their welfare, the diary sheds little light on their service experiences. Microfilm copy of the original volume held by the Arkansas History Commission.

2. Nathaniel Madison Aldridge

Records, 1874-1904; 10 items.

Positive photocopies of U. S. Court of Claims records pertaining to the case of Nathaniel Madison Aldridge of Rienzi, Mississippi. Aldridge was a Union sympathizer who supplied Federal soldiers with livestock and agricultural products during the Civil War

3. Arkansas. State Legislature

State legislative journals, 1819-1935; 17 rolls.

Journals include bills, proceedings, resolutions, and other legislative matters considered by the Arkansas House and Senate during the the Civil War and Reconstruction. Included are records produced when the seat of government transferred to Washington (Hempstead County) in 1863. Microfilm copy, made in 1942, of original documents then held in the office of the Arkansas Secretary of State.

4. Arkansas. Military Board

Ledger, 1861-1862; 1 volume.

An official account ledger maintained by the state of Arkansas detailing purchases from various individuals and businesses. The ledger was looted from the State House in Little Rock (Pulaski County) by Private Johann Afelt, Third Minnesota Infantry, in late 1863. The first section (44 pages) of the ledger records transactions at Little Rock from October 30, 1861, to January 3, 1862.

5. Arkansas Missionary Baptists

Printed records and documents, 1857-1970; 436 items.

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Minutes and proceedings, yearbooks, directories, clippings, histories, and other material pertaining to Arkansas Missionary Baptists and other Baptist groups. Among the materials in this collection are positive photocopies of twenty pages from the diary of Captain Robert Mullins Thrasher, Company B, Eighteenth Arkansas Infantry. Thrasher was a Baptist minister prior to the war, fought in several engagements in Mississippi, and was captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on July 9, 1863. He was shipped to Johnson's Island on Lake Erie where he spent the remainder of the war with other prisoners from the western theater. Thrasher's diary contains "letters" which he composed to his wife, describing prison life and religious observances from December 26, 1863, to July 17, 1864.

6. Chester A. Arthur

Papers, 1843-1938; 3 rolls.

Chester A. Arthur was twenty-first president of the United States and, during the Civil War, quartermaster general for the New York State Militia. Most of Arthur's papers were burned at his direction the day before he died, but this small collection contains a few letters written during the war. Post-war correspondents include William T. Sherman. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Library of Congress.

7. Badgett Family

Papers, 1843-1877; 62 items.

Positive photocopies of correspondence and other documents pertaining to members of the Henry Badgett family of Blackwell, North Carolina. Henry Badgett was a planter and slave dealer in North Carolina prior to the Civil War. He had at least three sons, William, Alfred, and Thomas, who lived at home, and a brother, Alfred, who lived in Texas. Most of the letters written to Henry from his brother and others dated prior to 1860 concern business matters, primarily the slave trade. Thomas Badgett was a student at both the University of North Carolina and the University of Pennsylvania from 1858 to 1860. His letters from Pennsylvania include observations on Northern culture and political sentiments following the execution of John Brown. Alfred and William both joined the Confederate army, and one letter from each, written in 1861 while on duty in Virginia, is included in the collection, along with Alfred's certificate of exemption from military service dated 1863. The collection includes handwritten transcriptions of each letter.

8. Joseph M. Bailey

Memoir, undated; 1 item.

Positive photocopy of a typewritten autobiographical manuscript entitled "Story of a Confederate Soldier, 1861-1865" written by First Lieutenant Joseph M. Bailey, Company D, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry. Originally from Tennessee, Bailey moved to Carroll County with his family in the 1850s. He enlisted in the Arkansas state troops when the war broke out and was initially assigned to the Fourth Arkansas Infantry. Following the battle of Wilson's Creek, Bailey mustered out of state service but then reenlisted in the

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regular Confederate army and was assigned to the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry. He fought with his unit at Pea Ridge (Benton County), Corinth, and Port Hudson, Mississippi, where the entire regiment was taken prisoner. Bailey and a comrade managed to escape and make their way back to Arkansas where he finished out the war in an unidentified company of irregulars. The original typewritten manuscript is held by the Texas State Library

9. Clinton Owen Bates

Memoir, 1949; 3 items.

Two photographs and a typewritten memoir dated May 1949, by Clinton Owen Bates, a retired teacher from Tahlequah, Oklahoma. In his autobiographical essay, Bates describes his memories of the battle of Prairie Grove (Washington County) which occurred while he was about four years old and visiting a relative in the area

10. James Henderson Berry

Letters and papers, 1905-1913; 120 items.

Personal correspondence, essays, and obituary notices pertaining to James Henderson Berry (1841-1913), former governor and United States senator from Arkansas. Berry served as a second lieutenant of Company E, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, and left the service after he lost a leg in fighting near Corinth, Mississippi, in 1862. Following his 1906 defeat for reelection to the Senate, Berry was appointed by the secretary of war to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers who had died in Union prison camps. This collection includes a few letters pertaining to Berry's activities with the grave-marking commission and as an officer of the United Confederate Veterans

11. James Russell Berry

Memoir, 1906; 1 item.

Typed manuscript autobiography entitled "Facts and Reminiscences, Recorded by Hon. James R. Berry," September 20, 1906. Berry was a prominent post-war Arkansas political figure and son-in-law of Unionist governor Isaac Murphy. His story includes many incidents he witnessed while a wartime resident of Huntsville (Madison County) and Little Rock (Pulaski County), and observations on Arkansas political events during the Reconstruction era.

12. Mary C. Berry

Biographical essay [1942]; 1 item.

Typewritten biographical essay entitled "Hon. James H. Berry" written by his granddaughter, Mary C. Berry. Four of the eighteen pages touch upon James Berry's Civil War experiences

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13. C. P. Bolding

Oath, 1865; 1 item.

Positive photocopy of a parole oath sworn by Sergeant C. P. Bolding, Company A, Forty-first Mississippi Infantry, following his surrender at Oklona, Mississippi, May 31, 1865.

14. Amanda Malvina Fitzallen McClellan Braly

Family papers, 1841-1920; 120 items.

Correspondence, diary, notebook, photographs, and other records pertaining to the Braly family of Cane Hill (Washington County). Amanda Braly moved to the Cane Hill area in 1853 with her husband, Frank, and children, William, Mary Francis, Frank, Jr., and Samuel. Frank Braly served as minister for the Salem congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until his death in 1856. When the war broke out, William enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, and saw action at Prairie Grove (Washington County), Helena (Phillips County), and Jenkins' Ferry (Grant County), while the rest of his family remained at Cane Hill. Much of the correspondence from the war years is between Amanda and William. Although his letters fail to mention the fight at Prairie Grove, two of William's later missives describe his combat experiences at Helena and Jenkins' Ferry. Another letter in the collection, dated January 8, 1863, is from Sergeant John J. Pierson, Company H, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, while he was stationed near Grenada, Mississippi. A diary kept by Cane Hill resident Laura Hagood from 1864 to 1865 is also included in the collection.

15. Jennie E. Brander

Letter, July 4, 1863; 1 item.

Letter written by Jennie E. Brander, a school teacher in Bolivar, Mississippi, to "My Beloved Friend," living in Bellevue, Louisiana. Brander describes the previous year's burning of her town by Union troops, rumored conditions in the Vicksburg area, and her activities as a teacher at Bolivar.

16. Joseph K. Brantley

Roster, 1860-1865; 1 item.

Memorandum book, kept by Sergeant Joseph K. Brantley, Zimmerman's Battery, Arkansas Light Artillery (Seventh Arkansas Field Battery), containing a roster of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, a list of shoes issued to the unit on May 12, 1865, and what appear to be sales transactions recorded in February 1860

17. J. N. Bromley

Biography of John W. Morris, 1916; 1 roll.

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Mrs. J. N. Bromley of Marshall (Searcy County) wrote this biography of her father, Lieutenant John Wortman Morris, Company H, First Arkansas Cavalry (Union), in 1916. Much of it is genealogical information on the Morris family. Although Morris served with the Union army only briefly, he did participate in the opening movements of the battle of Prairie Grove (Washington County). Microfilm copy of an original typewritten manuscript held by the University of Central Arkansas.

18. H. J. Briggs

Oath, 1863; 1 item.

Oath of allegiance issued by the provost marshal's office of Helena (Phillips County) to H. J. Briggs on January 5, 1863.

19. John William Brown

Diary, 1852-1865; 2 rolls.

John William Brown was a merchant, planter, and businessman in Camden (Ouachita County) during the war. Born in Tennessee and educated at Louisville, Kentucky, Brown moved to Arkansas after living in Memphis, Tennessee. He tried running his own plantation in Dallas County for a while but then moved to Camden in the early 1850s. He served as a city alderman in 1857. When the war broke out, Brown remained at home and recorded his observations on his daily activities and those of his community with graphic regularity. He was an eyewitness to the Federal occupation of the town in April 1864 by troops under the command of Major General Frederick Steele, and to the subsequent return of Confederate control under soldiers commanded by Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith. The diary has been extensively quoted in various articles in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* over the past three decades but has never been published in its entirety. The first roll of microfilm is of the original volumes; the second consists of a typed transcript. The original and typed transcription are held by the Arkansas History Commission.

20. Herbert Earle Buchanan

Family papers, 1837-1935; 61 items.

Letters, deeds, diplomas, and certificates pertaining to the James Albert Buchanan family of Washington County. This collection includes a letter dated February 24, 1863, Shelbyville, Tennessee, from A. B. Flint to John Clark, address unidentified. Flint, apparently a Confederate army surgeon, wrote to Clark to report the death of Private Nathan Williamson (Tenth Texas Infantry) from wounds sustained during the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862.

21. Frederick W. Bush

Letters, 1861, 1863; 5 items.

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Positive photocopies of five letters from Sergeant Frederick W. Bush, Company E, First Arkansas Infantry, to his cousin, Emily Shoppach of Arkadelphia (Clark County). Bush's first letter, dated May 10, 1861, was written from his mustering camp near Benton (Saline County) and contains many references to camp conditions and expectations shared by his comrades. The next two letters, both dated in 1861, are from locations in Virginia and contain very little information on military movements. The final two letters were written in 1863 when Bush was serving with his regiment in Tennessee. These Tennessee letters express Bush's emphasis on camp conditions and news from home.

22. Butler-Paisley Family

Letters and papers, 1829-1890s; 2 linear feet.

Correspondence, photographs, and papers pertaining to the Butler-Paisley families of Tulip (Dallas County) and Gurdon (Clark County). Alexander Butler had four sons serving in the Confederate army, all of whom enlisted in Company I, Third Arkansas Infantry, and served east of the Mississippi River. Other Butler children, including Alexander's daughter, Emma, remained at home throughout the war. The wartime correspondence in the collection includes letters from three of the Butler sons, Henry, George, and Lewis, along with W. S. Marshall (another member of the Third Arkansas), and Phenie Phinley, a girlfriend of Emma Butler. Of particular interest are the letters by George Butler, who enlisted as a private but later became the chaplain to the regiment. Most of the Butler-Paisley letters were published by Elizabeth Paisley Huckaby and Ethel C. Simpson in *Tulip Evermore: Emma Butler and William Paisley, Their Lives and Letters, 1857-1887* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1985)

23. Cyrus Byington

Letters, 1819-1861; 24 items.

Typewritten transcription of letters sent by Cyrus Byington to his relatives in Massachusetts. Byington was a missionary to the Choctaw nation in the Indian Territory prior to the Civil War and wrote a number of letters describing his work. The last, dated September 5, 1861, from Stockbridge, Eagleton Post Office, describes conditions in the area since the outbreak of hostilities, including shortages of medical supplies and recruitment of Indians by both sides.

24. Mary Vincenheller Byroade

Family papers; 1808-1946; 5 1/2 linear feet.

Letters, legal documents, financial papers, and photographs pertaining to the Austin, Vincenheller, and Byroade families of Van Buren (Crawford County). A portion concerns the John Austin family from 1830 to 1911. Austin, an Irish immigrant who settled in Van Buren around 1842, was a merchant and one-time mayor of the town in 1854. He took no part in the military aspects of the conflict, but in 1863 he served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention called by Union authorities and in 1864 went to Little Rock (Pulaski County) as a state representative. The collection includes Austin's oath of allegiance to the Federal government, travel passes issued to Austin for wartime journeys to Little Rock, Fort Smith

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(Sebastian County) and Cincinnati, Ohio, and some documentation of post-war reparation claims. Among the pre-war legal documents are deeds recording the sale of slaves

25. Jonathan W. Callaway

Letters and papers, 1861-1864; 1 roll.

First Lieutenant Jonathan W. Callaway, Company E, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, enlisted in the regiment at Arkadelphia (Clark County), in the early summer of 1861 and was officially enrolled into the Confederate service at Camp McRae on July 27 of the same year. Callaway accompanied his regiment to camps in southwest Missouri and was present at the battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861. After the battle Callaway and his regiment returned to Arkansas and went into winter quarters near Van Buren (Crawford County). The Second Arkansas saw action again at the battle of Pea Ridge (Benton County) and then joined with other Southern forces east of the Mississippi at Corinth, Mississippi. Callaway began writing letters home to Arkadelphia shortly before the Wilson's Creek fight, usually addressing them to W. T. Thompson. Most of the letters were written in 1861 and 1862 from places in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, including Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap. One letter, dated April 15, 1864, was sent from a location in Texas and describes some fighting in Louisiana during the Camden Expedition. Other documents in the collection include samples of the *Hornet's Nest*, a handwritten regimental "newspaper" produced in Missouri in 1861. Microfilm copy made by the Arkansas History Commission in 1960.

26. James M. Campbell

Letter, December 20, 1866; 1 item.

Letter from Tazel Sidney Williams, Titus County, Texas, to James M. Campbell, Fayetteville (Washington County), describing social and economic conditions in Reconstruction-era Texas.

27. William Harper Cardwell

Papers, 1854-1866; 26 items.

Letters and papers pertaining to the William Harper Cardwell family of Fayetteville (Washington County). The collection includes thirteen letters from Private Thomas A. Cardwell, Company E, First Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, to his father, William, his brother, Addison F. Cardwell, and other members of his family. Thomas's letters, dated from 1862 to 1863, were written from various points in Arkansas and Mississippi and describe some military operations prior to the siege of Vicksburg. Cardwell was captured with the rest of General John C. Pemberton's army on July 4, 1863, at Vicksburg and was released on parole. In addition to the letters, the Cardwell collection includes a parole oath signed by Thomas on July 7, 1863, an amnesty oath signed by Addison in 1866, and several examples of Arkansas Confederate currency and postage stamps.

28. Milton P. Chambers

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Papers, 1863-1864; 15 items.

Personal correspondence from Private Milton P. Chambers, Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, to his brother Armory K. Chambers in Glenwood, Iowa. The first three letters were written from Helena (Phillips County), and the balance from Little Rock (Pulaski County). Chambers describes the routine of camp life at the two cities, the morale of the troops, and the activities of the enemy. One letter, dated May 7, 1864, vividly describes Milton's experiences during the Camden Expedition and includes mention of battles at Elkin's Ford (Nevada County), Prairie D'Ane (Nevada County), and Jenkins' Ferry (Grant County), and the participation of black Union troops

29. Chicago Historical Society

Selected Arkansas manuscripts, 1724-1883; 1 roll.

Among the Civil War documents in this collection are letters, reports, and diaries created by Dr. Robert Mitchell, assistant surgeon, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry. Mitchell kept a diary intermittently from 1861 through 1864, containing observations on his daily activities and financial memoranda. These diaries contain mention of the battle of Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, and the Camden Expedition of March and April 1864. Letters from Private E. C. Hubbard, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, from 1861 to 1864, describe his participation in General Nathaniel Lyon's southwest Missouri campaign and later operations in the Vicksburg, Mississippi area. Places mentioned include: Rolla and Keitsville, Missouri; Batesville (Independence County), Helena (Phillips County), Arkansas Post (Arkansas County); and Vicksburg, Corinth, and Iuka, Mississippi. This selection also includes letters from Captain James Lawrence, Company I, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, dated 1863, Helena and Little Rock (Pulaski County), and letters written from Helena in 1862 and 1863 by Private Delazon Ketchum, Company E, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry. Microfilm copy of original manuscripts from the Chicago Historical Society.

30. Chicot County History

Manuscript, 1915; 1 item.

Handwritten manuscript history entitled "Chicot County, Arkansas--Pioneer and Present Times," written by Leona Sumner Brasher, the widow of Dr. A. D. Brasher, assistant surgeon, Third Louisiana Infantry. Brasher's story, based on personal and family recollections, includes capsule biographical sketches of many Chicot County Confederate soldiers.

31. Ira A. Church

Papers, 1891; 2 items.

Copy of a letter dated April 1, 1891, Headquarters, Grand Army of the Republic, Decatur, Illinois, from T. S. Hays to Colonel Ira A. Church, Texarkana (Miller County), regarding the charter of the first GAR post in Arkansas, and a photograph of Church (circa 1890s).

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32. George W. Clarke

Statement and settlement of accounts, 1861-1862; 1 roll.

Statement analysis of the account of Major George W. Clarke, quartermaster at Fort Smith (Sebastian County), pointing out and explaining errors and discrepancies. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

33. Patrick Ronayne Cleburne

Papers, 1823-1901; 22 items.

Personal correspondence between Major General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne and family members and military officers. Post-war documents are primarily letters from family members and pages from the Cleburne family Bible. Cleburne, an Irish immigrant who settled in Helena (Phillips County), rose from the ranks during the course of the Civil War and was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, 1864. Five of the letters in this collection were published by Richard Howell Purdue and Elizabeth Purdue in *Pat Cleburne: Confederate General: A Definitive Biography* (Hillsboro, Texas: Hill Junior College Press, 1973).

34. Danford D. Cole

Letters, 1865-1866, and legal file, 1892-1909; 37 items.

Twenty-two letters from Private Danford D. Cole, Company H, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, to his wife, Eunice, in Andover, New York. Four letters, March 2-24, 1865, are from Camp Blair, Jackson, Michigan. Four letters, dated May 15-June 1, 1865, are from DuVall's Bluff (Prairie County). The balance, dated July 4, 1865, to January 4, 1866, are from Washington (Hempstead County) and Camden (Ouachita County). The letters comment on the feelings of the civilian population of Arkansas and their reactions to the end of the war, including a few interesting incidents of continued resistance after the closing of hostilities. The legal documents pertain to Eunice Cole's efforts in securing a widow's pension from the Federal government after Danford's death.

35. Confederate States of America

Indian treaties, 1861-1864; 1 roll.

Printed copies with marginalia of treaties made between the Confederate States government and various Indian tribes. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

36. Confederate States of America. Secretary of War

Letters and telegrams, 1861-1865; 3 rolls.

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Selections dealing with Arkansas include letters sent, telegrams sent, and letters and telegrams received. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

37. Confederate States Army. District of the Indian Territory

Miscellaneous papers, 1863-1865; 1 roll.

Inside circulars, letters transmitting muster rolls, correspondence relating to prisoners, dispatches concerning Federal raids, and copies of papers relating to the truce between the United States and the Confederate Indian tribes. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

38. Confederate States Army. District of the Indian Territory

Letters sent, 1863-1865; 1 roll.

Chronologically-arranged copies of outgoing communications. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

39. Confederate States Army. Staff Officers

Selected compiled records, 1861-1865; 2 rolls.

Selected files of citizens and Confederate military officers, mostly pertaining to Arkansas. The following are represented in these records: F. C. Armstrong, S. M. Barton, W. N. R. Beall, N. B. Burrow, D. W. Carroll, W. L. Cabell, Thomas J. Churchill, P. R. Cleburne, Wm. A. Crawford, S. W. Davis, T. P. Dockery, James P. Eagle, James F. Fagan, Harris Flanagin, Pleasant Fowler, E. W. Gantt, D. C. Govan, Thomas M. Gunter, Alex T. Hawthorn, Thomas C. Hindman, John H. Kelly, James McIntosh, Evander McNair, Dandridge McRae, Van H. Manning, William C. Mitchell, James C. Monroe, T. J. Morgan, M. Monroe Parsons, N. B. Pearce, Charles W. Phifer, Albert Pike, Lucius Polk, Lee M. Ramsaur, Frank A. Rector, Daniel H. Reynolds, John Selden Roane, A. Rust, S. S. Scott, John C. Tappan, L. M. Walker, Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

40. Confederate States Army. Trans-Mississippi Department

General and special orders, 1862-1865; 6 rolls.

The Trans-Mississippi Department was established in May 1862 and included territories which were formerly designated as the Trans-Mississippi District. Some of the records of both the District and Department are intermingled as a result. Included with the selections are the following: general and special orders issued by commands within the Trans-Mississippi Department, 1862-1863; letters sent to General Thomas J. Churchill's Division, January-May, 1865; special orders and letters sent by Brigadier

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General Joseph O. Shelby's command, 1864; letters sent, District of Arkansas, 1864-1865; confidential letters and telegrams sent, Trans-Mississippi Department, 1865; general orders, Trans-Mississippi Department, 1863-1865; special orders, Trans-Mississippi Department, 1862-1865; orders and circulars, Trans-Mississippi Department, 1861-1865; letters sent, Trans-Mississippi Department, 1863-1865. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

41. Confederate States Army. Trans-Mississippi Department

Military orders, 1862; 4 items.

Four military orders issued from the Arkansas headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department in December 1862. Special Order 60, Headquarters, First Corps, Camp near Fort Smith (Sebastian County), December 3, 1862, by command of Major General Thomas C. Hindman, signed by R. C. Newton, assistant adjutant general, authorizing Major Thomas Lanigan, chief commissary, to send sufficient provisions to Randolph's battalion for it to reach Fort Smith from Fort Arbuckle, traveling twenty miles per day; Special Order 117, Headquarters, Little Rock, December 20, 1862, by command of Major General Theophilus Holmes, signed by S. S. Anderson, assistant adjutant general, ordering Mr. Burney, appointed purchasing agent by Brigadier General Albert Pike, to turn over to Captain Jonathan Frailey all contracts for and purchases of, subsistence stores made under his appointment from General Pike; Special Order 71, Headquarters, First Corps, Camp near Van Buren (Crawford County) December 21, 1862, by command of Major General Thomas Hindman, signed by R. C. Newton, chief of staff, relieving Captain Meyers as quartermaster and commissary at Fort Washita and assigning Captain Welch in replacement; Special Order 74, Headquarters, First Corps, Camp near Van Buren, December 24, 1862, by command of Major General Thomas Hindman, signed by R. C. Newton, chief of staff, ordering Mr. C. B. Johnson subsistence and quartermaster agent to take charge of all transport at Fort Washita.

42. Confederate Veterans Camp List

Roster, 1936; 1 item.

Printed list with marginal corrections giving the number, name, and location of Confederate veteran headquarters (camps) in 1936

43. Gertrude Fallin Cook

Family papers, 1830-1878; 24 items.

Letters, receipts, deeds, and miscellaneous documents pertaining to the Bloyd-Combs-Corum-Fallin-McMurtry-Tigard families of Washington County. This collection includes a December 16, 1862, oath of allegiance signed by Fayetteville resident Joel A. Combs and a discharge certificate for Private Robert R. Fallin, Company F, First Arkansas Cavalry (Union), dated August 23, 1865.

44. Micah S. Crosswell

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Letters, 1865-1866; 9 items.

Letters written from Fort Smith (Sebastian County) by Rev. Micah S. Crosswell, an employee of the Freedmen's Bureau, his wife, Mary, and a cattle dealer named M. Ferguson, to Crosswell family members in Farmington Falls, Maine. The letters pertain to the disposition of cattle overseen by Crosswell and Ferguson, the issuance of rations to black refugees, and living conditions in post-war Fort Smith. Persons to whom the letters refer include General John B. Sandborn and Colonel Marshal LaRue Harrison, First Arkansas Cavalry (Union).

45. W. A. Crouch

Letters, 1862; 2 items.

Letters, dated October 13 and 26, 1862, from Private W. A. Crouch, Chrisman's Arkansas Cavalry Battalion, stationed in Cotton Plant (Woodruff County), to his wife at Batesville. Crouch describes in considerable detail his part in a raid on a Union army forage expedition near Helena (Phillips County) on October 25, 1862.

46. M. S. Crowell

Letters, 1864-1865; 2 items.

Crowell, a Federal quartermaster officer, wrote to William H. Houlton, Company E, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, from Fayetteville (Washington County), August 19, 1864, and Fort Smith (Sebastian County), December 26, 1865. Crowell's Fayetteville letter describes local conditions, clashes with bushwhackers, and reactions to gossip from Houlton's regiment. Crowell's Fort Smith letter mentions the garrison troops at that location and at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and his efforts in securing a furlough. Typewritten transcriptions of original letters held by the Minnesota Historical Society.

47. Josephene B. Crump

Papers and journal, 1894-1920; 26 items.

Literary manuscripts, reminiscences, and a journal created by Josephene B. Crump, a Civil War resident of Harrison (Boone County) and Little Rock (Pulaski County). Born in 1840, Josephene married a Boone County man named T. J. Greenlee who enlisted in Company D, Twenty-seventh Arkansas Infantry. Greenlee returned to Boone County in the summer of 1863 to escort Josephene and his daughter to Little Rock, where he worked as an attendant at the military hospital at St. John's College. Josephene assisted him in this work until the capture of the city by Union troops and Greenlee's subsequent imprisonment at the Little Rock penitentiary. Greenlee was later transferred to a prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he remained until the end of the war. The journal in this collection was kept intermittently from 1894 to 1920, but in the 1890s, Josephene wrote about her Civil War experiences which include impressions of her life in Little Rock, an account of the battle of Jenkins' Ferry (Grant County) which she attributes to Dr. H. L.

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Routh, and an incomplete description of the battle of Pea Ridge (Benton County) credited to Joe Wright Crump, likely a relative of her second husband, George Crump

48. James B. Currie

Ledger, 1851-1869; 1 volume.

Ledger kept by James B. Currie of Woodruff County recording merchandise transactions, a tally of cotton picked by slaves, and sales receipts. Most of the entries are dated 1851-1852, with additions made in the 1860s. One laid-in contract fragment is a share-cropper agreement dated 1867. Some of the entries made in the Civil War years appear to be sales to Confederate officers. See relate [Currie Family Papers](#).

49. Rebecca Stirman Davidson

Letters and papers, 1860-1958; 130 items.

Correspondence, printed materials, and a photograph pertaining to the Rebecca Stirman Davidson and John Turner Stinson families of Fayetteville (Washington County). Rebecca Stirman Davidson (1843-1912) was a lifetime resident of Fayetteville. She, along with her brothers, William and Erasmus (Ras), were orphaned at an early age and raised by their aunt, Mary Stirman Pollard. Rebecca attended Sophia Sawyer's school in the decade preceding the Civil War, while her older brother, Ras, attended Arkansas College and clerked in a dry goods store. In 1861 Ras enlisted as a private in the Pike Guards, a local militia unit, and marched north with other Southern troops to engage in the Wilson's Creek campaign of southwest Missouri. Rebecca remained at Fayetteville for most of the war years, leaving once in early 1862 after the town was burned by Confederate forces and finally banished by the Union occupation forces in 1864 for aiding the enemy. Ras stayed with the army until 1865, eventually becoming captain of Company E, First Battalion of Arkansas Cavalry, and colonel of his own regiment of sharpshooters. Of particular interest in this collection are forty letters written by Ras Stirman to his sister from 1860 to 1863 describing his pre-war travels to Texas and Missouri, his combat experiences at Wilson's Creek and Corinth, Mississippi, and his camp life at locations in Mississippi and Arkansas. Most of these letters have been published by Pat Carr in *In Fine Spirits* (Fayetteville: Washington County Historical Society, 1986). Two other Confederate soldiers wrote to Rebecca during the war: Lieutenant George Taylor, Company H, Seventeenth Arkansas Infantry, and W. A. Forbes, a soldier from an unidentified regiment. Taylor wrote in January and February 1862 while serving with the combined forces of generals Price and McCulloch in the Boston Mountains prior to the battle of Pea Ridge (Benton County). Forbes wrote in January 1864 while being held prisoner by the Union army at Bowling Green, Kentucky

50. Samuel Wilson Davies

Biographical material, 1884-1921; 4 items.

Typewritten copies of a sermon, letter, biographical sketch, and church history pertaining to Rev. Samuel Wilson Davies, a Fayetteville (Washington County) Presbyterian clergyman. During the Civil War, Davies lived in Cotton Plant (Woodruff County), and aside from a brief stint in the Confederate army in 1865, he

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spent the entire war working as a minister. The documents include a copy of a 1921 letter written by Lou Wilson Goodwin describing her childhood in antebellum North Carolina, and an undated autobiographical sketch by Rev. Davies which mentions his Civil War activities in Arkansas.

51. Jeff Davis

Papers, 1849-1986; 6 linear feet.

Correspondence, literary productions, scrapbooks, printed materials, and other documents pertaining to Jeff Davis (1862-1913), governor of Arkansas from 1901 to 1907 and United States senator from 1907 to 1913. Davis was born at Rocky Comfort to a former Confederate army chaplain who named him for the Southern president. Civil War related materials can be found in both the personal and the political papers in the Davis collection. In the family correspondence are twelve letters written between 1859 and 1862 by relatives of Davis's wife, Ina McKenzie Thatch Davis. These letters were written to Ina's mother, Jane E. Norment of Pine Bluff (Jefferson County) from her brother, Wilbur F. Norment, and her future husband, Duncan G. L. McKenzie. Wilbur was a resident of Washington, D.C., and wrote to Jane from that place on December 9, 1859, and on July 16, 1861. A third letter from Wilbur was written from Camden (Ouachita County) in 1861. Duncan McKenzie was a preacher and wrote nine letters to Jane from Little Rock (Pulaski County) between September 7, 1860, and January 11, 1862, while he was in the city attending religious conferences. Although many of Duncan's letters are personal in nature, he did describe the city's mood during the secession convention of 1861. Among the political papers in the Jeff Davis collection are case files concerning Arkansas residents who asked for the senator's assistance in reparation claims against the Federal government for confiscated and destroyed property during the Civil War

52. Archibald S. Dobbins

Collection, 1852-1965; 47 items.

Correspondence, military commission, land and legal records, photographs, and other records pertaining to Colonel Archibald S. Dobbins, First (Dobbins) Arkansas Cavalry. Originally from Tennessee, Dobbins entered the Confederate service at Phillips County in late 1862 as an aide-de-camp to Major General Thomas C. Hindman and later became colonel of his own regiment of cavalry. Involved in the squabble between generals Walker and Marmaduke during the capture of Little Rock, Dobbins was court-martialled and relieved of command on November 23, 1863. He finished out the war in the Trans-Mississippi, and following his surrender on July 15, 1865, at Galveston, Texas, Dobbins made plans to emigrate to Brazil. He settled near Santarem, Brazil, in 1867 and made arrangements for his family to follow him in exile before his disappearance sometime after 1870. Of the twenty-one letters in the collection, only two were written during the war, one dated February 3, 1862, from merchants Coleman and Withers of New Orleans to Dobbins discussing produce prices, and another dated August 10, 1864, from O. H. Oates, Washington (Hempstead County), to B. W. Green, (Phillips County), discussing election procedures for county and state races. The balance of the letters are from Dobbins to his wife immediately following the war outlining his plans to move to Brazil, and letters from Dobbins while residing in Brazil. Post-war correspondence also includes twentieth-century letters from parties interested in Dobbins's ultimate fate in South America and the disposition of his property.

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53. Albert Dunlap

Ledger and journal, 1861-1870; 2 volumes.

Financial records and medical notes of Dr. Albert Dunlap regarding his medical practice as a Confederate army surgeon at Monticello (Drew County) and Washington (Hempstead County), and as a Fort Smith (Sebastian County) private physician from 1867 to 1870. Dunlap's Civil War volume has detailed reports of purchases and rations distributed in the hospitals under his charge, and some individual patient records.

54. Fontaine Richard Earle

Letters, 1861-1908; 87 items.

Positive photocopies of letters written or received by Reverend Fontaine Richard Earle, or his wife, Amanda Buchanan Earle, of Cane Hill (Washington County). Earle was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister who initially enlisted in the Arkansas state troops at the outbreak of hostilities and saw action at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, in 1861. He was mustered out shortly after the battle and returned to Cane Hill, but in 1862 Earle raised a company of volunteers from the area which became designated as Company B, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry. He fought at Prairie Grove (Washington County), Helena (Phillips County) and Jenkins' Ferry (Grant County) during the war, eventually attaining the rank of major. Following the end of the war, Earle returned to Cane Hill where he assumed the presidency of Cane Hill College and for many years was the highest ranking Confederate veteran living in northwest Arkansas. Much of the wartime correspondence in this collection has been published by Robert E. Waterman and Thomas Rothrock in "The Earle-Buchanan Letters, 1861-1877," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 33 (Summer 1974): 99-174

55. Fontaine Richard Earle

Military and other records, 1858-1908; 1 roll.

Microfilm copy of twelve items including muster rolls, rosters, clothing and pay accounts, and reports written by Major Fontaine Richard Earle, Company B, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry. The collection also includes an autobiographical sketch written by Earle in 1893 and a memorial prepared by local Confederate veterans following Earle's death in 1908.

56. Clyde T. Ellis

Papers, 1939-1941; 50 items.

Letters between U. S. Congressman Clyde T. Ellis and the National Park Service pertaining to the development of a military park on the site of the Pea Ridge (Benton County) battlefield. Some letters mention site analysis in relation to historical events

57. Clara B. Eno

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Papers, 1852-1871; 1 roll.

This collection includes letters, statements, forms, receipts, account ledger sheets, and clippings pertaining to the Van Buren (Crawford County) business establishments of David C. Williams, 1852-1871, and Dr. Henri Pernot, 1852-1870. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Arkansas History Commission.

58. Clara Bertha Eno

Papers, 1830-1947; 176 items.

Correspondence, bills of lading, statements, receipts, legal documents, reminiscences, and other papers collected by Clara B. Eno. Among the papers is an undated manuscript essay, "Reconstruction Days in Arkansas," and wartime financial documents mentioning David Walker, J. Henry Williams, and Jesse Turner of Washington and Crawford counties.

59. Faucette Family

Genealogical information, 1700s-1987; 4 volumes.

Four notebooks consisting of positive photocopies of family charts, wills, legal documents, photographs, letters, newspaper clippings and other materials pertaining to the Faucette, Old, Leard, Peck, and related families of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Arkansas. Among the Civil War papers are: an October 29, 1863, letter from Sergeant Thomas Ray Faucette, Company F, Sixth North Carolina Infantry, then stationed near Culpepper Court House, Virginia; a surrender release signed on May 24, 1865, by Private George C. Faucette, Thirty-first North Carolina Infantry; enlistment record of Private Sanders Walkers Leard, Company A, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles; service record and pension claims of Private John C. Sagely, Company L, Second Arkansas Cavalry (Union); and service record of Private Joseph M. Sagely, Company G, First Arkansas Infantry (King's Regiment of Arkansas Infantry)

60. Homer F. Fellows

Commission and bond, 1861; 2 items.

Commission issued to Fellows on July 17, 1861, as a register of the United States Land Office in Springfield, Missouri, bearing the autograph of President Abraham Lincoln; unsigned performance bond partially executed by Fellows, undated.

61. First Arkansas Mounted Rifles. Company D

Account book, 1861-1862; 1 roll.

Book showing the names of soldiers, articles of clothing issued, and cost, along with an alphabetical index of names. Microfilm copies of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

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62. Harris Flanagin

Papers, 1861-1874; 1 roll.

The selected documents on this film include many letters written to Harris Flanagin during the war from David Walker, Gradison D. Royston, William E. Woodruff, Jr., and Albert Pike. Post-war correspondence pertains to many Reconstruction events, including the Brooks-Baxter war of 1874. Flanagin was an attorney, soldier, and the seventh governor of Arkansas. Originally from New Jersey, he moved to Arkansas in 1839, eventually settling in Arkadelphia (Clark County). When the war broke out he accepted a commission as captain of Company E, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, and saw combat at Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge (Benton County). Flanagin's regiment was transferred east of the Mississippi in 1862 and he was elected its colonel. He was nominated for governor during the election of 1862 and easily defeated Henry Massey Rector for the post. During his administration, the Federals occupied Little Rock and forced Flanagin to establish a government in exile in Washington (Hempstead County) for the remainder of the war. Microfilm copies of original documents held by the Arkansas History Commission.

63. Susan Bricelin Fletcher

Memoir, circa 1908; 1 item.

Mrs. Fletcher's typewritten account of Arkansas civilian war experiences from a Southern viewpoint contains a detailed description of her neighborhood in Little Rock. Topics covered in the manuscript are slavery, medicine, civilian hardships, the Brooks-Baxter war, and the behavior of Union troops. Persons mentioned include Major General Frederick Steele and Mrs. Powell Clayton. After the enlistment of her husband in the Confederate service, Mrs. Fletcher was left alone on her Pulaski County plantation to manage the home with the assistance of the family slaves. During the course of the war, the Fletcher plantation was visited on numerous occasions by Union troops, and the pilfering she endured forced her eventual removal to Little Rock by May 1864. She remained in the city for only a few months before securing a pass to visit her husband in Washington (Hempstead County) and spent the balance of the war south of Camden (Ouachita County). The Fletcher plantation was burned during the conflict, and the family lived on the outskirts of Little Rock after the war.

64. Fort Smith, Arkansas

Documents and papers, 1848-1908; 28 items.

Register, lists, certificate, clippings, statements, promissory notes, and other documents pertaining to the commercial, social, political, and military history of Fort Smith (Sebastian County) and vicinity. Included is a printed invitation to a "secession ball" to honor Robert Ward Johnson, representative to the Confederate Congress, to be held at Fort Smith on April 22, 1861. This invitation was sent to Van Buren attorney Jesse Turner, who added marginalia to the envelope.

65. Fort Smith National Historic Site

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Records, 1953-1976; 165 items.

Correspondence, reports, and photographs pertaining to the establishment of the Fort Smith National Historic Site (Sebastian County) in 1961 and its restoration in the 1970s. The collection contains historical reports on the site, including its Civil War record, by Paul Wolfe and J. C. Harrington

66. Futrall Family

Papers, 1831-1985; 3 1/2 linear feet.

Correspondence, papers, and photographs pertaining to the John C. Futrall family of Fayetteville (Washington County). Futrall was president of the University of Arkansas from 1913 to 1939. The collection consists of papers created or collected by himself, his ancestors, and his descendants and include four letters written during the Civil War to his mother, Emma R. Headen Futrall, by a friend identified only as "Mollie" living near Pittsburg, North Carolina. The letters, dated from July 12, 1864, to March 25, 1865, allude to North Carolina politics and war rumors

67. Charles William Fry

Notebook, 1863-1883; 1 item.

Positive photocopy of a transcription of a notebook kept by Captain Charles William Fry, Fry's Company of Virginia Light Artillery (Orange Artillery). Captain Fry took part in many fights in Virginia during the war and kept a record of ordinance expenditures, officer's mess accounts, poetry, and engineering computations. Included is a roster of officers and men of Fry's unit.

68. James A. Garfield

Papers, 1839-1884; 177 rolls.

James A. Garfield was twentieth president of the United States. During the Civil War he served as colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry until his promotion to brigadier general in January 1862. The following year he obtained the rank of major general but resigned on December 5 when he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. During his military career, Garfield participated in the battles of Shiloh, Tennessee, and Middle Creek and Pound Gap, Kentucky. This extensive collection consists of diaries, correspondence, legal papers, financial records, shorthand notebooks, speeches, articles, scrapbooks, and memorabilia covering Garfield's life and career. A printed index of correspondence is included. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Library of Congress.

69. John R. Gibbons

Diary and letter, 1862-1863; 2 items.

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The diary consists of brief entries kept by Private John R. Gibbons, Company I, First (Rockbridge) Virginia Cavalry, while on duty from January 1 to October 16, 1862, in northern Virginia. The entries pertain to places such as Culpepper Court House and Brandy Station, Virginia, and are very terse. For example, Gibbons describes the battle of Antietam, Maryland, as "a very hard fight" with no further elaboration. A copy of a letter, dated Mount Solon, Augusta County, Virginia, October 3, 1863, is also included. Written by a cousin identified only as "Sue," the letter describes local gossip, Sue's teaching activities, and a reaction to Gibbons's assertion of trading with Union soldiers while on picket duty. Typed transcript.

70. Orville Gillet

Diary, 1861-1865; 1 roll.

The collection consists of three diaries: October 11, 1861, to May 9, 1862; January 1 to December 31, 1864; and January 1 to October 25, 1865. Sergeant Orville Gillet's entries are extremely terse, providing little description of combat activities. However, the volumes also contain photographs of soldiers from the Third Michigan, steamboats operating in Arkansas, and buildings at DuVall's Bluff (Prairie County) and Little Rock (Pulaski County). Gillet also drew two maps of the New Madrid area and kept notations of some of his expenses in 1862. Typed transcripts of the last two diaries are included. Gillet, Company B, Third Michigan Cavalry, enlisted in the Union army in October 1861 at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He left with his regiment for St. Louis on November 28 and was stationed at Benton Barracks until February 1862, when the Third Michigan was called into duty to assist in the siege of New Madrid, Missouri, and the capture of Island Number 10. Orville next accompanied his regiment during the advance to Corinth, Mississippi, in early May. Sergeant Gillet stayed with the Third Michigan until October 1864, when he resigned to accept a commission as a second lieutenant of Company G, Third Arkansas Cavalry (Union). While in Arkansas, Gillet was stationed at Little Rock, Lewisburg, Cadron (Conway County), Brownsville (Prairie County), and DuVall's Bluff. Microfilm copy of originals held by the Arkansas History Commission.

71. Ariel Idella Hottel Gist

Papers, 1892-1898, 1923-1932; 63 items.

Journals, correspondence, photographs, and papers created or collected by Ariel Idella Hottel Gist of Marianna (Lee County). Mrs. Gist was a governess to the U. S. consul in the Danish West Indies from 1892 to 1893, and the daughter of William F. Hottel (1841-1923), a former private in Company E, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry. The collection includes a printed roster of Company E and newspaper obituaries of Hottel.

72. Ulysses S. Grant

Papers, 1844-1883; 32 rolls.

Ulysses S. Grant was eighteenth president of the United States and, during the Civil War, colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, and general-in-chief of the Armies of the United States. The papers have been organized into seven series and include personal correspondence, general correspondence, military

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headquarters records, speeches, and scrapbooks. A printed index of correspondents is included. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Library of Congress.

73. L. H. Graves

Diaries, May 1, 1861-April 1, 1864; 1 roll.

First Lieutenant L. H. Graves, Company K, Sixth Texas Cavalry, began keeping his diary when he first set out from Texas to join the command of Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch in 1861. He was present at the battle of Pea Ridge (Benton County) on March 6-7, 1862, and followed his regiment east of the Mississippi during the weeks following the engagement. Seriously wounded in the fighting at Corinth, Mississippi, on October 3-4, 1862, Graves spent the next months recuperating as a prisoner of the Federals at Iuka, Mississippi. He did not rejoin his regiment until May 1, 1863, at Shelbyville, Tennessee. The diary contains descriptions of the two battles, of Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch, and glimpses of Graves's home life prior to his enlistment at McKinney, Texas. Microfilm copy of a typed transcript.

74. Gregg Family

Papers, 1853-1983; 2 linear feet.

Family correspondence, legal files, and photographs pertaining to the Lafayette Gregg family of Fayetteville (Washington County). Lafayette Gregg (1825-1891) was an attorney, soldier, Arkansas Supreme Court justice, president of the Bank of Fayetteville, and one of the founding fathers of the Arkansas Industrial University (University of Arkansas). Most of the materials in this collection pertain to Lafayette's descendants in the early twentieth century, but a small group of records concern his service as colonel commanding the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry (Union). These records include the following: a medical statement dated January 1863, exempting Lafayette from service in the local militia; a travel pass and bond issued to Lafayette for a trip to Little Rock (Pulaski County) to consult with Governor Harris Flanagin in May 1863; two orders pertaining to the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry and its operations around Little Rock; and an official discharge certificate issued to Lafayette Gregg in June 1865.

75. Haney Family

Papers, 1845-1887; 67 items.

Positive photocopies of letters, legal documents, financial documents, and miscellaneous papers pertaining to the Samuel Haney family of Huntsville (Madison County). Included in the correspondence are seven letters written to Haney between 1863 and 1865. Five of the letters are from Haney's brother-in-law, John W. Bowen, a corporal in Company B, First Arkansas Infantry (Union). Bowen was stationed in the Fort Smith (Sebastian County) area and Madison County during the war. Another letter is from Josephus Upton, a private in Company B who was also from Madison County. The last Civil War letter is from W. M. Hale, a young carpenter from Huntsville who was detained by Federal troops in December 1863 when he was passing through Fayetteville (Washington County) on the way to Fort Smith. The collection also contains Haney's 1863 oath of allegiance to the Federal government.

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76. Albert Harris

Letters, 1864-1866; 35 items.

Albert Harris, a civilian employee of the Office of Chief Quartermaster, Department of Arkansas, United States Army, wrote to his relations in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, while working in Little Rock (Pulaski County). The letters, which date from August 7, 1864, to May 21, 1866, discuss in detail his activities in organizing laborers, his relationships with civilians, and living conditions in the city. Of particular interest are his comments concerning black workers and soldiers in the area. While some letters mention military movements, Harris was not an eyewitness to any of them. The last letter in the collection was sent from Fort Smith (Sebastian County) where Harris had stopped temporarily while accompanying a government wagon train to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Positive photocopies of original letters held by the Vermont Historical Society

77. Benjamin Harrison

Papers, 1787-1901; 134 rolls.

Benjamin Harrison was twenty-third president of the United States and, during the Civil War, colonel of the Seventieth Indiana Infantry. This extensive collection consists of correspondence, legal papers, financial records, shorthand notebooks, speeches, articles, scrapbooks, and memorabilia. Included are letters he wrote to his wife and family while serving in the Union army from 1861 to 1865. A printed index of correspondence is included. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Library of Congress.

78. James M. Harrison

Letters, 1861-1865; 1 roll.

Third Lieutenant James M. Harrison, Company H, Fifteenth (McRae's/Hobb's) Arkansas Infantry, was from a Washington County family living in the Cane Hill area. He enlisted early in the conflict with the Third Regiment, First Corps, Army of Arkansas, under the command of Colonel John R. Gratiot. This unit saw combat at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, on August 10, 1861, and subsequently disbanded when integrated into units of the regular Confederate army. Harrison again faced the enemy's fire at the battle of Pea Ridge (Benton County) on March 6-7, 1862. After that fight, he marched with his unit to Des Arc (Prairie County) where they boarded the steamboat *Sovereign*, landing in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 11, 1862. The next destination for the Fifteenth was Corinth, Mississippi, and the regiment saw the balance of its service in that state. Harrison became seriously ill in the fall of 1862 and was not present with his command at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, on October 3-4, 1862, but he did rejoin them for operations on the Mississippi Central Rail Road from Bolivar, Tennessee, to Coffeeville, Mississippi (Grant's Central Mississippi Campaign), October 31, 1862, to January 10, 1863. Lieutenant Harrison was seriously wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863, and captured by the enemy after the retreat of his regiment. He never fully recovered from the wound, and he died after the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. His body was returned to Washington County and buried at the Confederate Cemetery at Fayetteville. Private Richard P. Harrison, Company K, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, was the younger brother of James. He entered the Confederate service in 1862 when many Cane Hill residents

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enlisted in a company raised by Fontaine Richard Earle. Private Harrison participated in the battle of Prairie Grove (Washington County), December 7, 1862, and spent the next year of his military service in central Arkansas. He participated in the battle of Helena (Phillips County) July 4, 1863, and helped defend Little Rock (Pulaski County) prior to its capture later that year. In 1864, Private Harrison transferred to the Fourth Confederate Engineer Corps and spent the remainder of the war repairing bridges in the extreme southwest corner of Arkansas. The collection contains letters from both Harrison brothers during the war, along with two written in Little Rock during 1863 by Private W. T. Dyer, Company K, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, and one from Miss Fannie Harrison, Green Grove (Conway County), dated March 8, 1863. Microfilm copies of original letters, origin unknown.

79. Eugene B. Henry

Commission, 1874; 1 item.

Military commission signed by Governor Elisha Baxter, appointing Henry a colonel in the Arkansas State Guards, April 21, 1874.

80. John D. Henry

Papers, 1861-1881; 6 items.

The earliest letter in this collection is from Private John L. Russell, Company C, Sixth Arkansas Infantry, dated July 7, 1861, from Pocahontas (Randolph County). Russell was a volunteer, probably from Dallas County, who may have been related to the John D. Henry family, the principal subjects of this collection. The letter describes camp life, food, visitations from civilians, and rumors

81. Daniel Harvey Hill

Papers, 1816-1924; 4 rolls.

Daniel Harvey Hill began his Civil War career as colonel of the First North Carolina Infantry, was promoted to brigadier general on March 26, 1862, and finished the war as a major general. He took part in the battles of Big Bethel, Seven Pines, South Mountain, Antietam, and Chickamauga, among many others. In 1877, Hill assumed the presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University (University of Arkansas). Microfilm copies of original letters, maps, clippings, and speeches held by the North Carolina Department of Archives and History.

82. Thomas Carmichael Hindman

Prairie Grove and northwest Arkansas maps, 1862; 2 items.

Maps showing the position of troops at the battle of Prairie Grove (Washington County) December 7, 1862, and principal towns and roadways in northwest Arkansas, 1862, drawn by a member of General

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Hindman's staff. Negative photocopies of two original manuscript maps held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

83. Theophilus Hunter Holmes

Military documents, 1862-1865; 1 roll.

Lieutenant General Theophilus H. Holmes began his Civil War service as a brigadier general commanding the Southern Department of Coastal Defense. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run and Malvern Hill, Virginia. In October 1862, he received a promotion to major general and was placed in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. After the battle of Helena (Phillips County) on July 3, 1863, Holmes was sent back to North Carolina where he remained for the rest of the war. Microfilm copy of thirty-five original documents held by Duke University.

84. Theophilus Hunter Holmes

Private correspondence, 1861-1864; 1 roll.

These papers consist mainly of copies of letters sent to other officers and Confederate government officials from Major General Theophilus H. Holmes. There are very few letters received, and all are arranged chronologically. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

85. Michael A. Hughes

Research study; 2 items.

Statistical study, completed in 1984, of Arkansas Union army volunteers, including ages, occupations, birthplaces, and place of enlistment

86. Hughes-McDonald Family

Papers, 1820-1900; 1 linear foot.

Letters, documents, and photographs pertaining to the Moses Hughes-Allen McDonald families of Franklin County. Moses Hughes (1797-1865) was a farmer and sometime justice of the peace. Among his eight children were George P. Hughes, who served as a private in Company H, Second Arkansas Cavalry (Union), and Polly Ann Hughes, whose stepson, Samuel C. Howell, lived in western Missouri during the late 1850s and may have enlisted in the Southern army when the war broke out. Although none of the correspondence is dated during the war years, the collection does include letters from Howell describing the border strife in his part of Missouri (circa 1856), an ambrotype believed to be of George Hughes (circa 1864), and several civilian travel passes issued by Federal soldiers stationed in Sebastian and Franklin counties to Moses and members of his family. Other pre-war letters from relatives living in Alabama describe farming and slavery in that state during the late 1850s

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87. R. M. T. Hunter

Papers, 1817-1887; 13 rolls.

These selections comprise a segment of the Hunter-Garnett Collection at the University of Virginia and consist of Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter's speeches, letters, business papers, and those of his immediate family. Hunter (1809-1887) was a Virginia politician. He served as a member of the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate, as the Confederate secretary of state, and as a senator in the Confederate Congress. A complete finding aid, with an extensive index of correspondence, is included. Microfilm copy of selected documents held by the University of Virginia.

88. Huntington Library

Nineteenth-century Arkansas letters and documents, 1821-1896; 36 items.

The wartime documents in this collection include the following: a handwritten copy of an unpublished ordinance passed by the Arkansas Secession Convention, May 22, 1861, providing for the defence of the state's western border and signed by David Walker and Elias C. Boudinot; letters written by Major General Theophilus Holmes from Virginia and North Carolina, 1862; a telegram from Robert Ward Johnson to Thomas C. Hindman; and a series of letters to Missouri Governor Thomas C. Reynolds from John R. Eakin, a Washington (Hempstead County), attorney, 1864-1865. Post-war correspondence, some of which relates to Civil War activities, includes letters from Isaac Murphy, Powell Clayton, James R. Berry, Elias C. Boudinot, Thomas J. Churchill, Hugh F. Thomason, W. W. Watkins, and N. B. Pearce. Positive photocopies from originals held by the Huntington Library

89. Roy G. Hutcheson

Diary, 1837, 1845, and letters, 1864-1865; 14 items.

Diary fragment kept by an unknown Illinois woman and letters written by members of the M. E. Barnes family of Lee County, Illinois. Nine letters in this collection, dated from April 28, 1864, to April 22, 1865, were written by Private Melzar E. Barnes, a musician serving in Company D, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, to his parents in Lee County, Illinois. Barnes's letters were sent from different locations in Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina while he accompanied forces under Lieutenant General William T. Sherman on his famous "march to the sea." The collection also includes a letter from Private Henry M. Barnes, Melzar's brother, also of Company D, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, dated March 12, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and another from a sister, Frankie Barnes, who was living at Lee's Centre, Illinois, in 1864. Henry Barnes died of disease at Ackworth, Georgia, on June 24, 1864

90. Illinois State Historical Library

Selected Arkansas manuscripts, 1838-1865; 88 items.

The collection includes thirty letters written during November and December 1862 by Colonel William Ward Orme, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, to his wife, Nancy. Ward wrote the letters from various points

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in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, and one, dated December 9, 1862, Prairie Grove (Washington County), contains a description of the battle at that place on December 2. Orme's letters also include one received from David Davis, an employee at the U. S. Marshall's office in Washington, D.C., December 9, 1862, and a copy of an order dated December 19, 1862, Water Valley, Mississippi, pertaining to the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Other Civil War materials are twelve letters written by Private Henry M. Newhall, Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, from various points in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Missouri during the years 1862 to 1865. One of Newhall's letters, dated June 15, 1864, Memphis, recounts his experiences during the battle of Brice's Cross Roads (Guntown; Tishomingo Creek), Mississippi on June 10, 1864. Letters written from various parties to Major Isaac Reed, a Confederate officer from an unidentified regiment stationed in Little Rock (Pulaski County) during the summer of 1863, are also found in this collection, along with an April 11, 1862, letter written to South Carolina Governor W. F. Pickens from Arkansas Governor Henry M. Rector, and a January 1, 1865, letter from General Ulysses S. Grant to Major General H. W. Halleck. Negative and positive photocopies of original letters held by the Illinois State Historical Library.

91. Sidney D. Jackman

Memoir, 1883; 1 item.

Typewritten carbon copy entitled "Campaign and Battle of Lone Jack, 1862, 1863, 1864," by Colonel Sidney D. Jackman of Bates County, Missouri. Jackman commanded a company of mounted Southern irregulars during the war and participated in many raids and fights in southern Missouri and northwest Arkansas. Of particular interest is his description of the battle of Lone Jack, Missouri, on August 16, 1862. Jackman not only detailed his own activities during the fight but also identified one of the two men responsible for setting fire to a hotel at Lone Jack which killed all of the Union defenders. Jackman's essay also includes transcriptions of his post-war correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby and other Confederate veterans

92. Thomas Jefferson Jobe

Diary, May 25-August 6, 1861; 1 roll.

The entries are detailed glimpses of camp life in the opening weeks of the war. Private Thomas Jefferson Jobe's diary ends with the encampment of his regiment at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, just prior to the battle of August 10. The diary also includes what appears to be a complete roster of officers and enlisted men of Company B. Jobe, Company B, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, was a lawyer from Des Arc (Prairie County) who enlisted in the Southern army in May 1861. He began his diary with his enlistment and kept a faithful record of his activities during his first months of service. Jobe followed his company from their initial muster at Des Arc to Brownsville (Prairie County), Little Rock (Pulaski County), Fort Smith (Sebastian County), Evansville and Cincinnati (Washington County), and Maysville and Camp Walker (Benton County) near the extreme northwest corner of Arkansas. Microfilm copy of an original volume held by the Arkansas History Commission.

93. Andrew Johnson

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Papers, 1814-1900; 55 rolls.

Andrew Johnson was seventeenth president of the United States and, during the Civil War, U. S. senator and military governor of Tennessee. The papers include the following: military documents of organizations commanded by Colonel Robert Johnson, First Tennessee Cavalry, 1862-1865; courtmartial and amnesty records, 1864-1869; and general correspondence, 1841-1891. A printed index of correspondents is included and lists virtually every important political personality connected with the early Reconstruction era. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Library of Congress.

94. Charles B. Johnson

Papers, 1859-1865; 47 items.

Letters, contracts, receipts, invoices, military orders, and other documents pertaining to Charles B. Johnson, a civilian contractor with the Confederate States Army for provisioning Reserve Indians and troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Johnson, in partnership with Marshall Grimes, was engaged in trade in the Indian Territory prior to the war and continued his business operations once the area passed into Confederate hands. He also worked at various locations in Arkansas and Texas. Correspondents and persons to whom the documents relate include Brigadier General Albert Pike, Major William Quesenbury, Major Thomas Lanigan, Colonel Robert C. Newton, Major General Thomas C. Hindman, and Major General Theophilus H. Holmes. Places to which the documents relate include Fort Smith (Sebastian County), Little Rock (Pulaski County), Prairie Grove (Washington County), Van Buren (Crawford County), and Waldron (Scott County); Bonham, Mansfield, Paris, and Sherman, Texas; Washington, D.C.; and Fort Washita, Indian Territory.

95. Andrew Johnston

Letter, February 1, 1863; 1 item.

Letter written by Johnston from Helena (Phillips County) to an unidentified "Dear Sir." Andrew Johnston was a Union soldier from an unknown regiment who arrived at Helena from Columbus, Kentucky, on January 14, 1863. He was immediately assigned to accompany troops under Brigadier General Willis Gorman on an expedition up the White River to St. Charles (Arkansas County) and DuVall's Bluff (Prairie County). In his letter, Johnston describes the expedition, along with his earlier impressions of Memphis, Tennessee, where he stopped for a few hours prior to arriving in Arkansas.

96. Joseph Hubbard Jones

Memoir; 1 item.

Positive photocopy of reminiscences entitled "Sketch of My Army Life from 1861 to 1865," by Corporal Joseph Hubbard Jones, Company D, First Arkansas Infantry. Apparently written in the late nineteenth century, this autobiographical essay by Jones is a thumbnail sketch of his military experiences during the war and includes very little detail.

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97. G. A. Koerner

Collection, 1865; 3 items.

This collection includes an account record book kept by Captain Joseph F. Fuess, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, recording the expenses of the regiment's officer's mess in Little Rock (Pulaski County) from May to October 1865

98. Matthew Leeper

Letter, 1861; 1 item.

Letter, dated October 31, 1861, from Indian Agent Matthew Leeper to J. J. Sturm, Wichita Agency Commissary, regarding ration issues to the reserve Indians.

99. Walter John Lemke

Papers, 1821-1969; 23 linear feet.

Correspondence, scrapbooks, photographs, maps, bulletins, newspapers, and other materials created, received, or collected by Walter J. Lemke (1891-1968), a University of Arkansas journalism professor. In addition to his career as a teacher, Lemke was an avid historian who helped establish the Washington County Historical Society and the Prairie Grove Battlefield Commission. Most of the material in the Lemke collection directly relates to his activities as a teacher and journalist, but also included are: research files concerning the battles of Fayetteville (Washington County), Pea Ridge (Benton County), and Prairie Grove (Washington County); copies of miscellaneous letters, reports, diaries and newspaper accounts written from 1861 to 1866; and notes concerning the Southern Memorial Association of Washington County. Among the hundreds of photographs in the collection are portraits of Thomas C. Hindman, Elias C. Boudinot, members of the David Walker family, and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Among the copies of original correspondence are letters from Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch and his aide, Major John Henry Brown.

100. Brackin Lewis

Letter, 1884; 1 item.

Letter, post-marked Carter's Store (Washington County), from former Captain Brackin Lewis, Company B, First Arkansas Cavalry (Union), to William W. Dudley, U. S. Commissioner of Pensions, regarding Lewis's claim based on his wartime illnesses.

101. Lighton Family

Papers, 1828-1977; 20 linear feet.

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Letters, photographs, literary manuscripts and other family papers pertaining to the William R. Lighton family of Fayetteville (Washington County). The majority of the documents concern the early twentieth-century activities of the Lighton family, but a few pertain to the Civil War service of Sergeant Andrew Campbell McMaken, Company A, First Nebraska Cavalry. McMaken enlisted as a private but was promoted to sergeant in October 1861. In December 1863, he resigned in order to accept a commission as second lieutenant of Company C, Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry. During his tour of duty with the Sixty-second, McMaken survived the sinking of the steamboat *Planet* on February 1, 1864, on the Mississippi River near St. James Parish, Louisiana. McMaken resigned his commission on July 4, 1864, and returned to Nebraska. There he reenlisted as a private with the First Regiment of Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry and saw service at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, as a quartermaster sergeant. Other than his notice of resignation from the Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, no letters of McMaken from 1861 to 1865 are in the collection, but there are numerous supply returns from Fort Kearney dated 1864 and a report of equipment lost during the sinking of the *Planet*. Some of McMaken's letters from the late nineteenth century mention his war exploits, and there are numerous pension documents. The collection also includes one letter, dated November 11, 1864, written from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Private H. A. Seiffert, Company M, Second Colorado Cavalry. Seiffert, apparently writing to McMaken, describes in detail his experiences during the battle of Westport, Missouri, October 23, 1864, and his regiment's subsequent pursuit of General Sterling Price's retreat toward Arkansas.

102. Abraham Lincoln

Papers, 1833-1916; 97 rolls.

Abraham Lincoln was sixteenth president of the United States. Mainly letters addressed to Lincoln during his presidency, this collection includes some 1,200 items preserved by John G. Nicolay in his capacity as Lincoln's secretary, two drafts of the Gettysburg Address, and a letter of condolence from Queen Victoria to Mary Todd Lincoln. A printed index of correspondence is included. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Library of Congress.

103. Louisiana State University

Plantation records, 1779-1919; 527 sheets.

These seventeen collections all pertain to plantation life in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, covering such topics as slavery, military affairs, and business operations. Some contain personal narratives. The following is a brief description of the collections: Norbert Badin, business and personal papers of a free black planter of Melrose, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, 1829-1900; Mary Bateman, diary of a young girl living with relatives at Argyle Plantation near Greenville, Mississippi, 1856; Priscilla Munnikhuysen Bond, diary, 1858-1865; Louis Amedee Bringier, family papers, 1786-1901; John C. Burruss, family papers, 1825-1882; Eli J. Capell, family papers, 1816-1900; Samuel Adolphus Cartwright, family papers, 1826-1864; Atala Chelette, personal papers of a free black family of Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, 1819-1900; Miriam Brannin Hilliard, diary, 1849-1850; John Carmichael Jenkins, family papers, 1840-1900; Moses Liddell, family papers, 1813-1919; Eliza L. Magruder, diary, 1846-1857; William J. Minor, family papers, 1779-1898; James Monette, diary, 1848-1863; Slavery Collection, 1804-1860; Leonidas Pendelton Spyker, papers,

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1856-1900; Clarissa Leavitt Town, diary, 1853. Microfiche copies of original manuscript collections held by Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

104. Robert and Sephronia Clark McCollom

Papers, 1835-1958; 126 items.

Letters, account statements, photographs, receipts, and other miscellaneous papers pertaining to the Robert McCollom family of Washington County. Robert McCollom was a New Hampshire nurseryman who settled near Fayetteville before the Civil War with his wife, Sephronia, and their three sons, William, Albert, and Ransom. On October 9, 1861, Albert enlisted as a private in Company E, First Arkansas Cavalry. William also enlisted, but probably at a later date, in Company A, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry. The McCollom collection includes twenty-seven letters from Albert, dated from October 31, 1861, to October 2, 1864, from various points in Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Albert was present at the battle of Pea Ridge (Benton County) in March 1862, but he only refers to the battle in describing the Southern retreat afterwards. The First Arkansas Cavalry saw its next service in Mississippi, and most of Albert's letters from the state describe military activities in the Iuka, Corinth, and Vicksburg areas. Albert was captured at the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862, but was then released on parole. He tried to visit home in December 1862 but got no closer than Yell County, Arkansas, due to Federal activity in the Washington County area. By January 1863, Albert was back with his regiment in Mississippi. He remained in the Vicksburg area until July 1863 when he was again captured with the rest of the city's defenders. The last four letters from Albert were written from Fort Smith (Sebastian County) and Little Rock (Pulaski County) where he was held prisoner by the Union forces. He died in prison at Little Rock on November 26, 1864. In addition to Albert's letters, the McCollom papers include wartime letters from family and friends in Kansas, Illinois, and Indiana.

105. Benjamin McCulloch

Letter, 1861; 1 item.

Negative photographic print of an original letter written by Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch from Camp Jackson (Benton County), September 25, 1861, to Arkansas Governor Henry Massey Rector. The letter lists the difficulties encountered by McCulloch in recruiting and arming soldiers to defend the state, mentioning the resistance to his efforts in the various newspapers of the state.

106. McIlroy Family

Papers, 1846-1968; 2 1/2 linear feet.

Personal and business papers pertaining to three Washington County pioneer merchant families: Powell, Rhea, and McIlroy. Most materials in the collection are from the final decades of the nineteenth century, but with the papers of the Powell and Rhea families is a February 20, 1865, letter written from Dallas, Texas by Joseph D. Powell [Company F, Fourth (Gordon's) Arkansas Cavalry] to his wife Margaret in Washington County. The ledger of William H. Rhea, a miller in the vicinity of Prairie Grove, contains entries

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made in November and December 1862, which detail the property taken from him by Union troops during the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. Mentioned in the journal are Colonel William A. Phillips, Third Indian Home Guards, and Lieutenant John W. Rabb, Second Indiana Battery. The McIlroy papers also include financial receipts from the Washington County area dated 1861-1865, and a discharge certificate for Private James T. Williams, Company F, Fifth Indiana Cavalry

107. Isaac C. P. McLendon

Papers, 1861-1862; 2 items.

Oath of allegiance sworn by Sevier County resident Private Isaac C.P. McLendon, Company E, Third Arkansas Infantry, upon enlistment at Camp Barton, Highland County, Virginia, July 29, 1861. The oath carries an endorsement by Surgeon W. G. Wright. The collection also includes a \$260 check drawn on the treasurer of the Confederate States payable to Captain I. C. Hill or "bearer."

108. John S. Marmaduke

Papers, 1863-1864; 1 roll.

Mainly letters and telegrams received and sent, but including some orders issued, by the headquarters of General John S. Marmaduke. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

109. John S. Marmaduke

Correspondence with Lucias Marshall Walker, 1863; 8 items.

Correspondence and related material, September 2-5 and October 16, 1863, pertaining to a duel between Confederate generals Marmaduke and Walker. Typescript copy of an original transcript held by the Arkansas History Commission in the Clara Bertha Eno Collection.

110. Elihu G. Martin

Letter, April 22, 1863; 1 item.

Letter from Private Elihu G. Martin, Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, stationed at Helena (Phillips County), to Thomas S. Beall of Mt. Ayr, Iowa. Martin describes camp conditions, sickness among the troops, payment of the army, and the training of "contrabands" by the Union forces.

111. Martin Family

Papers, 1847-1945; 1 linear foot.

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Diaries, correspondence, legal documents, and photographs created or received by the Benjamin W. Martin family of Warren (Bradley County). Benjamin Martin was a cotton broker doing business in New Orleans as well as Bradley County during the Civil War. Only one letter in this large collection was written during the war, from John Phelps, a business associate in Henderson, Louisiana, to Benjamin, dated December 2, 1863. Phelps discusses local conditions and the lack of news from Arkansas

112. John A. Miller

Letter, December 3, 1862; 1 item.

Letter from First Sergeant John A. Miller, Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, stationed at Helena (Phillips County), to Thomas S. Beall of Mt. Ayr, Iowa. Miller expresses his condolences to Beall over the death of his mother, briefly describes his participation in the White River Expedition, and tells about excitement in camp over an expected attack. Miller also discusses a foray by twenty men from his regiment across the river into Mississippi, and charges to be filed against Second Lieutenant Frederick K. Teal. Miller was killed in action at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on December 29, 1862.

113. Minos Miller

Papers, 1860-1866; 53 items.

Correspondence exchanged between Minos Miller and members of his family while he was on duty with the United States Army in Arkansas and elsewhere during the Civil War. Minos Miller was born in Indiana on August 1, 1841. He moved to the Eddyville, Iowa, area before the outbreak of the war where he engaged in farming. During the summer of 1862 Miller enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry and spent his first months in the service at Camp Lincoln near Keokuk, Iowa. By December 1862, the Thirty-sixth Infantry began its journey south to Helena (Phillips County), stopping first at St. Louis, Missouri, and Columbus, Kentucky, where it participated in guarding Southern prisoners of war and in performing picket duties. By January 1863, Miller and his regiment were in Helena where they spent their time on routine garrison chores. Shortly before the battle of Helena on July 4, 1863, the Union army began organizing black refugees into infantry regiments, and Miller resigned from the Thirty-sixth Iowa to accept a commission as a second lieutenant in the Second Arkansas Infantry (African Descent). This regiment later became designated as the Fifty-fourth United States Colored Infantry. Miller saw combat for the first, and apparently only, time during the battle of Helena and finished out the war at various posts at Pine Bluff (Jefferson County), Little Rock (Pulaski County), and Fort Smith (Sebastian County). After the end of hostilities, Miller remained with the army at Little Rock and was mustered out in 1866 with a brevet rank of major. The letters are written with detailed descriptions of Miller's surroundings and circumstances. Of particular interest is his letter to his mother following the fight at Helena which contains an account of what he saw at his post on the battlefield.

114. Missouri Historical Society

Selected Arkansas manuscripts, 1794-1864; 1 roll.

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This collection includes a letter dated January 20, 1864, from President Abraham Lincoln to Major General Frederick Steele, regarding the holding of an election for governor in Arkansas on March 28, 1864. Microfilm copies of selected documents from the Missouri Historical Society.

115. Money and bonds

Currency, 1779-1922; 212 items.

Currency, auditors' warrants, bank notes, and bonds issued by the United States of America, the Confederate States of America, the state of Arkansas, and the town of Fayetteville. Examples of many denominations of Confederate money are in this collection, along with several war bonds issued by the Confederate government in Mobile, Alabama, and Richmond, Virginia.

116. James Sayles Moose

Papers, 1833-1980; 10 linear feet (estimated).

Diaries, letters, receipts, and other family papers pertaining to the life and career of James Sayles Moose, a twentieth-century employee of the U. S. State Department who spent a great deal of his working career in Iran and other locations in the Middle East. Among the early family papers in this collection is a typewritten biographical essay by Melbourne Moose entitled "A Pioneer Merchant." The essay concerns Benjamin Franklin Howard, an early settler of Conway County. He served as sheriff and collector of the county during the years prior to the Civil War and was a successful merchant. When the war broke out, Howard continued to remain in civilian life as a storekeeper, selling goods first to Confederate forces, and after September 1863, he dealt with the Union authorities. Howard died on September 19, 1865. To accompany "A Pioneer Merchant," Melbourne Moose mounted a number of receipts, orders, and ledger pages pertaining to Benjamin Howard. These documents include the following: an oath of allegiance he signed at Lewisburg (Conway County), Arkansas, December 29, 1863; an autographed letter from Major General Frederick J. Steele, Little Rock (Pulaski County), February 18, 1864, which assures Howard of his safeguard from headquarters; a printed safeguard form issued to Howard from Steele's headquarters; and an authorization for Howard to bear arms for personal protection. The Moose papers also include typed transcripts of eight letters written by Private Pompey O. Breeden, Company B, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, dating from August 12, 1861, to March 21, 1862. These letters describe Breeden's experiences at the battles of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, and Pea Ridge (Benton County).

117. May Hope Moose

Papers, 1863-1980; 1 linear foot.

Photocopies of memoirs, genealogies, and correspondence pertaining to the Moose, Huddleston, Cazort, Garner, and McClurkin families of central Arkansas. The collection includes the 1957 memoirs of May Cazort McClurkin, a Lamar (Johnson County) resident of the early twentieth century. Her story repeats many Civil War incidents experienced by her parents. Another series in the Moose papers contains typed transcripts of twenty-two letters written by Lieutenant W. W. Garner, Company E, Newton's Regiment of

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Arkansas Cavalry. The letters were all written from various points in Arkansas and southeast Missouri between April 15, 1863, and April 2, 1864, to Garner's wife, Henrietta, living in Quitman (Van Buren County). Garner participated in and wrote about the following actions: Marmaduke's raid into Missouri, April 21- May 2, 1863; battle of Helena (Phillips County), July 4, 1863; and battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, April 1, 1864. One other Civil War document can be found in this collection: a photocopy of a parole issued at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on July 9, 1863, to Private J. W. McClurkin, Company F, Thirty-first Alabama Infantry

118. Mary Hannah Johnson Morrow

Papers, 1862-1876; 14 items.

Diary and school essays written by Dardanelle (Yell County) resident Mary Hannah Johnson. Born in 1847 to Isabella and Samuel Hugh Johnson, Mary grew up on the family farm about three miles south of Dardanelle. On June 1, 1864, Mary began keeping a diary in which she wrote almost daily entries for the next two years, recording the weather, her daily activities, and those of her neighborhood. She reported her own observations and those of her mother on the movements of troops, military activities in the Dardanelle area, the behavior of black soldiers, and, in many cases, she named the officers, both Union and Confederate, who stopped at the Johnson farm. One portion of the diary was kept in a bound ledger book which contains a record of daily sales from March 5 to April 10, 1864, for an unidentified general mercantile business. The collection also includes a selection of school essays written by Mary on a variety of topics during and after the Civil War.

119. William O. Munson

Letters, 1861-1863; 27 items.

Correspondence exchanged between Private William O. Munson, Company E, Third Ohio Infantry, and members of his family from Zanesville, Ohio. Three members of the Munson family served in the Union army: William, his brother Sergeant G. D. "Gib" Munson, Company B, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and their father, Captain H. D. Munson of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry. All but three of the letters in this collection are addressed to William from his father, his brother "Gib," and the rest of his family back home. William's three letters home are dated July 8, 1861, Upshaw County, Virginia; September 2, 1862, Bowling Green, Kentucky; January 20, 1863, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The earliest letter describes a small skirmish and subsequent rescue of a scouting party, and the last, written from a hospital bed, describes William's wounding in the battle of Stone's River, Tennessee, on January 3, 1863. "Gib" Munson wrote three of the letters in the collection from his post at Camp Nevin, Hardin County, Kentucky. H. D. Munson entered the service after his sons. He wrote to William from Fort Donelson, Tennessee, on February 22, 1862, and described conditions there after the post's capitulation to Union forces.

120. Muster Out Rolls

Records, 1865; 3 items.

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Official Union army muster out rolls for three soldiers, dated May 1865. Pay accounts, clothing allowances, original enlistment locations, and other information are itemized for: Private Madison A. Randolph, Company B, Second Arkansas Cavalry; Corporal Thomas A. Campbell, Company F, Second Arkansas Infantry; and Private Thomas B. Smith, Company C, Second Arkansas Infantry.

121. Anton Neis

Oath, December 19, 1862; 1 item.

Oath of allegiance issued to Anton Neis, a resident of Sebastian County, by Captain C. O. Judson, assistant provost marshal, Fort Smith (Sebastian County), on December 19, 1862.

122. Molsie A. R. Osborne

Papers, 1855-1890s; 17 items.

Autograph books, letters, and photographs pertaining to the Sledge, Ammons, and Riddick families of El Dorado (Union County) and Conway (Faulkner County). This small collection contains six Civil War letters. Five of the letters, dated from August 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862, were written from various locations in Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi by Sergeant Collins M. Sledge, Company A, First Arkansas Infantry, to his relatives in Union County. Sledge was an eyewitness to the first battle of Bull Run but neglected to describe the event in any great detail. He also participated in a skirmish near Corinth, Mississippi, on May 9, 1862, and in his letter home the next day he related his experiences, including the shooting of a Union soldier who refused to surrender. The Osborne collection also includes one letter from Private Henry L. Chandler, Company G, Third Arkansas Infantry, dated February 9, 1862, Winchester, Virginia. Chandler's letter describes a fight near Bath, Virginia, and the burning of a bridge spanning the Potomac River

123. Myrtle McCormick Parks Family

Papers, 1864-1945; 1 linear foot and 3 volumes.

Papers and photographs pertaining to the McCormick and Parks families of Prairie Grove (Washington County). Most of the materials in this collection concern the McCormick and Parks families after they moved to Arkansas in 1875, but one of the three volumes in the collection is a United States Army ledger with diary entries written by Private James W. McCormick, Company B, Thirty-fifth Battalion, Virginia Cavalry. McCormick's entries, which begin on December 10, 1864, recount his experiences journeying with other captured Confederate soldiers to a prisoner-of-war camp in West Virginia. The diary entries end on August 11, 1866

124. Nicholas Bartlett Pearce

Memoir, 1892; 1 roll.

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This reminiscence was handwritten by Nicholas Bartlett Pearce in Gainesville, Texas, during the final months of his life. The narrative covers his pre-war activities in Benton County and military exploits leading up to and including the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Pearce was a brigadier general commanding the first division of the Army of Arkansas, established by the legislature during the second session of the secession convention. A West Point graduate and resident of Benton County, Pearce began training recruits at Camp Walker, located in the extreme northwest corner of Arkansas. He was caught up in the quarrel between generals McCulloch and Price following the battle of Wilson's Creek and resigned from the state service to accept a commission in the regular Confederate army as a subsistence officer in Texas where he remained for the duration of the war. Microfilm copy of an original manuscript held by the Arkansas History Commission.

125. John Wilson Peel

Papers, 1862-1875; 13 items.

Letters and genealogy notes pertaining to the John Wilson Peel family of Benton County. John Wilson Peel was a pioneer resident of Benton County. Two of his sons joined the Confederate army: James Wilson Peel, Company K, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, and Richard M. Peel, Company E, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry. Three of the five Civil War letters in the collection are from James written in the early months of 1862 while he was at various camps at Clarksville (Johnson County), Boston Mountain, and Memphis, Tennessee. One letter is from Richard, written on July 16, 1862, from Priceville, Mississippi. Another member of the Sixteenth Arkansas, Captain James A. Walden, Company K, wrote the final Civil War letter in the collection to Margaret Peel on August 20, 1862, informing her of the death of her brother James. Richard also lost his life before the war was over.

126. Phillip Pennywit

Telegram, 1861; 1 item.

Telegram, dated March 19, 1861, from merchant Phillip Pennywit of Van Buren (Crawford County) to Jesse Turner and "Thomasson" [Hugh F. Thomason] at Little Rock (Pulaski County), approving the initial action of the Arkansas state convention in voting down the ordinance of secession.

127. Peters Family

Papers, 1854-1972; 2 linear feet and 2 volumes.

Family papers and business records pertaining primarily to Arthur Nelson Peters (1873-1953), a Little Rock (Pulaski County) civil engineer. Included are the original and a typed transcript copy of a letter written on April 23, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, by Corporal Henry N. Peters, Company K, Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Peters describes briefly his experiences at the battle for Fort Donelson and in more detail, his experiences at the battle of Shiloh, including the reaction of Ohio troops after the initial Confederate success on April 7. Peters was present during the subsequent pursuit of the retreating Southerners and describes his unit's encounter with cavalry commanded by Nathan Bedford Forest. In addition to Peter's

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letter, the collection also includes his discharge papers dated June 19, 1862, pension forms issued to his widow in the late nineteenth century, and several examples of 1860s poetry

128. Franklin Pierce

Papers, 1820-1869; 7 rolls.

Franklin Pierce was fourteenth president of the United States. He was in office when the debate over slavery materialized into open warfare in Kansas Territory. The papers have been organized into five series, and a printed index of correspondents is included. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Library of Congress.

129. Albert Pike

Letters, 1849-1882; 1 roll.

This small collection of letters includes only one dating from the Civil War. Addressed to Jefferson Davis, Albert Pike wrote the letter on July 3, 1862, from Fort McCulloch, Indian Territory, and told the Southern president about his dissatisfaction with his Arkansas-based commanding officers. Microfilm copies of fifteen original letters held by the Arkansas History Commission.

130. Albert Pike

Papers, 1866-1889; 12 items.

Letters and printed items pertaining to the life and work of Albert Pike. The collection includes a lengthy epistle from Pike to James Harlan, secretary of the interior, dated Memphis, May 2, 1866. The letter details Pike's experiences in the Indian Territory during the Civil War. An undated letter, probably written in 1866, requests money from the friends of William Minor Quesenbury for his use to return home after the war.

131. Samuel Pinckney Pittman

Memoir, circa 1896; 1 item.

Typewritten eyewitness account pertaining to the disposition of the dead and wounded following the battle of Prairie Grove (Washington County), December 7, 1862, by First Sergeant Samuel Pinckney Pittman, Company K, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry. It was published in the December 5, 1896, issue of the *Mountain City Gazette*, a Fayetteville (Washington County) newspaper.

132. Richard Howell Purdue

Papers, 1823-1973; 2 linear feet.

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Correspondence, family records, literary manuscripts, military documents, and other published and unpublished material, principally in photocopy and transcript, collected by historians Richard Howell Purdue and Elizabeth Purdue in the course of their research for *Pat Cleburne, Confederate General: A Definitive Biography* (Hillsboro, Texas: Hill Junior College Press, 1973).

133. William Minor Quesenbury

Papers 1864-1865; 2 items.

Handwritten copy of a receipt, dated December 6, 1864, Bonham, Texas, given to Brigadier General Douglas H. Cooper, and a personal letter to Charles B. Johnson, dated February 26, 1865, Bonham, Texas, by Major William Minor Quesenbury (1822-1886), former quartermaster for the Indian Territory under the command of Brigadier General Albert Pike. Quesenbury, a former newspaperman and teacher in Washington County, received \$910 from Cooper in Confederate money to settle a debt incurred by a third party. Quesenbury's letter to Johnson is primarily a personal note announcing the birth of his son.

134. Lorraine Blore Ragland Family

Papers, 1860-1981; 2 1/2 linear feet.

Journals, letters, literary manuscripts, and photographs pertaining to the Cowgill-Smithee-Blore-Ragland families of Arkansas, Colorado, and California. The collection consists of the papers of Annie Eliza Cowgill Smithee (1846- 1903), James Newton Smithee (1838-1902), and their descendants. Annie Eliza Cowgill was the daughter of Addison J. H. Cowgill and, through his lineage, a descendent of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Smithee was a newspaperman from Sharp County, who established a newspaper in Brownsville (Prairie County) in 1860. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, eventually becoming a second lieutenant in Woodruff's Arkansas Battery. (The name of this unit underwent many changes; names that Smithee used most often were Blocher's or Marshall's Battalion.) During the war Annie remained in Little Rock (Pulaski County) and was an eyewitness to the city's capture by the Federal army September 10, 1863. In 1865, Smithee surrendered with the rest of his unit and returned to Arkansas, resuming work as a newspaperman. The Ragland collection includes letters, journals, literary manuscripts, and photographs from three generations of the Smithee family, as well as many letters written by Annie and Smithee during the Civil War years. Among the latter are those written by Smithee just before and after the battle of Helena (Phillips County), in July 1863, and one letter to Annie from David O. Dodd. Annie's Civil War diary is of particular interest as it contains a near day-to-day record of the first weeks of Little Rock's occupation by the Union army and extensive mention of David O. Dodd, who was a personal friend of Annie before his execution for espionage in January 1864. Essays written by James Newton Smithee concerning his military experiences, as well as poetry written by Annie Cowgill and her admirers during the Civil War, also exist in the collection.

135. Nathaniel Madison Ragland

Papers, 1860-1946; 101 items.

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Sermons, correspondence, clippings, essays, and other materials pertaining to the ministry and other activities of the Rev. Nathaniel M. Ragland of Fayetteville (Washington County). Among the wide variety of materials in this collection are clippings dealing with the activities of the Southern Memorial Association, a biographical sketch of Fayetteville attorney Jonas March Tebbetts, and a ledger from an unidentified Fayetteville business which lists purchases made by many prominent citizens during the years 1860-1861.

136. William Stephen Ray

Memoir, circa 1915; 1 item.

Typewritten reminiscence, prepared from an original manuscript by David W. Ogden, descendent of Corporal William Stephen Ray, Company I, 154th Tennessee Infantry. Ray enlisted in the Confederate army at McNary County, Tennessee, while sixteen years old. He fought at Belmont, Missouri, Shiloh, Tennessee, Corinth, Mississippi, and Atlanta, Georgia. Midway through the war, Ray was temporarily assigned to the Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry, but he rejoined the infantry before the close of hostilities. Ray's reminiscence holds little new information on military movements, but a few interesting personal incidents are included. Most of the reminiscence describes Ray's post-war residence in Arkansas and Oklahoma, as well as his efforts on behalf of the United Confederate Veterans.

137. William Rimmel

Papers, 1862-1924; 205 items.

Letters and documents from or pertaining to Sergeant William Rimmel, Company I, 121st New York Infantry. Born on February 22, 1843, in Hermicke, Germany, William Rimmel emigrated to America with the rest of his family when still a small child. The Rimmels eventually settled in Devereaux, Herkimer County, New York, and William attended classes at the Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, New York, until he entered the military during the Civil War. William enlisted in the service sometime between July 6 and August 31, 1862. He was present at both Antietam and Fredericksburg, but was not personally involved with any fighting. On April 20, 1863, William was promoted to sergeant, and by May 3, he had "seen the elephant" at Salem Chapel, Virginia. Wounded on May 10, 1864, William spent the following months in Washington, D.C., hospitals. He rejoined his regiment in August 1864 and remained at the front for the duration of his military service. On October 19, 1864, during the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, Rimmel was captured by the enemy and sent to Andersonville prison, where he probably died a short time later. All efforts by Rimmel's parents in the years following the war to determine his fate met with failure. The Rimmel papers include: letters written by William to his parents, brothers, and sisters; letters written by his parents after the war attempting to find out what happened to him; military documents pertaining to the 121st Infantry; and pension claims

138. Alphes Reynard

Letters, 1862; 5 items.

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Typescript copy of five original letters, four of which are from Private Alphes Reynard, Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, written to his family while he was on duty with the Army of the Potomac in 1862. Reynard's first letter, dated April 29, 1862, describes the battlefield at Manassas Junction, Virginia, which he was able to inspect at some leisure. His next letters, written on June 18 and 19, 1862, describe his experiences while serving during McClellan's Peninsula Campaign in Virginia. His last letter, dated August 23, 1862, was sent from Washington, D.C., where Reynard's regiment was engaged in preparing defensive works. An additional letter, written by Private James C. Temple, also probably of Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, is dated June 25, 1862, near Richmond, Virginia. Temple's letter describes an attack made on a Federal observation balloon and friendly exchanges with enemy pickets. Alphes Reynard was killed in action at Antietam on September 17, 1862.

139. Daniel Harris Reynolds

Papers, 1861-1892; 132 items.

Correspondence, diary, biographical sketch, battle reports, and other military documents pertaining to Brigadier General Daniel Harris Reynolds (1832-1902). Reynolds was from Chicot County, entered the Confederate service as a captain of Company A (Chicot Rangers), First Arkansas Mounted Rifles on June 14, 1861, and remained in the army until the end of the war. He fought at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861, and Pea Ridge (Benton County) on March 7 and 8, 1862, and was subsequently transferred east of the Mississippi where he and his regiment saw the balance of their war service. He was promoted to major, lieutenant colonel, and finally colonel of the First Arkansas before receiving his commission as brigadier general on March 12, 1864. Among the battles he fought east of the Mississippi were: Farmington and Jackson, Mississippi; Chickamauga, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, and Atlanta, Georgia; Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee; and Bentonville, North Carolina. Following the war Reynolds returned to Arkansas where he practiced law and served as a state senator from Chicot County. The Reynolds collection includes a typescript copy of a diary kept by the general during the entire course of the war, letters written and received by him, and commissions, reports, and other military documents.

140. Rock Hotel Hospital

Letters, orders, and patient register, 1862-1863; 1 roll.

The Rock Hotel Hospital was operated by the Confederate army in Little Rock (Pulaski County) prior to the capture of the city in September 1863. The records include letters and orders sent and received, receipts for effects of deceased soldiers, and a register of patients. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

141. John Calvin Rooks

Papers, 1976; 2 items.

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Typewritten manuscript and photocopied clippings of a published article appearing in the Kansas Rooks County Record, June 24 and July 15, 1976, relative to Private John Calvin Rooks, Company I, Eleventh Kansas Infantry, and his exploits in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove (Washington County).

142. Roots Family

Papers, 1842-1907; 3 linear feet.

Positive photocopies of correspondence, diaries, certificates, and military and business papers created or collected by Logan Holt Roots (1841-1893) and Philander Keep Roots (1838-1921). Originally from Illinois, the Roots brothers both served the Union cause during the Civil War and later moved to Arkansas. Logan Holt Roots graduated from the Illinois Normal University in 1862 and then enlisted as a quartermaster lieutenant in the Eighty-first Illinois Infantry. He served on General William T. Sherman's staff in Georgia, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and at the end of the war, at a post in Little Rock (Pulaski County) where he received a brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. Logan began purchasing land in Arkansas and Prairie counties in the late 1860s and was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1868. Philander Keep Roots served the Union army as a civilian engineer during the war, being stationed for the most part in Nashville, Tennessee. After the war he joined his brother in Arkansas where he entered the banking profession. The wartime correspondence consists primarily of letters from family members in Illinois to the Roots brothers and contain no information on military movements. Occasionally Philander would add a few lines to a letter before sending it on to Logan, but his comments are almost entirely personal. Only one letter, dated June 14, 1863, and written by Logan in a camp near Vicksburg, mentions any military activity in detail. Of particular interest for the Reconstruction period in Arkansas is the constituent correspondence to Logan Holt Roots during his tenure as U. S. congressman (1868-1871). Letters in the collection from these dates pertain to Ku Klux Klan activities in northeast Arkansas, the Republican party, and the disenfranchisement of ex-Confederate officers.

143. Uriah Milton Rose

Papers, 1881-1910; 35 items.

Letters, telegrams, and a manuscript created or collected by Uriah Milton Rose (1834-1913), an Arkansas lawyer, jurist, and diplomat. All the correspondence in this collection pertains to Rose's post-war career, but included in the papers is a positive photocopy of a typewritten reminiscence, "An Episode During the Civil War." This reminiscence by Rose relates his experiences during a journey to Richmond, Virginia, from Washington (Hempstead County) during the summer of 1864. Rose had accepted a commission by the Confederate government to copy documents in the archives at Richmond pertaining to Arkansas troops. He travelled to the Confederate capitol and discharged his duty with the help of several civilian employees and then shipped the copies as far as Jackson, Mississippi, during his return trip. Prevented by military circumstances from crossing the Mississippi River with the documents, Rose was forced to leave them at Jackson where they were burned by Federal troops. His narrative serves as an account of conditions in the Confederate states shortly before the end of the war.

144. Ira Russell

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Papers, 1862-1863; 5 items.

Four manuscript letters and a report written by Dr. Ira Russell and his son, Fred Russell. Dr. Ira Russell (1815-1888) was a Union army physician stationed in Fayetteville (Washington County) in late 1862 and early 1863. A New Hampshire native, Russell received his education at Dartmouth and the University of New York, graduating with an M.D. from the latter in 1844. In 1861 Russell was commissioned surgeon of the Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry but was eventually assigned duty west of the Mississippi, first at St. Louis, and later, in December 1862, at Fayetteville, where he assumed the directorship of the hospitals of the Army of the Frontier following the battle of Prairie Grove (Washington County). Russell's two sons, Fred and Erwin, accompanied him to Arkansas, and Fred acted as a clerk for his father. Only one letter is actually from Ira to his wife, Rowena. The other three letters are from Fred. The report, which details the conditions of all military hospitals in Fayetteville, was composed by Ira but handwritten by Fred. The papers contain a wealth of information on the disposition of the wounded following the battle of Prairie Grove and on the social conditions at Fayetteville during the war. William L. Shea edited the papers for publication in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 47 (Winter 1988): 345-361, in an article entitled "The Aftermath of Prairie Grove: Union Letters from Fayetteville." [Finding aid available online.](#)

145. Joseph Robinson Rutherford

Papers, 1839-1914; 324 items.

Correspondence, legal documents, military forms, receipts, promissory notes, and other items pertaining to Joseph Robinson Rutherford (1826-1904) of Benton County. Rutherford was born in Hiawassee Purchase, Tennessee, and served in the United States Army during the Mexican War. After moving to Arkansas in 1851, he engaged in farming and was involved in the settlement of a Seth Thomas clock business. Rutherford lost his first wife after the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 and subsequently enlisted in the Federal army. Commissioned as captain of Company A, Arkansas Home Guard Militia, Rutherford established an agricultural colony for destitute Unionist families on Excelsior Farm, a large tract of land near Prairie Grove (Washington County), which was owned by William Wilson, a Southern sympathizer. Captain Rutherford renamed the farm "Union Valley" and administered the colony until July 1865, when William Wilson engaged Fayetteville (Washington County) attorney Lafayette Gregg to sue for repossession of his property. After the war Rutherford became actively involved with the Reconstruction efforts in northwest Arkansas and with the policies of the Republican Party. The collection includes correspondence, military orders, and requisition forms dealing with the administration of the Union Valley farm, including exchanges with military authorities stationed at Fayetteville in 1864 and 1865. The earliest Civil War letter, dated September 4-6, 1862, is from George Gardier Bosworth, serving on the Union gunboat *Mound City* at Helena (Phillips County). Apparently unrelated to Rutherford, Bosworth wrote to an unidentified northwest Arkansas resident and detailed his escape from the area to Union lines near St. Louis and operations with his gunboat on the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers near Vicksburg.

146. Joseph B. Sanders

Diary, 1856-1880; 1 roll.

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The diary is actually a series of reminiscences written several months or years after the fact. For example, Joseph B. Sanders began describing his March 1862 experiences in Arkansas on February 23, 1863, while living in Kansas. The diary also includes a synopsis of the Sanders family's trip from Indiana to Arkansas which describes the city of St. Louis and the political climate of Missouri in the late 1850s. Sanders (1813-1890) was a farmer and Baptist church elder who lived in Washington County during the first year of the Civil War. Born in Kentucky, he moved with his family to Indiana when he was two years old. There he engaged in farming and local politics until 1856 when he decided to move his own family to northwest Arkansas. The Sanders family eventually settled in the Brush Creek township of Washington County. Although not an eyewitness to the battle of Pea Ridge, Sanders and his neighbors were vitally interested in the outcome of the fight and interviewed anyone passing through their neighborhood for information. On March 11, 1862, Sanders travelled to the battlefield himself to get permission from the Union authorities to move his family north. He was held prisoner briefly but was released after proving his status as a non-combatant. Sanders returned home and moved his family north to Kansas on March 23, 1862. Negative microfilm copy of a manuscript diary held by Whitman College.

147. William Tecumseh Sherman

Papers, 1810-1896; 51 rolls.

Correspondence, telegrams, orders, memoranda, and other papers created, received, or collected by Lieutenant General William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891). Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Library of Congress.

148. William Henry Harrison Shibley

Papers, 1862-1863; 47 items.

Correspondence written by Lieutenant William Henry Harrison Shibley (1840-1932) and Private John Samuel Shibley, both of Company G, Twenty-second Arkansas Infantry, to their parents living in Van Buren (Crawford County). The Shibley brothers enlisted together in June 1862 and remained with the Confederate army until the end of the war. They participated in the battles of Prairie Grove (Washington County), Helena (Phillips County), and Jenkins' Ferry (Grant County), and were stationed at various points in Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana before surrendering at Fort Smith (Sebastian County) in May 1865. The letters in this collection were written between August 21, 1862, and August 19, 1863, and document the Shibley brothers' experiences in the weeks prior to the fight at Prairie Grove, at a military camp near Little Rock (Pulaski County), and the movements prior to the battle of Helena. Probably due to their subsequent visit to their parent's home, no letter details the battle of Prairie Grove, but the Shibley brothers did describe at some length their combat activities at the battle of Helena. All of the letters in this collection have been published by Ruie Ann Smith Park in *"Dear Parents": The Civil War Letters of the Shibley Brothers of Van Buren, Arkansas* (Fayetteville: Washington County Historical Society, 1963).

149. Shreeve Family

Papers, 1810-1975; 2 linear feet.

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Correspondence, documents, and photographs pertaining to three Washington County pioneer families: Shreeve, Robertson, and Wilson. Wilson Shreeve (1803-1891) was a Missouri native who settled near Farmington in 1850. During the Civil War, he raised a regiment of home guard troops which became known as Company G, Arkansas Enrolled Militia. Most of the papers concern Shreeve descendants in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but included with Wilson Shreeve's papers are his commission as captain signed by Governor Isaac Murphy, April 18, 1865, and an Ordnance Property Return form dated May 18, 1866. There are also property records pertaining to the estate of Samuel Wilson, another Washington County resident, showing monetary value for his slave.

150. Emma Eugene Ramsaur Shuford

Papers, 1850-1900; 21 items.

Autograph book, letters, and miscellaneous papers pertaining to Emma Shuford (1846-1905) of Ashley County. Emma was the only daughter of John Franklin Ramsaur (1819-1904), a Hamburg planter originally from North Carolina, and his first wife, Sarah. In 1860, Emma travelled to Newton, North Carolina, to live with relatives and attend school. She graduated from Converse College, Spartansburg, South Carolina, about 1864 and married Wallace Pinckney Shuford in 1866. The couple finally settled in Fort Smith (Sebastian County) in the late nineteenth century. In addition to Emma's autograph album, kept during her school days in the Carolinas, this collection also includes seven letters written by her to her parents between July 6, 1861, and May 20, 1863, from Newton, North Carolina, and Spartansburg, South Carolina. Emma's letters describe conditions on the Confederate home front as well as her school experiences and news she received from relatives serving in the Southern army.

151. Slavery

Papers, 1826-1857; 11 items.

Facsimile broadside, original certificate and bills of sale pertaining to the sale, purchase, and manumission of slaves in Van Buren (Crawford County), Fort Smith (Sebastian County), and in Texas, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

152. Jacob M. J. Smith

Journals, 1844-1886; 2 volumes.

Daily weather and horticultural journals kept by Fayetteville (Washington County) resident Jacob M. J. Smith and an unknown successor. The volumes record temperatures and weather and botanical observations. The second volume covers the years 1852-1886, including much of the Civil War period.

153. Sara Jane Smith

Records, 1864-1865; 4 items.

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Sara Jane Smith was a resident of Washington County during the Civil War. After her father enlisted in the Confederate army, she went to Springfield, Missouri, to stay with relatives. Sara apparently became involved with a band of guerrillas and participated in the destruction of telegraph lines along the road from Springfield to Lebanon, Missouri. She was captured and tried at St. Louis on November 16, 1864. Although convicted and sentenced to death by the military court, Sara's sentence was reduced to imprisonment at Alton, Illinois, for the remainder of the war. The proceedings include two statements by the accused and listings of all officers involved in the trial. Positive photocopies of trial proceedings held by the National Archives

154. William J. Smith

Muster roll, 1864; 1 item.

Completed muster roll prepared by Captain William J. Smith for the members of Company B, Fristoe's Battalion, Arkansas Mounted Men of the Missouri Cavalry, February 29, 1864.

155. South by Southwest

Miscellaneous Arkansania materials, 1828-1958; 4 linear feet.

Letters, diaries, ledgers, legal documents and printed items dealing with a wide variety of Arkansas subjects. This collection has been divided into series based on subjects, one of which concerns Reconstruction in Arkansas. Included are nine letters, written from 1866 to 1876 from Fort Smith (Sebastian County), Fayetteville (Washington County), Little Rock (Pulaski County), and Washington, D.C., by James E. Trott, George William Sellers, Charles Whiting Walker, Elias C. Boudinot, Margaret Waterson, James M. Pittman, Thomas Boles, Jesse Turner, and William W. Belknap. The Reconstruction series also contains a printed song pamphlet for the Republican Party (circa 1867) and general orders for the Franklin County State Guards dated November 2, 1872. Represented in an additional series for biographical materials are essays dealing with Hugh H. Thomason of Van Buren (Crawford County) and "The Old Knapsack," written in 1893 by Lieutenant Samuel Pinckney Pittman, Company K, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, relating his experiences on the march to the battle of Prairie Grove (Washington County)

157. Southern Memorial Association

Records, 1872-1934; 3 volumes.

Two record books and a scrapbook pertaining to the Southern Memorial Society (SMA) of Washington County. In 1872, prominent women of Washington County organized an association to procure a resting place for the deceased Confederate soldiers buried at Pea Ridge (Benton County), Prairie Grove (Washington County), and other locations in Benton, Washington, and Crawford counties. They eventually raised enough money to purchase a small parcel on the southwest slope of Fayetteville's Mount Sequoyah and began the reinterment of the deceased at what became known as the Confederate Cemetery. It was officially dedicated on June 10, 1873, and the SMA has assumed responsibility for the upkeep of the cemetery up to the present day. The record books contain the constitution, bylaws, membership lists, and

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minutes of meetings, 1872-1921. The scrapbook contains necrology and eulogies of deceased members of the SMA, 1898-1934.

156. Mitchell Sparks

Papers, 1835-1909; 1 1/2 linear feet.

Letters, memoranda, financial documents, legal papers, and other materials pertaining to the business, commercial, and legal affairs of Mitchell Sparks, a prominent Fort Smith (Sebastian County) merchant of the early nineteenth century. Most of the material dates after Sparks's death and pertains to the affairs of his surviving relatives in settling his estate. Included in the papers are several letters written in 1861 to Sparks from businessman Jacob Brock of Memphis, Tennessee, describing his efforts to supply the Confederate army with bread. There are also receipts and statements from civilian purchases in Fort Smith during the war years.

158. Florence Cypert Spore

Papers, 1854-1975; 14 linear feet and 7 volumes.

Letters, papers, scrapbooks, and photographs pertaining to the Seat-Cypert-Hardy-Spore families of Searcy (White County). Most of the materials in this collection pertain to the twentieth-century descendants of Jesse Newton Cypert and Benton Bell Seat. Judge Cypert was a member of the Arkansas Secession Convention of 1861 as a delegate from White County. The only wartime documents concerning him consist of a receipt dated August 29, 1864, for a carriage and harness taken from Cypert by the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and an amnesty oath signed by Cypert on August 1, 1865. Captain Benton Bell Seat was a Tennessee native who enlisted in Sibley's Texas Brigade and the Fifth Texas Cavalry during the Civil War. He participated in the New Mexico Campaign where he was wounded during the battle of Valverde and in operations in the state of Louisiana. After the war Seat lived in Nicaragua where he practiced law and speculated in the banana business. He lived out the last years of his life in Searcy in his daughter's home where, due to her insistence, he wrote his own autobiography in four school notebooks. Seat's narrative contains a great deal of information on the New Mexico theatre of the war. A typed transcription of Seat's handwritten volumes is included in the collection, along with some materials dealing with the United Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Searcy.

159. James H. Starr

Letter, 1865; 1 item.

Positive photocopy of an original letter dated May 18, 1865, Marshall, Texas, written by James H. Starr, Confederate agent for the postal service west of the Mississippi River; it advocates public aid for mail transportation.

160. Frederick Steele

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Selected documents, 1863-1865; 3 rolls.

These Frederick Steele Papers pertain to military campaigns, policy, and governmental affairs in Arkansas. Major General Frederick Steele commanded troops of the Army of the Southwest in Helena (Phillips County) and Little Rock (Pulaski County) and led the Arkansas troops during the Camden Expedition of 1864. The documents include the following: letters to and from Steele, President Abraham Lincoln, Major General Samuel Ryan Curtis, and other officers; an unpublished biographical manuscript on Steele; and copies of several newspapers published in Little Rock in 1864 and 1865. Microfilm copy of documents held by Stanford University.

161. Frederick Steele

Papers, 1862-1863; 2 items.

Deposition, dated December 26, 1862, signed and notarized by Chaplain J. G. Foreman, Third Missouri Infantry, accusing Major General Frederick Steele of returning fugitive slaves to their owners near Helena (Phillips County) in September 1862. Additional statement of charges and specifications (circa January 1863) accusing Steele of drunkenness and of protecting the property of high-ranking Confederates. Steele does not appear to have answered these charges in any recorded courtmartial proceedings.

162. Alexander H. Stephens

Papers, 1834-1872; 6 rolls.

Extensive correspondence consisting of 3,035 letters between Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of the Confederate States of America, and his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Linton Stephens of the Fifteenth Georgia Infantry, Colonel Stephens's widow, Hershel V. Johnson, and others. The letters have been arranged chronologically. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Brady Memorial Library, Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, New York City.

163. Thomas R. Stone

Diary, May 5, 1861-July, 1862; 1 roll.

The diary is actually a handwritten copy made in 1911 by W. E. Bevins. Like Private Thomas R. Stone, Bevins was a member of Company G, First Arkansas Infantry, and copied the original diary and a few letters of Stone written during July 1862. Stone enlisted with a company of volunteers at Jacksonport (Jackson County) on May 5, 1861. The regiment was assigned duty first in Virginia, and Stone accompanied his comrades on a long journey through Memphis, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, Tennessee, to arrive at camp on Aquarie Creek near Richmond, Virginia, in June 1861. Stone's regiment did not participate in the battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861, but it did observe some skirmishing with Union gunboats prior to the fight. The First Arkansas transferred back to the west during the fall of 1861 and participated in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, on April 6 and 7, 1862. This is the only battle Stone describes in any detail in his diary, although he briefly mentions an action at Farmington, Mississippi, and

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the advance of the Union army to Corinth. Stone became seriously ill after the evacuation of Corinth and spent several weeks recuperating near Grenada, Mississippi. On July 1, 1862, Private Stone transferred to the Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry (McRae's) and assumed the responsibilities of an ordnance clerk. Microfilm copy of an original volume held by the Arkansas History Commission.

164. W. John Swor

Letters, 1859-1869; 36 items.

Correspondence from W. John Swor while he was on mining expeditions in California and other parts of the western United States to his wife, Elizabeth Peel Swor, and brother-in-law, James W. Peel, both of Carrollton (Carroll County). The letters pertain mostly to Swor's experiences in the west and reactions to family news from home. The collection includes three letters written in April 1861 from Redwood City, California, which contain Swor's reaction to the opening of the Civil War and comments on the local response.

165. Thomas E. Tappan, Jr

Collection, 1811-1982; 218 items and 12 volumes.

Scrapbooks, photographs, and other material pertaining to steamboats on the Mississippi River, particularly in the Helena (Phillips County) and Memphis areas. Included are images copied from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, *Harper's Weekly*, and photographs from unidentified sources. Among the vessels represented are the USS *Cairo*, the USS *Mound City*, the USS *Cincinnati*, and the USS *Pittsburg*. Operations on the Mississippi River near Helena (Phillips County), Vicksburg, and Nashville are also included

166. David Yancey Thomas

Papers, 1872-1943; 1 1/2 linear feet.

Correspondence and research materials created or collected by David Yancey Thomas, a University of Arkansas professor of history during the first half of the twentieth century. Most of the materials relate to Thomas's academic career, but one series contains records pertaining to his historical research and publications, including correspondence with the United Daughters of the Confederacy from 1923 to 1925 regarding his writing of *Arkansas in War and Reconstruction* (Little Rock: Arkansas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1926), and source materials on Isaac Murphy.

167. Jesse Turner

Papers, 1831-1887; 30 items.

Letters, receipt, judicial writ, and a eulogy pertaining to Jesse Turner, lawyer, jurist, legislator, and pioneer settler of Van Buren (Crawford County). Among his many accomplishments during Turner's sixty-three

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years of professional life in Arkansas were election to the Arkansas Secession Convention in 1861 and appointment as associate justice to the Arkansas Supreme Court in 1878. The material in this collection pertains to Turner's law practice, railroad development, the Arkansas secession convention, and Reconstruction policies. One letter, dated January 29, 1861, was sent to Turner from Pittsburg resident S. I. Howell discussing the question of secession.

168. U. S. Army

General and special orders, 1863-1865; 1 roll.

The documents concern troop movements, regulations, foraging, escaped slaves, pillaging, passing of counterfeit money, and other matters. Federal troops involved were from Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois. The documents originated as follows: Headquarters, Second Brigade, July, 1863, Chalk Bluff; Headquarters, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, 1863-1865, Brownsville (Prairie County), Clarendon (Monroe County), Wittsburg, L'Anguille (St. Francis County), and Little Rock (Pulaski County); Headquarters, Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, 1863-1864, Bloomfield, Missouri, and Little Rock; Headquarters, Post of Little Rock, April 5, 1864; Headquarters, Company K, Second Missouri Artillery; U. S. Army General Hospital, Little Rock, December 4, 1864. Microfilm copy of thirty-seven original documents.

169. U. S. Attorney General

Letters received from Arkansas, 1826-1868; 1 roll.

These selections are routine correspondence received in Washington from Federal judges and marshals stationed in Arkansas. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 60.

170. U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs

Letters received, 1824-1881; 125 rolls.

Selected records of correspondence from tribal agencies in the Indian Territory and Arkansas, including those pertaining to the "five civilized tribes" of Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and Chickasaws. Although the Indian Territory was under Confederate control for much of the Civil War, some letters dated from the war years can be found concerning the general situation of the Indians, their population, education, health, medical care, agriculture, and subsistence. The materials have been arranged by tribal agency. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 75.

171. U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs

Letters sent, 1824-1882; 125 rolls.

Correspondence sent to all tribal agencies in the United States, including the Indian Territory and Arkansas. Although the Indian Territory was under Confederate control for much of the Civil War, some

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letters dated from the war years can be found acknowledging and replying to incoming letters concerning all aspects of the operations of the Office of Indian Affairs. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 75.

172. U. S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

Records of the Arkansas superintendent of education, 1865-1871; 4 rolls.

Records include letters sent, 1866-1870; endorsements, 1866-1870; and school reports, 1865-1871. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 105.

173. U. S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

Records of the assistant commissioner for the state of Arkansas, 1865- 1869; 52 rolls.

The records consist of twenty-four volumes and some unbound documents. The volumes include the following: letters, telegrams, and endorsements sent; circulars and special orders issued; registers of letters and telegrams received; bound letters sent and received; a register of abandoned and confiscated lands in Arkansas; and a station book of officers and civilians employed by the Bureau. The unbound documents consist primarily of letters and reports received. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 105.

174. U. S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

Records of the Education Division, 1865-1871; 35 rolls.

Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 105.

175. U. S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

Records of field offices [Arkansas], 1865-1874; 21 rolls.

These selected records are from the various field offices in the district of Arkansas which include locations in Missouri, Kansas, and the Indian Territory. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 105.

176. U. S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

Registers and letters received by the commissioner, 1865-1872; 74 rolls.

Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 105.

177. U. S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

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Selected series of records issued by the commissioner, 1865-1872; 7 rolls.

Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 105.

178. U. S. Congress. House

Petitions for the removal of the political disabilities of residents of the state of Arkansas and papers relating to Arkansas, 1867-1872; 1 roll.

Correspondence, petitions, legislative bills, ordinances, affidavits, military orders, clippings, reports, resolutions, and memoranda from the Fortieth and Forty-first sessions of the United States House of Representatives which deal with the Arkansas constitutional convention of 1868 and the general affairs of Reconstruction in Arkansas. Persons to whom the materials relate include Elisha Baxter, Thomas H. Boles, Thomas Mead Bowen, Joseph Brooks, Benjamin T. DuVal, John R. Eakin, Elbert Hartwell English, Alvan Cullom Gillem, W. P. Grace, Lafayette Gregg, James Milander Hanks, William M. Harrison, Asa Hodges, James Augustus Johnson, John Andrew Logan, John McClure, Alexander McDonald, William R. Miller, Isaac Murphy, Robert C. Newton, Henry Page, John G. Price, Benjamin Franklin Rice, Anthony Astley Cooper Rogers, Logan Holt Roots, William Furgeson Slemons, Oliver P. Snyder, Theodore F. Sorrels, Samuel Wright Williams, William Wallace Wilshire, and William E. Woodruff, Jr. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives.

179. U. S. Congress. Senate

Resolutions to expel certain senators from the Senate and papers of the select committee on removal of political disabilities, 1861-1876; 1 roll.

Correspondence, petitions, affidavits, reports, resolutions, memorials, certificates, telegrams, and receipts pertaining to the actions of the United States Senate during the Reconstruction period in Arkansas. The documents have been arranged into five series. The first series concerns the resolution of the Thirty-seventh Congress to expel certain senators in July 1861. Series two contains the records of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 1867-1877, which relate to the restoration of civil and political rights to residents of Arkansas. Series three holds the records of the Select Committee on Removal of Political Disabilities, 1864-1872, which relates to restoring full citizenship to Arkansas residents. The papers of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, 1875-1876, have been placed in series four and concern the petition of the heirs of William K. Sebastian, late senator from Arkansas. The last series contains the records of the Forty-second and Forty-third congresses regarding civil rights and political disabilities of residents of Arkansas. Persons to whom this collection relates include Elisha Baxter, Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, Thomas Boles, Thomas Mead Bowen, Joseph Brooks, Ambrose Everett Burnside, Powell Clayton, Francis Marion Cockrell, George Franklin Edmunds, Elbert Hartwell English, Thomas White Ferry, James Milander Hanks, Lizzie Sebastian Harris, Robert Ward Johnson, John McClure, Alexander McDonald, John Sappington Marmaduke, Isaac Murphy, Alfred Osborne Nicholson, John G. Price, Joseph Jones Reynolds, Benjamin Franklin Rice, Thomas James Robertson, Charles P. Sebastian, Edward L. Sebastian, John Sherman, Volney V. Smith, Oliver P. Snyder, Edward Davis Townsend, Clara Sebastian Walker, Caldwell Colden Washburn, and Samuel Wright Williams. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives.

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180. U. S. Internal Revenue Service

Assessment lists for Arkansas, 1865-1866; 2 rolls.

These records are tax assessment lists of the three districts established for the state of Arkansas by executive order dated July 13, 1866. Microfilm copy of original bound volumes held by the National Archives.

181. U. S. Military Posts Returns

Selected Arkansas records, 1820-1916; 32 rolls.

These records include personnel reports showing units stationed at the posts and their strength, names and duties of officers, listings of official communications received, and a record of events. Records on the following Arkansas and Indian Territory posts are included: Batesville (Independence County), Camden (Ouachita County), Fort Coffee (Indian Territory), Dover (Pope County), Fayetteville (Washington County), Fort Gibson (Indian Territory), Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital (Garland County), Little Rock (Pulaski County), Fort Logan Roots (Pulaski County), Madison (St. Francis County), Pine Bluff (Jefferson County), St. Charles (Arkansas County), Fort Smith (Sebastian County), Washington (Hempstead County), Burrowsville (Searcy County), Fort Curtis (Phillips County), DuVall's Bluff (Prairie County), El Dorado (Union County), Camp Fillmore, Helena (Phillips County), Huntsville (Madison County), Jacksonport (Jackson County), Monticello (Drew County), Red Fork (Desha County), and Van Buren (Crawford County). Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 94 and 393.

182. U. S. Quartermaster Corps

Plats of Little Rock barracks, 1862, 1885; 2 items.

Plat maps showing the location of structures at the Little Rock (Pulaski County) military post known at various times as the Arsenal and St. John's College. Photographic prints of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 92.

183. U. S. War Department. Adjutant General's Office

Amnesty papers, Arkansas A-Z, 1865-1866; 1 roll.

These records are applications and supporting documents of former Arkansas Confederates requesting amnesty from the United States government. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 94.

184. U. S. War Department

Documents relating to Little Rock Arsenal-Little Rock Barracks, and documents relating to Major General Wool's campaign in Mexico, 1834-1913; 1 roll.

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Correspondence, reports, military orders, telegrams, lists, statements, indexes, legislative bills, drawings, survey notes, clippings, and memoranda dealing with the construction, supply, maintenance, finances, and administrative affairs of the Little Rock (Pulaski County) Arsenal and Little Rock Barracks. Persons to whom the materials relate include Richard M. Batchelder, James Henderson Berry, Eugene A. Carr, Powell Clayton, William C. Endicott, Richard Fatherly, Lewis Porter Featherstone, Samuel G. French, Augustus Hill Garland, Lewis Addison Grant, Fay Hempstead, Thomas Sydney Jesup, Robert Ward Johnson, James Kimbrough Jones, Charles P. Kingsbury, George Washington McCrary, Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, Nelson Appleton Miles, Henry B. Noble, Henry Page, Joel Roberts Poinsett, John Pope, John G. Price, John Aaeon Rawlins, Henry Massey Rector, Joseph Jones Reynolds, John Henry Rogers, Logan Holt Roots, Frederick A. Soule, Henry S. Taber, William Leake Terry, Charles H. Thompkins, James Totten, Edward Davis Townsend, Edward Cary Walthall, and James Whitcomb. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 94.

185. U. S. War Department

Index to service records of Confederate soldiers who served in organizations from the state of Arkansas, 1861-1865; 26 rolls.

Alphabetically-arranged index cards bearing the name, rank, and regiment of every known Arkansas Confederate serviceman. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109.

186. U. S. War Department

Proceeding and report of a court of inquiry on the sale of cotton and produce at St. Louis, Missouri, 1863; 1 roll.

Microfilm copy of an original volume held by the National Archives concerning a special investigation of trading activities by Union troops occupying Helena (Phillips County) in 1863.

187. U. S. War Department

Record books of Union volunteer regiments in Arkansas, 1861-1865; 1 roll.

These record books include regimental descriptive books, regimental letter books, regimental order books, clothing books, company descriptive books, regimental consolidated morning report books, company morning report books, and company order books for Union regiments raised in Arkansas. Not all types of books are available for all regiments. Microfilm copy of original volumes held by the National Archives, Record Group 94.

188. U. S. War Department

Service records of volunteer Union soldiers who served in organizations from the state of Arkansas, 1861-1865; 64 rolls.

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Four rolls consist of alphabetically-arranged cards which include the name, rank, and regiment of every known Arkansas Union serviceman. The following sixty rolls are the complete service records of the soldiers and include muster dates, pay information, service locations, and battlefield citations. Microfilm copy of original records held by the National Archives, Record Group 94.

189. U. S. Works Progress Administration

Record of Confederate veterans and widows, circa 1930s; 1 roll.

Typed list of Arkansas Confederate veterans listing their rank, unit, service dates, and date of pension application, along with the names of their wives and county of residence. The materials have been arranged alphabetically. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the Arkansas History Commission.

190. U. S. Works Progress Administration. Federal Writers Project

Slave narratives, 1936-1938; 2 rolls.

An oral history of slavery in the United States from interviews with former slaves. Typewritten records prepared by the Federal Writer's Project, illustrated with photographs. These selected interviews concern former Arkansas slaves. Microfilm copy, made in 1945, of original typewritten manuscripts then held by the Library of Congress.

191. Earl Van Dorn

Command papers, 1862-1863; 1 roll.

Letters and telegrams sent, letters received, and special orders issued by the command of Major General Earl Van Dorn while operating in Tennessee and Arkansas. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

192. Van Hoose Family

Papers, 1945-1967; 3 items.

Genealogy booklet, scrapbook, and a manuscript novel pertaining to the Van Hoose family of Washington County. The Van Hoose family were early pioneers in northwest Arkansas, and several members held prominent positions in the area. The scrapbook leaves in this collection include photographs of Van Hoose family members who served in the Confederate army. The manuscript novel, "Against the Living Forest," by Hildred Mayhill Crawford, is a fictionalized biography based on the life of Elizabeth Van Hoose Marion, a resident of Fayetteville (Washington County) during the Civil War

193. Mary Elizabeth Birnie Vann

Papers, 1853-1874; 3 items.

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This collection contains a small notebook recording recipes, verse, financial accounting, and memoranda of Mary Elizabeth Birnie Vann, apparently a Civil War resident of Fort Smith (Sebastian County). A few wartime literary passages reveal reactions to current conditions.

194. Jeanette R. Vaughan

Scrapbook, 1869-1879; 1 volume.

Scrapbook of mounted newspaper clippings related to Reconstruction in Arkansas and the Memphis, Tennessee, yellow fever epidemic of 1878.

195. A. M. Ward

Papers, 1862-1864; 80 items.

Affidavits, invoices, orders, reports, receipts, and requisitions from Captain Augustus M. Ward, quartermaster, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry. Most of the reports, affidavits, and invoices concern supplies for Confederate troops stationed at Lewisville (Miller County) in the summer of 1864, but forty-five of the receipts and requisitions are dated October 1862 and were issued from Yellville (Marion County) and Hamilton Mills. Troops mentioned in the 1862 receipts are Colonel James Fleming Fagan's Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry (First Arkansas Cavalry) and General Mosby Monroe Parsons's Brigade.

196. David Walker

Letters, 1841-1879; 93 items.

Correspondence to and from Judge David Walker (1806-1879) of Fayetteville (Washington County). Following his 1830 arrival in Fayetteville from his native Kentucky, Walker enjoyed a lengthy career and impressive record in public service. Among other positions, he served as state senator, chief justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, and president of the Arkansas Secession Convention of 1861. He married Jane Lewis Washington of Green Ridge, Kentucky, in 1833. Making their home in Fayetteville, the couple had eight children before Jane's death in 1847. Two sons served in the Confederate army: Captain Jacob Wythe Walker, Company A, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry (Grant County), May 21, 1864, and Private Charles Whiting Walker, also of Company A, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry. The letters in this collection include five written during the spring of 1861 pertaining to the secession movement, three written during the summer of 1863 relating to Judge Walker's appointment to a Confederate military court in Little Rock, and one written in the summer of 1865 from George C. Watkins at Corsicana, Texas, when he had been arrested for treason. Many of these letters have been published by Walter J. Lemke as *The Life and Letters of Judge David Walker* (Fayetteville, Arkansas: Washington County Historical Society, 1957).

197. Walker Family

Papers, 1833-1962; 63 items.

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Letters and personal papers relating to the David Walker family of Washington County. The materials in this collection were donated by descendants of Charles Whiting Walker. One letter, written by Charles in February 1860 in Lebanon, Tennessee, describes local excitement over the secession crisis in that location. Among the manuscript essays in the collection are two addresses delivered by Charles (circa 1907) concerning Civil War history, and an unsigned article about bushwhackers operating near Huntsville (Madison County) during the war. Miscellaneous documents in the collection include a January 27, 1864, appointment of David Walker to a military court under Lieutenant General Theophilus H. Holmes, and an application for membership to the United Daughters of the Confederacy completed by Nancy Walker Warren, the daughter of Charles Walker

198. Sue H. Walker

Papers, 1818-1936; 1 linear foot.

Letters and papers collected by Susan Howard Walker (1857-1939), daughter of James David Walker and granddaughter of Judge David Walker. Correspondence in the collection includes an April 27, 1864, letter from David Walker to a friend in Texas, written on the day his son Jacob died at Jenkins' Ferry, and another written by Sue Walker to historian David Yancey Thomas (circa 1935) detailing her recollections of Civil War incidents in Fayetteville (Washington County). Five Civil War military documents are found in the collection: three receipts for destroyed cotton in Pulaski County by Confederate authorities; General Order Number 1, issued by Colonel M. LaRue Harrison, First Arkansas Cavalry (Union), at Fayetteville (Washington County) June 16, 1864; and an oath of allegiance signed by Mary K. Stone, Fayetteville, June 20, 1864. Two printed broadsides in the collection pertain to the Civil War; a July 24, 1851, copy of the Arkansas Whig-Extra, published in Little Rock (Pulaski County), which discusses the disunion sentiment in the state at that time, and a December 30, 1862, copy of Albert Pike's Letter to General Holmes, printed on a sheet of wallpaper

199. Julius White

Letter, September 5, 1868; 1 item.

Letter, signed by Lt. Colonel E. B. Dayne, First Lieutenant E. P. Messer, and Captain E. N. B. Messer, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, all of Lake County, Illinois, testifying to the favorable conduct of Brigadier General Julius White during the battle of Pea Ridge (Benton County) on March 6-8, 1862. Apparently written during a post-war political campaign, this letter refutes allegations made against White, accusing him of cowardice during the fight.

200. Arabella Lanktree Wilson

Papers, 1823-1876; 1 linear foot.

Correspondence, journals, notebooks, essays, photographs, and other materials created, received, or collected by Arabella Lanktree Wilson or her son, William H. D. Wilson. Arabella Wilson was a teacher who lived in Pine Bluff (Jefferson County) from 1857 to 1866, along with her children, Anna and William. Anna

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died in 1859, and when the war broke out William enlisted in Company C, Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry and may have achieved the rank of captain before the end of the conflict. Arabella remained in Pine Bluff during the war and was an eyewitness to many events which occurred in her neighborhood. William returned to Pine Bluff in 1865 and became a prominent local figure in his capacity as a surveyor and businessman before his death in 1884. The collection includes over ten letters written by Arabella to William between 1862 and 1865 describing conditions in Pine Bluff. One letter, dated November 2, 1863, is a twelve page missive of minute detail on the Union occupation of Pine Bluff, including an eyewitness account of the battle of Pine Bluff (Jefferson County), October 25, 1863, and the activities of civilian and military personalities. James W. Leslie edited this letter for publication in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 47 (Autumn 1988): 257-272, in an article entitled "Arabella Lanktree Wilson's Civil War Letter." The collection also contains two letters from William to Arabella, one dated August 5, 1862, Cadron Hill (Conway County), and another dated May 11, 1863, Selma, Alabama. Another Confederate soldier's letter is found in this collection, one from Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Hancock, Company K, Eighteenth Arkansas Infantry (Carroll's), written from Fort Pillow, Tennessee, on April 15, 1862. This letter contains a description of the repulse of Federal gunboats, complete with a hand-drawn map. The collection also has a pass, dated December 3, 1862, Arkansas Post (Arkansas County), which appears to relate a password to sentries on duty.

201. State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Selected Arkansas manuscripts, 1838-1869; 1 roll.

Among the Civil War documents are papers captured at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1862 by an expedition commanded by Colonel William Weer, Tenth Kansas Infantry. These papers include the following: letters, orders, and requisitions dated from September 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862, bearing the signatures of Albert Pike and Stand Watie, among others; letters and military commissions of Captain J. Schlaich, Company B, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry; letters and military orders pertaining to Colonel C. C. Washburn, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. Microfilm copy of documents from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

202. Jones M. Withers and Thomas C. Hindman

Command field returns, 1862-1864; 1 roll.

Periodical reports showing the number of officers and men present, absent, sick, under arrest, on extra duty, on detached service, and on leave. The returns for General Withers's Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi, are arranged by date, followed by those for General Hindman's Division, Polk's Corps, Army of the Tennessee, also arranged chronologically. Microfilm copy of original documents held by the National Archives, Record Group 109, Collection of Confederate Records.

203. William E. Woodruff

Papers, circa 1810-1882; 1 roll.

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The selected letters in this microfilm, many dating from the war years, are primarily family and personal correspondence from relatives and friends living in New York, Georgia, Texas, and various towns in Arkansas, including Mount Ida (Montgomery County), Hot Springs (Garland County), Murfreesboro and Brocktown (Pike County). William E. Woodruff was born in New York on December 24, 1795. He came to Arkansas Territory in 1819 and founded the first newspaper of the state, the Arkansas Gazette. He settled in Little Rock (Pulaski County) in 1821 and lived there until he died in 1885. As the official printer to the territory, and later to the state government, Woodruff was involved in many facets of Arkansas's history. He spent much of the war in Little Rock but was banished from the city in early 1864 by the Federal occupation force. Woodruff spent the remainder of the conflict in Washington (Hempstead County). Microfilm copy of selected original documents from the William E. Woodruff Papers at the Arkansas History Commission.

204. R. F. Yager

Letters, 1864; 2 items.

Letters from Captain R. F. Yager, Shelby's Brigade, Missouri Volunteers, February 29 and March 19, 1864, from Camden (Ouachita County), to his wife, Mattie. Although Yager wrote home just prior to the Camden Expedition undertaken by Union troops from Little Rock (Pulaski County), his letters do not describe any encounters with the enemy in detail.

205. Peter Wellington Alexander

Papers, 1862-1863, [microfilm] 8 positive reels.

Microfilmed copies of original documents held by Columbia University, New York, New York. Colonel Peter Wellington Alexander, Confederate States of America, was a Georgia-born editor and Civil War correspondent who also collected official Confederate documents from the Trans-Mississippi Department. The microfilm selection from Alexander's papers contains some letters to Alexander, as well as telegrams, business, and military documents related to him or his activities, but most of the collection pertains to the Confederate States Army, Trans-Mississippi Department, from 1862 to 1863, especially actions in Arkansas, southern Missouri, and the Indian Territory including Newtonia, Missouri, Fort Wayne, Indian Territory, and Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Saint Charles, Arkansas. This material includes letters, general and special orders, field reports, telegrams and other documents of the Confederate forces operating in Arkansas, from junior officers to staff and commanding officers. Correspondents include: James Gillpatrick Blunt, Elias C. Boudinot, John Q. Burbridge, William L. Cabell, Charles A. Carroll, Douglas H. Cooper, Samuel Ryan Curtis, William Crosby Dawson, James Fleming Fagan, Daniel M. Frost, Daniel Harvey Hill, Thomas Carmichael Hindman, Francis J. Herron, Thophilus Hunter Holmes, Robert Edward Lee, Emmett MacDonald, Duncan Kirkland McRae, John Sappington Marmaduke, Robert C. Newton, Mosby Monroe Parsons, Albert Pike, James S. Rains, John Selden Roane, William Tecumseh Sherman, Francis Asbury Shoup, Earl Van Dorn, and Stand Watie. A few of the letters have been calendared, but most correspondence in letter books and more than 1,355 telegrams have not been individually described. These include a lengthy exchange of messages between Lieutenant General Theophilus H. Holmes and Major General Thomas C. Hindman on December 1, 1862 discussing the feasibility of the Prairie Grove

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campaign and related issues, and another lengthy exchange between the two officers on December 12, 1862 discussing the results of the battle. Among the battle reports to be found in the correspondence of this collection are: a five page letter from John W. Dunnington to Thomas C. Hindman, dated June 21, 1862, describing the battle of Saint Charles with an accompanying map; a twenty page report on the battle of Prairie Grove prepared by Thomas C. Hindman's adjutant, S. S. Anderson; a battle report from Colonel G. W. Thompson dated September 1, 1862 regarding a skirmish in Newton County, Arkansas. Restrictions apply. MC 1379

206. Jasper Baxter

Papers, 1863-1903; 7 items.

Pension application, form letters, and documents received by Baxter or submitted by his widow to the United States Bureau of Pensions. Baxter was a resident of Scott County, Arkansas and a private in Company I, Second Arkansas Cavalry (Union). The papers include a those pertaining to Baxter's divorce from his first wife Matilda in 1869 and an 1863 promotion certificate presented to Corporal Robert D. Harris, also of Company I, Second Arkansas Cavalry. MC 1114

207. Benton County, Arkansas

Court Records, 1861-1869; 1 file.

Positive photocopies of original documents held by the Benton County Archives. Court records showing a call for local Justice of the Peace officers to ratify secession in 1861 and to allocate money to support a home guard unit. MC 1557.

208. Berry-Quaile-Dickenson Families

Papers, ca. 1860-1960s; 10 linear feet.

Family papers from descendants of James Henderson Berry, former governor and senator from Arkansas and second lieutenant, Company E., Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry. Civil War related material includes and extensive collection of ribbons from various reunions of the United Confederate Veterans and Sons of Confederate Veterans organizations; related pamphlets and printed ephemera issued by the UCV or SCV; manuscript biographical and genealogical essays and notes pertaining to James H. Berry; original discharge certificates and passes issued to Private Thomas Dickenson, Company A, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, in December 1863; an extensive manuscript reminiscence, circa 1905, of Major A.V. Rieff, First Arkansas Cavalry (Monroe's). Several drafts of the Rieff manuscript describe the wartime service of his regiment from its inception to its participation in the Price Missouri Campaign of 1864. The Rieff manuscript describes in varying detail the battles of Poison Springs, Devil's Backbone, Marks Mill, Prairie DeAnne, Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas and Pilot Knob, Missouri. MC 1372.

209. Jesse C. Bliss

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Papers, 1862-1967; 63 items.

Letters, documents, and photographs created or collected by Jesse Bliss or his granddaughter, Jesse Elizabeth Hill Durrett. Jesse C. Bliss enrolled in the Union army on August 1, 1861 and received a commission as Second Lieutenant, Forty-Fourth Illinois Infantry. He served for the next three years as his regiment was moved to various locations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. Bliss saw action at the battles of Pea Ridge (Benton County) Arkansas, Perryville, Kentucky, and Murfreesboro, Tennessee before he was discharged during the Atlanta campaign on September 15, 1864. The papers include 14 letters written by Bliss to relatives and friends back in Illinois from 1862-1864. These letters include one dated Sugar Creek Bottom, Arkansas, March 13, 1862 which describes the battle of Pea Ridge, the activities of local civilians, the behavior of Confederate Indian soldiers, and confirmation that the rebels had captured Union army payroll documents that gave troop strengths prior to the battle. Another later dated Camp Hoffman, Keithville, Missouri, March 28, 1862 gives further mention of the Pea Ridge battle. Bliss wrote from Nashville, Tennessee twice during November, 1862 giving information on the battle of Perryville. A letter dated Murfreesboro, Tennessee, January 8, 1863 mentions Bliss's experiences at the Battle of Murfreesboro and rumors of civilian mistreatment of federal wounded. Two undated fragments may give information on the Atlanta campaign in 1864. The collection also includes a tintype of Bliss in uniform. MC 1228

210. Bragg Family

Papers, 1836-1946; 1 linear foot.

Genealogical materials, correspondence, financial and legal documents pertaining to the Bragg family of Ouachita County, Arkansas. Samuel Newton Bragg and Hosea Bragg were small plantation owners who settled in Arkansas during the 1840s. Papers include letters received by Hosea and Samuel from relatives and friends in Alabama, Texas, and Louisiana before and during the Civil War. J.B. Otts, a planter in Vienna, Louisiana, wrote to Samuel on March 2, 1861, January 25, 1862, and January 28, 1862. Otts describes local economic conditions, the reaction to the election of Jefferson Davis, and the activities of a slave named "Moses" belonging to Bragg but hired out to a Louisiana plantation. A fourth letter from a sister, "Abb," to Samuel is dated Lowdens County, Alabama, December 26, 1861 and describes local conditions and fighting at Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Florida. Restrictions apply. MC 1257

211. Walter Lee Brown

Collection, 1861-1912; 1.2 linear feet.

Original and photocopied manuscript materials collected by Walter Lee Brown, history professor of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville and editor of the Arkansas Historical Quarterly. Includes papers of the J.E.H. Ward family of Crittenden County, Arkansas. Two letters written by Cynthia Ward to her daughter in 1866 describe local conditions during the early Reconstruction period and a list of property burned or carried away from the Ward plantation on October 19, 1862 by the Forty-Sixth Ohio Infantry, Lt. Colonel Smith commanding. The collection also includes: a letter from H.S. Harris of Atlanta, Georgia, documenting his claim for a pension based on service in the Second Arkansas Cavalry (Union); receipt for the purchase of a mule from U.S. authorities in Little Rock (Pulaski County) Arkansas by George Moore on

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September 8, 1865; a letter from D.W. Carroll dated Washington (Hempstead County) Arkansas, November 6, 1864 regarding his candidacy for the Confederate Congress; parole for private M. A. Clark of Company A, Twelfth Arkansas Infantry, dated January 5, 1864; account sheet of items purchased by Captain Philip G. Henry of the Ninth Arkansas Infantry in 1861-1862 from merchant J.C. Mills; broadside notice of a reunion of Ross's Texas Brigade at Rhea's Mill, Texas, June 26, 1883. MC 1200

212. Rebecca Ann Campbell

Letters, August 19-September 12, 1863; 3 items.

Three manuscript letters written by Campbell to her sons in the Confederate Army. Rebecca Ann Campbell was a resident of Frederick County, Virginia during the Civil War. Her letter of August 19 describes farming conditions, rumors of black soldiers in the Union Army and the effect of those rumors on Campbell servants and family gossip. The letter of September 12 describes similar neighborhood news along with mention of horse stealing by brigands in the area. The third letter, undated, was apparently written during the interim between the first two and describes the death of an uncle at the hands of brigands. MC 1300.

213. Camden, Arkansas, Civil War Record Book, ca. 1920

1 volume

Ledger book containing material transcribed by hand from various sources pertaining mostly to Civil War activities around Camden, Arkansas, or involving Confederate troops from Camden and serving elsewhere during the war, including obituaries, biographical sketches, speeches, cemetery lists and miscellaneous notes. Actions described include: Jenkins Ferry and Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana; Vicksburg, Mississippi. The unidentified person transcribing the information had access to letters written by Junius Newport Bragg, a surgeon with the 33rd Arkansas Infantry, and a scrapbook kept by Bragg's wife. Dr. Bragg's letters were subsequently published in 1960 by his daughter, Helen Bragg Gaughan. Of particular interest are transcribed letters from Camden area women refugees living in Texas during the war, and lists of surviving Confederate veterans attending reunions in Camden in 1908 and 1913. MC 1375

214. Benjamin T. DuVal

Papers, 1816-1957; .5 linear feet.

Letters, diary, clippings, photographs, and printed materials pertaining to Benjamin DuVal or his family. Benjamin T. DuVal was a Fort Smith (Sebastian County) Arkansas attorney, politician, and Confederate officer. He served on the staff of General James F. Fagan during the war as a quartermaster. The papers include many prewar military reports pertaining to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and Fort Smith (Sebastian County) Arkansas, collected by Major Francis Page of the Seventh U.S. Infantry. Among the Civil War papers are: letter dated Fort Cobb, Washington Territory, January 11, 1861 from William L. Cabell discussing the inevitability of secession and his desires to receive an appointment in the Arkansas State Forces; 2 letters dated Fort Smith, February 18 and 20, 1862 from John King and John T. Hurley reporting

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on rumors of a fight at Pott's Hill, Sugar Creek (Benton County) Arkansas and the preparations of Confederate forces at Fort Smith; two letters dated Camden (Ouachita County) Arkansas, November 9 and December 20, 1863 from Duval describing the payment and organization of Confederate troops and the Union occupation of Little Rock. Postwar letters include one from DuVal concerning the imprisonment of William E. Connelly by military authorities in Fort Smith in 1868 others from James Fagan and Augustus Garland concerning postwar state politics. Other documents include: DuVal's amnesty oath, 1865; an essay by William L. Cabell written in 1900 concerning his part in the 1864 Price raid into Missouri and Kansas. MC 1212

215. Edmonson/Thomas Family

Papers, 1854-1919; 4 items.

Legal and financial papers pertaining to the Edmonson family of central Arkansas. Includes a discharge certificate, dated DeVall's Bluff, Arkansas, January 9, 1866, for Captain Benjamin Thomas, Company D, Sixty-Third United States Colored Infantry. MC 1242.

216. Ellsworth Family

Family papers, 1858-1979; 6.35 linear feet.

Correspondence, journals, photographs and papers created and collected by the family of Sarah Elizabeth Van Patten and Dr. Prosper Harvey Ellsworth of Hot Springs (Garland County) Arkansas. Major Prosper Ellsworth was a physician who enlisted as a surgeon with the 106th Illinois Infantry during the Civil War and served part of his time in Arkansas. Ellsworth settled in Hot Springs after the war where he established a successful medical practice and engaged in other business pursuits. His papers include all the documentation for his pension application and membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. There is also an 1864 carte-de-visite of Ellsworth taken at DeVall's Bluff, Arkansas, by White's Portable Gallery. Sarah Van Patten, who Ellsworth married in 1873, was a wartime resident of Mount Washington, Maryland. She kept a diary starting in February 27, 1865 that describes in very brief entries her daily activities during the final months of the war, including mention of the surrender at Appomattox and the assassination of President Lincoln. A large photograph album is also in the collection which contains original carte-de-visite portraits of Jefferson Davis, Varina Davis, Robert E. Lee, Leonidas Polk, and John C. Breckinridge. MC 1162

217. William Enfield

Photograph collection, circa 1864; 2 items.

Photographs collected by Lieutishay Wilcox Enfield, born in 1847 and raised on a farm near Springfield, Illinois. Original carte de visite portraits of Abraham Lincoln and William Tecumseh Sherman. MC 1315

218. Engels-Kinnibrough Family

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Papers, 1837-1970; 1.5 linear feet.

Letters, financial documents, and miscellaneous papers pertaining to William H. Engles, his wife Nancy Kinnibrough Engles, and their extended families. William H. Engles was a pioneer resident of Farmington (Washington County) Arkansas and operated a mill at that location during the Civil War. The papers include a summons from the headquarters of the First Arkansas Cavalry (Union) at Fayetteville to Engles in 1865 to testify at a courtmartial at that place and related vouchers for travel expenses. MC 554

219. Horace J. Ford

Diary, 1848-1849; 1 item.

Positive photocopy of an original diary held by the Arkansas Territorial Restoration. Horace Ford was a plantation overseer in the employ of Horace F. Walworth in Chicot County, Arkansas. The entries in Ford's diary describe plantation life, the cotton trade on the Mississippi River, and slave activities. MC 1249.

220. Fordyce Family

Business and personal records, 1400-1992; 5.5 linear feet.

Original and photocopied genealogical research materials, business records, newspaper clippings and reminiscences of the Samuel Wesley Fordyce family of Hot Springs (Garland County) Arkansas. Captain Samuel Fordyce was an Ohio resident who helped organize the First Ohio Cavalry, Company B. He served in the first three years of the war, participating in the battles of West Liberty, Virginia, Perryville, Kentucky, the Corinth, Mississippi campaign, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, Tennessee prior to his discharge due to medical disability on December 24, 1863. He married the daughter of Mary Jane Chadwick, a resident of Huntsville, Alabama, who he met during his service at that place. The collection includes a detailed typed reminiscence of Fordyce describing his participation in the aforementioned battles, a prewar chance encounter with Senator Stephen A. Douglas, selling a horse to future President James A. Garfield, and his brief imprisonment after being captured by the enemy. An original letter from Brigadier General George Crook, dated December 24, 1863, gives a brief commendation for the service of Fordyce at the time of his discharge. The collection also includes an original diary kept by Mary Jane Chadwick in Huntsville from 1862-1865 describing conditions in Huntsville, Alabama, the Union occupation of the town, and General John Grant Mitchell. The diary is supplemented with a bogus order signed by "Captain Allen" requiring Chadwick to vacate her home due to disloyalty that was sent as an April Fool joke in 1864. One letter, written by Fordyce from Nashville, Tennessee on November 1, 1864 describes business affairs in the city. MC 1311

221. Gallaher, Rhyne, and Wilkerson Families

Papers, 1851-1960; 8 linear feet.

Papers created by three related pioneer families of Polk County, Arkansas. The collection includes a handwritten list of items stolen from the Rhyne family by bushwhackers in 1865. Unprocessed. MC 1057.

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222. Nancy Gillespie

Papers, 1865; 3 items.

Handwritten petition, signed by Nancy Gillespie, Columbia County, Arkansas, asking for leave for her brother-in-law, Private John M. Gillespie, Third Arkansas Infantry (Consolidated), due to her material distress following the 1863 death of her husband, Flemming. Also included: an attached furlough for John signed by Confederate Headquarters staff at Lewisville (Miller County) Arkansas; a separate statement on John Gillespie's character signed by Captain John J. Wofford; a period photograph/sketch of Flemming Gillespie in uniform. MC 1301.

223. James Millinder Hanks

Diaries, 1865-1909; 2.8 linear feet.

Original handwritten diaries and typewritten transcriptions. James M. Hanks was a Helena (Phillips County) Arkansas native who attended law school in Kentucky and returned to his home town to engage in his profession and other business pursuits. He married Helena Thompson in 1859 and commenced writing daily entries in a diary on New Year's Day, 1865, a practice he continued until three days before he died in 1909. Aside from business and legal pursuits, Hanks also served as a United States Congressman for a single term in 1871-73. The Civil War entries in Hanks diary include mention of Brigadier General Napoleon Bonaparte Buford, meetings of the local Union League, and travels to Memphis, Tennessee and his wife's home in Iowa. Postwar entries include mention of Helena citizens reaction to Lincoln's assassination and the assassination of Thomas C. Hindman in 1868. MC 1335

224. John Davis Hardgrave Family

Papers, 1825-1885; .2 linear feet.

Notebook, legal documents, and papers pertaining to the John Davis Hardgrave family of Benton County, Arkansas. Includes a commission signed by Governor Henry M. Rector for Second Lieutenant William B. Smedley, Armstrong's Company, Tenth Regiment, Arkansas Militia, dated January 28, 1862. MC 1318

225. Margaret I. Hawk

Thomas and Rebecca Smith of Richland Township, Washington County, Arkansas, 1990; 1 item.

Detailed genealogical essay which provides some Civil War information on the Smith family of Washington County, Arkansas. MC 1070.

226. Mary D. Hudgins

Collection, 1800-1986; 55 linear feet.

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Research files, literary manuscripts, correspondence, topical manuscript collections, and printed materials created or collected by Hot Springs librarian and author Mary Dengler Hudgins. Hudgins was a prolific historical feature writer and longtime collector of Arkansiana. Her interests included all phases of Arkansas history, especially music and the Hot Springs (Garland County) area. Among the many original manuscript collections in her papers are: the George D. Lea papers, 1843-1878, pertaining to the activities of Lea, a Princeton (Dallas County) Arkansas planter; the Henry M. Rector papers, 1865-1890, which includes the 1865 amnesty oath of the first Confederate governor of Arkansas. Hudgins research files contain her notes and photocopied information on Civil War blacks, Fort Gibson, and Henry M. Rector. MC 534

227. William H. Hughes

Papers, ca. 1890-1950; 3 linear feet.

Mostly materials pertaining to William H. Hughes or his descendent, Helen Hughes of Conway, Arkansas. Included with these papers is an extensive file of letters from John Hallum to Ruby Hughes, his sister, written between 1871 and 1909. Hallum was an attorney and Civil War veteran living in central Arkansas during the late nineteenth century. He lectured on Civil War topics and wrote an extensive history of Arkansas. His letters document problems with marketing his history and include two broadsides advertising his Civil War lectures. MC 1088

228. Dudley Emerson Jones

Papers, 1849-1913; 1.7 linear feet

Dudley Jones was an Iowa resident prior to the war, having participated in the California Gold Rush and engaging in a number of business operations in that state, New York, and Iowa. He enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry gaining the rank of Lieutenant while acting as quartermaster for the regiment. He served in both Helena (Phillips County) and Little Rock (Pulaski County) until his enlistment ran out in 1864 and afterwards remained in Little Rock to establish a business. The collection includes three letters he received from his wife Caroline and daughters in January and February 1865 discussing business affairs and family news in Keokuk, Iowa. Three letters from H.D.B. Cutter, a newspaper editor in Corydon, Iowa and Lancaster, Missouri, written to Jones from 1864-1866 discuss national politics and mutual army acquaintances. Cutter apparently served on the staff of Major General Cyrus Bussey during the early years of the war. A letter from S. S. Sweet, an old California business associate of Jones, dated San Francisco, December 11, 1864 describes the activities of Copperheads in the city and an earthquake tremor on that date. Captain Samuel McKee, Company B, Third Iowa Cavalry, wrote a letter dated March 3, 1865, Gravelly Springs, Alabama, describing camp conditions at that location and another letter from a civilian, O.H.R. Scott, written from Nashville, Tennessee on March 19, 1865 mentions the activities of a military repair depot in that city. The papers also include an 1898 communication from General Bussey requesting verification of his medical claim for a chronic condition caused by service near Helena during the war, an incomplete reminiscence regarding the Confederate sabotage of water wells during the Vicksburg campaign, and a photograph of Jones in uniform taken at Helena. Two other photographs of unidentified officers, likely from the Third Iowa Cavalry, were also taken at Helena in 1863. MC 1305

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229. Thomas E. Jordan

The Collection of Ex-Slave Narratives in Little Rock by the Federal Writer's Project, 1991; 1 item.

Research paper, written by Jordan for the F. Hampton Roy History Award competition sponsored by the Pulaski County Historical Society, Little Rock, Arkansas. Paper is a detailed study of internal criticism analysis of the WPA interviews conducted of ex-slaves during the Depression throughout Arkansas. MC 1163

230. B. F. Little

Papers, 1862-1918; 144 items.

Pension application forms for Little, a private in company D, First Arkansas Cavalry (Union). Also a photograph of Little circa 1870. MC 1077

231. Mary P. Marquess

Research papers, 1970-1975; .4 linear feet.

Genealogical research notes and reports pertaining to the Berry and Peel families of Benton County, Arkansas. Includes manuscript "An Account of John and Jane Campbell Berry of Washington County, Virginia and some of their descendants in Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and Oregon," which mentions the Civil War activities of William Martin Berry, a wartime resident of Benton County, Arkansas. MC 1126

232. Anne McMath

Research papers, 1987-1990; 1.2 linear feet

Research notes and literary manuscripts created or collected by Anne McMath. Anne McMath is the wife of former Arkansas governor Sid McMath and the author of *The First Ladies of Arkansas: Women of Their Times* (Little Rock: August House, 1989). The collection includes McMath's original manuscript and research files pertaining to: Flora Linde Rector (wife of Henry M. Rector, governor 1860-1862); Martha Elizabeth Nash Flanagin (wife of Harris Flanagin, governor 1862-1865); Angela Lockhart Murphy (wife of Issac Murphy, governor 1864-1868). MC 957

233. Miller-Massey-Donaldson-Johnston Families

Papers, 1790-1929; 1 linear foot.

Positive photocopies of letters, legal documents, and family papers pertaining to the Miller-Massey families of Arkansas and Tennessee. Civil War letters in the collection include: one from James S. Massey, dated Pikesville, Tennessee, September 11, 1862 which mentions his illness in a hospital at that place; one

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from Jane A. Dunlap, date Lancaster, South Carolina, September 17, 1862, which discusses the death of her son Second Lieutenant Joe Dunlap, Fifth South Carolina Infantry, at a battle on the Chickahominy River; one from John J. Spratt, Tenth Texas Cavalry, dated Memphis, Tennessee, April 23, 1862 discussing the dismounting of the regiment at Des Arc (Prairie County) Arkansas; letter from James S. Massey dated Saltillo, Mississippi, July 20, 1862 describing camp conditions; letter from S.D. Mosby, Walthall's Regiment, Chalmer's Brigade, Walker's Division, Company I, dated Knoxville, Tennessee, November 1, 1862 reporting the death of James Massey; letter from Mary Campbell, dated Leesburg, Tennessee, January 25, 1862 describing conditions at that place; letter from William H. Massey, dated Marietta, Georgia, July 1, 1864 describing combat and casualties; two letters from J.J. Spratt dated Camp Douglas, July 12, 1864 and April 4, 1865, written while he was held prisoner; ten letters written from William Henry Massey from March 11, 1862 to September 11, 1862 from Corinth, Grenada, Saltillo Mississippi and Chattanooga, Johnson's Ferry, and Pikesville, Tennessee. MC 1131

234. John Wilson Peel

Papers, 1862-1875, n.d.; 16 items.

Letters and genealogy notes pertaining to the John Wilson Peel family of Benton County. Two of Peel's sons joined the Confederate army: James Wilson Peel, Company K, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles and Richard M. Peel, Company E, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry. This collection has been supplemented with three additional letters since its original description in the first edition of this guide. Two letters from James written in March and April, 1862 from Camp McCulloch and Batesville (Independence County) Arkansas, describe briefly the disposition of troops following the battle of Pea Ridge. The third letter, dated Tupelo, Mississippi June 18, 1862, is from Richard Peel to John Wilson Peel and describes a brief skirmish near Corinth, Mississippi on May 26, 1862 and the death of James Peel from sickness. MC 926

235. Michael B. Pipkin

Narratives, 1944; 2 items.

Collection of historical essays written by Pipkin and others. Includes biographical essay regarding E.L. Compere by Jayne Lyon Compere, no date. Compere was the chaplain to the Second Regiment, Cherokee Rifles (Confederate) and the essay briefly discusses his military career. MC 1309

236. Samuel Pinkney Pittman

Prairie Grove Battle Account, 1896; 1 item.

Newspaper copy manuscript for an article written by Pittman, Sergeant, Thirty-Fourth Arkansas Infantry, regarding his after battle experiences at Prairie Grove (Washington County) Arkansas. The article appeared in the *Mountain City Gazette* (Fayetteville, Arkansas) December 5, 1896. MC 673.

237. Vicki Rounsavall

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Collection, ca. 1980-1996.

Fayetteville, Arkansas genealogist and historian. Collection of research materials includes copies from the National Archives of casualty reports for the First, Second, and Third Indian Home Guard regiments for various engagements including the battle of Honey Springs, Indian Territory.

238. George M. Sanders

Record books and memoir, 1864-1905; 3 items.

Sanders was Captain of Company A, Third Illinois Cavalry during the Civil War. The memoir, written in 1905, is a typed transcript giving a brief synopsis of his wartime experiences in Arkansas and elsewhere. One record book kept in the spring of 1865 while Sanders was on duty at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri and Eastport, Mississippi, records equipment issued to soldiers in Company A at those places. The other record book is a list of sick men from Company L while the regiment was stationed at Port Hudson, Louisiana in the spring and summer of 1864. MC 1136

239. John B. Scotton

Letter, July 21, 1862; 1 item.

Scotton was a private in the Thirty-Third Iowa Infantry stationed at Helena (Phillips County) Arkansas during the Civil War. His letter, written to John and Ebenezer Scotton, describes the garrison conditions at that place, some military movements, and black residents of the town. MC 1197

240. Shugart Plantation

Records, 1833-1911; 1 reel microfilm

Records pertaining to a cotton plantation near Princeton (Dallas County) Arkansas. Material includes ledgers, account books, and a diary kept by Henry R. Shugart from 1839-1840 which mentions the activities of slaves on the plantation. MC 1075

241. Rachel Skoney

Papers, 1986-1991; 2 linear feet.

Research files pertaining to Arkansas slaves and slaveholders of the 1850s and 1860s, including binders of tabulated census data, gathered while Skoney was preparing her 1991 master's thesis at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. MC 1239

242. John I. Smith

Papers, 1955-1980; 1 linear foot.

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Research notes, publishing correspondence, and literary manuscripts created or collected by Fayetteville, Arkansas writer John I. Smith. Papers include literary works on Arkansas wartime governor Issac Murphy and the Brooks-Baxter war in Arkansas during the Reconstruction period. MC 1097

243. Samuel Sprague

Letters, 1864; 6 items.

Letters written by Sprague and his comrade, L.L. Bolding, to relatives in Iowa. Samuel Sprague was a private in Company B, First Iowa Cavalry who was stationed in Little Rock (Pulaski County) Arkansas in 1864. His letters home to his mother describe his health, some garrison activities, execution of rebels in the city, preparations for the Camden Expedition, and reactions to home gossip. One letter is written by Bolding, a private in Company F, regarding Samuel's confinement in the hospital. The collection includes an original cartridge wrapper likely used to bundle ten carbine cartridges. MC 1231.

244. Nathan Strong Family

Papers, 1851-1937; .6 linear feet.

Letters, memoranda books, autograph album created by members of the Nathan Strong family of Clark County, Arkansas. Nathan Strong was a pioneer resident of Arkansas. His son, Henry, operated a general store and boat landing at Montroy on the Ouachita River and served as a justice of the peace for Manchester Township after the war. Henry's brother, Watson, attended Andrews College in Tennessee prior to the war and settled in Memphis afterwards as an attorney. Wesley K. Strong served in the First Arkansas Infantry (Confederate) and later in the Thirty-Seventh Arkansas Infantry. The collection includes wartime letters written by Strong family members and acquaintances. Two letters from 1861 are written by Wesley from locations along the Potomac River in Virginia and discuss: the battle of Bull Run and the capture of the First Michigan Infantry's colors; interactions with Federal pickets across the river; Federal gunboat activities along the Potomac. Another letter, written by Captain George D. Alexander, Company I, Third Arkansas Infantry (Confederate) dated Alexandria, Virginia, August 8, 1861 to James M. Prior of Tulip, Arkansas describes the death of Private William Prior of the same regiment. Three letters from Wesley were written in 1862 from Fredricksburg, Virginia, Nashville, Tennessee, and Corinth, Mississippi describing: camp conditions in those areas: rumors that President Jefferson Davis intended to command in person at Nashville; preparations of the southern forces prior to the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. One undated later from Wesley's mother describes conditions in Clark County circa 1861-1862. MC 1210

245. Strong Family Papers

Addendum, 1850-1880; .4 linear feet.

Additional materials pertaining to the Strong family. The papers include: a letter from Nathan Strong dated Trenton, Tennessee, March 18, 1861 describing mostly business matters and prewar excitement among the residents; a letter from James Riggs dated Hampton (Calhoun County) Arkansas, May 15, 1861

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describing the departure of local volunteers for Little Rock; postwar sharecropper contracts and time reports from Clark County during 1867. MC 1221

246. Trulock Family

Papers; 1837-1869; .4 linear feet.

Papers created or collected by the Trulock family of Pine Bluff (Jefferson County) Arkansas. Collection includes fourteen letters written by Amanda Beardsley Trulock from December 7, 1863 to May 9, 1866 from the family plantation "Prairie Place" to her son in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Letters describe wartime and postwar conditions, depredations by "graybacks," and a list of property confiscated by Federal troops in October, 1864. MC 1160

247. Towell Family

Papers, 1844-1864; 8 items.

Letters and documents pertaining to the Towell family of Piney (Johnson County) Arkansas. Three of the Towell sons served in the Confederate Army: Issac D. Towell, John W. Towell, and William A. Towell, all initially in the Tenth Arkansas Militia. William later served as a corporal in Gordon's Arkansas Cavalry, Company D. Civil War letters include one from J. H. Towell dated Piney, July 18, 1861 describing local excitement over war news; one dated Camden (Ouachita County) Arkansas, July 25, 1864 describing his imprisonment and his reactions to federal soldiers consorting with black females at Pine Bluff (Jefferson County) Arkansas. MC 616

248. United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mildred Lee Chapter No. 98

Records, 1897-1990; 2.6 linear feet.

Records and memorabilia created or collected by the Mildred Lee Chapter of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Organized in 1898, the UDC Mildred Lee Chapter Number 98 is a benevolent, historical, patriotic, and service organization that admits adult women who are lineal or collateral descendants of men and women who served honorably in the Army, Navy or Civil Service of the Confederate States of America. The records include minutes of meetings, membership applications, treasurer's books, and scrap books which pertain to all the chapter's activities. Included are historical essays presented at meeting that are brief synopsis of the battles of Helena, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Arkansas and Perryville, Kentucky. Actual eyewitness accounts include: Fannie Thomasson, a girlhood memory of a fight in Clark County, Arkansas; Margaret Woods, a reminiscence of her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Pace of Northwest Arkansas; J.N. Johnson, a reminiscence of his service with the Fifth Arkansas Infantry (Confederate) during the Atlanta campaign. A few of the membership application forms have original signed statements from Confederate veterans verifying the service record cited on the form. MC 1071

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249. United States. Army. Colored Infantry Regiment, 81st. Charges and specifications, 1865

Court martial charges and specifications against First Lieutenant Henry M. Kidder, First Arkansas Cavalry (Union), for conduct unbecoming an officer at Port Hudson, Louisiana, February 10, 1865. Accusations claim Kidder responded to a sentry's challenge with refusals, cursing, and false information. MC 1284.

250. Waggoner Family

Papers, 1865-1945; .4 linear feet.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, diary fragments, and other papers pertaining to the William H. Waggoner family. Waggoner enlisted in Company B, Seventh Iowa Cavalry in 1862 and saw action in western Nebraska and the Dakota Territory as a teamster during the campaign against the Sioux Indians. Papers include: pension application forms, ca. 1902, for Waggoner; a statement signed by Captain John Wilcox of Company B, dated November 27, 1865, testifying Waggoner's satisfactory service; a statement signed by Waggoner on July 5, 1898 in support of John A. Pinegar's pension claim; a fragment of the muster roll for Company B dated Fort Heath, Nebraska Territory, April 13, 1865; a diary fragment kept by Waggoner during his service describing hauling supplies to frontier posts and encounters with hostile Indians. MC 1337

251. Washington County Historical Society

Collection, ca. 1830-1991; 20 linear feet.

Topical information files maintained by the Washington County Historical Society of Fayetteville, Arkansas, for research and publication in the society's quarterly journal, Flashback. The collection includes original manuscript materials, typed transcriptions, handwritten notes, newspaper clippings, drawings, and printed ephemera all pertaining to Washington County and its history. Among the Civil War related materials are: files pertaining to the battles of Fayetteville, Cane Hill, and Prairie Grove; files pertaining to the activities of the Civil War Centennial Commission from 1958-1964; cemetery lists; and other materials which were likely published in Flashback. Of particular note are a number of short essays likely created by members of the Varina Davis (Fort Smith) or Mildred Lee (Fayetteville) chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy for presentation at their respective meetings during the 1930s. These essays have been interfiled with other materials and do not always pertain to Washington County. Included are reminiscences of: Jennie Allen, a girl living in wartime Pulaski County, Arkansas; Annette Dickerson, a young woman living in wartime Fayetteville, Arkansas; Mrs. Montgomery of Gordon County, Georgia. Military related reminiscences and transcribed diaries include: William H. Clyma, sergeant, Company I, Third Missouri Cavalry (Union), 1862-1863; J.B. Whitworth, private, Company E, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry; John F. Green, Eleventh Georgia Infantry; Manning Davis and Elbert Free, Company E, First Battalion Arkansas Cavalry (Brooks); B. A. Peck, civilian, East Tennessee and Virginia Railway; Jesse S. Hayden, steamboat captain on Arkansas River. MC 1368

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252. George W. Weast

Ledger, 1861-1864; 1 volume.

Yellville (Marion County) Arkansas merchant and soldier in 14th Arkansas Infantry (Confederate). Ledger listing customers and items sold by Weast in Yellville during 1861; list of soldiers from Company E, 14th Arkansas Infantry "in camp near Saltillo, Mississippi" listing payroll stoppages and items purchased in 1862; list of payments made in 1864 to H.W. Page for "veneering cases." MC 1232

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