Shirking No Danger

The Civil War Diary of Robert C. Thompson
(Lieut., Company H, 41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA)

Edited and annotated by
Jack L. Dickinson, CMH
“seeking no danger through love of it, shirking none through fear of it”

Col. James D. Tillman
41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA
Jack is a West Virginia native and a 1966 graduate of Marshall University. He is the Bibliographer of the Rosanna Blake Confederate Collection at Marshall. This collection has been ranked among the top five Southern and Confederate history collections in the United States. Jack is the published author of ten books and numerous magazine articles on the Civil War, including two unit histories in the Virginia Regimental Histories Series. He has researched and transcribed two other Civil War diaries, *Diary of a Confederate Sharpshooter: the Life of James Conrad Peters*, (Pictorial Histories Pub. Co.,) and *If I Should Fall in Battle... the Civil War Diary of James P. Stephens*, (published by Marshall University’s Drinko Academy.) Jack is the 1999 recipient of the Jefferson Davis Historical Writing Award from the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the History Writer’s award from the West Virginia Dept. of Archives and History. Jack is also a member of the Company of Military Historians, a group of writers and experts on military topics.
Sat.,

16 August 1862

Six months ago this morning we surrendered at Fort Donelson. We have been in prison every since. We can say that we have fared tolerably well, considering everything.

Robert C. Thompson
March 1, 1862, issue of Harper's Weekly, featuring the surrender of Fort Donelson, Tenn. on February 16.
Table of Contents

Acknowledgments........................................................................................................1
Introduction..................................................................................................................2
The Thompson Family..................................................................................................4
Wild Rose Farm............................................................................................................10
The 41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA..............................................................................11
Camp Morton, Indiana................................................................................................17
The Diary of Robert C. Thompson..............................................................................21
Appendix A: Officers and Roster of Company H.......................................................242
Appendix B: Supplemental Documentation...............................................................246
Bibliography...............................................................................................................250
Index.........................................................................................................................253
Acknowledgments

We wish to thank the following people who provided assistance on this project: Carmalieta D. Jenkins, Assistant to the President of Phi Delta Theta Educational Foundation, for sharing the information on Thomas Leigh Thompson; Frankie King and Kitty Durham at the Tennessee State Library & Archives for the information on the Thompsons; Teresa Gray, Archivist at the Jean and Alexander Heard Library at Vanderbilt University for the wonderful photo of Thomas Leigh Thompson and other biographical information, and Stephen Cox at the Tennessee State Museum for the photo and history of the 41st Tennessee regimental flag. James C. Thompson of Austin, Texas, a descendant of John Allen Thompson, Robert C. Thompson’s brother, supplied us with a large amount of genealogical information on the Thompson family. David Stinson, Commander, Farmington Battlefield Camp #1902, Sons of Confederate Veterans deserves special thanks for helping us locate the grave of Robert C. Thompson.

The wonderful people of Lewisburg, Tennessee deserve special thanks. We wish to thank Larimore and Marjorie Wakefield, current owners of Wild Rose Farm, for their special hospitality in allowing us to visit and photograph the farm of the Thompson family. Doyle Gattis guided us to cemeteries and introduced us to Wild Rose Farm. Greg Lowe, editor of the Lewisburg Tribune, was helpful in making various contacts around the county. Kelly Jones of Cornersville, Tenn. also deserves thanks for supplying genealogical information.
Introduction

This diary was written by 2nd Lieutenant Robert C. Thompson, an officer of Company H, 41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA. The small notebook that became his diary was purchased at Camp Morton, Indiana, from Bill Smith, a fellow POW at Camp Morton, for 20 cents. Thompson had been captured at Ft. Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862. Thompson kept the diary for August 1, 1862 through January 7, 1863. Some of his accounting and bookkeeping entries continue through April 1, 1863. Research has shown that Thompson penned other diaries previous to this one. At certain points in the diary, Thompson made accounting entries for such things as dates he sent and received letters, and expenditures for food and other items for himself and his men. His accounting for letters he received reveals the long delays involved in mail getting to Confederate soldiers in prison or in the field, and also that he and his wife Fanny exchanged letters by using friends and family to pass many of the letters along. Thompson noted in his diary that he sent letters home to Fanny by way of his fellow soldiers who visited home on furlough or disability passes. This was a common practice on both sides during the Civil War. As lieutenant of his company, he kept a “mess account” and also recorded money borrowed and owed to him. To preserve the chronological flow of the diary, we have transcribed these pages out of sequence, and placed them at the end of our transcription.

The diary of Robert C. Thompson is a manuscript item in the Rosanna Blake Confederate Collection housed in the Special Collections Department of Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia. This manuscript is contained in Accession #703.

The diary has been transcribed verbatim. All of Thompson’s misspellings and word usage are exactly as in the original. The page format of the transcribed text is exactly the same as the page of the scanned image on the left-facing page. This will enable the reader to match word-for-word the transcribed page with the image of the original. Since the size of the original diary is 3.5 x 5.5 inches, the pages scanned and reproduced here have been slightly enlarged for readability. Words that could not be discerned are followed by (?). Footnotes to the diary are the editor’s comments and clarifications. Many footnotes have been added to identify the people and places mentioned in the diary. Notes in brackets [ ] are the editor’s.

We have supplemented the Thompson material with first-person accounts of two other Confederate POW’s. James Conrad Peters was another Confederate soldier whose diary paralleled Thompson’s, from being captured at Fort Donelson to being exchanged at Vicksburg. Therefore we have occasionally compared the two men’s observations during that period. Sumner A. Cunningham, founder and editor of the Confederate Veteran Magazine, was also a member of the 41st Tennessee Infantry, (1st Sergeant, Company B.) Cunningham was captured and imprisoned with Thompson at Camp Morton, and gave a valuable account of the regiment in his
book, *Reminiscences of the 41st Tennessee.* (See bibliography.)

We have learned a lot from Robert C. Thompson’s diary. He loved his family and thought of them often. He wrote letters to his wife every few days, especially when he was a POW. He worried when he went for several days without receiving a letter from her. He wrote his father much less often. He was a very detail-oriented person, and liked lists. It is understandable that in his capacity as 2nd lieutenant of his company he would keep the accounting for food expenses. But he also kept detailed lists of when he mailed and received letters. He was an enterprising and creative person: he mentioned finger rings he made and sold for $2.00 each while a POW at Camp Morton. While a POW, Thompson kept up with the news by purchasing newspapers from the sutler, for a nickel.

One of the more interesting discussions in the diary is the debate over whether the prisoners would take “the oath” or wait for an exchange. In mid-1862 a cartel for POW exchange was negotiated between the two opposing armies. The Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton and other Northern prison camps were given a choice. If they took the oath of allegiance to the United States, then they would have to agree not to take up arms again. Men of honor would have to respect that oath. If they waited for a prisoner exchange, then they could find their way back to their regiment and resume fighting, but this could take much longer. Thompson and most of the men of his regiment opted for the exchange. The Union ended the prisoner exchange later in the war, in an attempt to keep captured Confederate soldiers from returning to fight again.

But the real importance of the diary’s contents is that it is the account of the common Confederate foot soldier, who “experienced the daily drudgery of soldiering.”
The Thompson Family

He (Robert C. Thompson) was of that type of the true Southern gentlemen that has made the Southland glorious.

Marshall County, Tenn. Gazette, Oct. 8, 1912

Robert C. Thompson’s paternal grandparents were John Finney Thompson and Mary Snell. John Finney Thompson was born March 16, 1777, and Mary was born in 1784. Both were born in Orange County, North Carolina. John moved with his father, Thomas Thompson, and settled on the Cumberland River near Nashville in 1784. John was a surveyor, magistrate, and served in Tennessee’s twelfth General Assembly. John and Mary Snell were married in 1804 in Rutherford County, Tennessee. In 1806 the family moved to Duck River and settled at what is now known as Thompson’s Ford in Bedford County. Between 1809 and 1814, John obtained land on Duck River under three Tennessee land grants: one as assignee of Edmund Dodd from North Carolina for 300 acres, one as assignee of Moses Powell of North Carolina for 525 acres, and one under his own name for 25 acres. \(^1\) John is also credited with being the first doctor in Bedford County.\(^2\) In the 1850 census of Bedford County, John was shown as a farmer with real estate valued at $1,200. He and Mary were living alone. John died there in 1857 and Mary in 1862. Both are buried in the Crowell’s Chapel Cemetery in Bedford County. John Thompson’s headstone briefly states his life history:

Sacred to the memory of John Thompson, son of Thomas and Margaret Thompson, who was born in Orange County, North Carolina, March 16, 1777. Emigrated with his father in 1784 and settled on Cumberland River near Nashville, Tennessee. Moved to Duck River in 1806 and settled at what is now Thompson’s Ford, Bedford County, until the time of his departing this life for a better home the 5\textsuperscript{th} day of October 1857. Aged 80 yrs 6 mo 19 days.

One of John and Mary’s children was Joseph Percival Thompson, born in Bedford County, January 16, 1812. At the age of sixteen he began working as some type of salesman. In 1833 he married Prudence Allison, the daughter of Robert Allison and Elizabeth White. Three years later, Joseph P. purchased from his father

---

\(^1\) Bedford County, Tenn. deed books.
137 acres north of Duck River in Bedford County.\(^3\) This was part of the 300 acres obtained by John Thompson in a land grant dated 1809. Joseph and Prudence were the parents of four children: Harriett, Robert C., Mary, and Sarah. Prudence died in 1844. The following year, Joseph married a second time, to Myra Wallis. Joseph Percival was listed as a school teacher in the 1850 census of Bedford County. He and Myra had a daughter, Malinda, born in 1846, and a son, John Allen, born in 1849.\(^4\) Joseph and Myra appear to have had one or two more children who died in infancy. Myra died in 1850 and Joseph married a third time, to Margaret E. Fowler, in May of 1852. He was described as a farmer and “conservative in politics.” Joseph died December 30, 1899 and Margaret died in 1918. Joseph and Margaret are buried in the Fowler Cemetery south of Lewisburg, Marshall County, Tennessee.

Robert C. Thompson was born to Joseph and Prudence Thompson on June 30, 1836 in Bedford County. When Robert was about sixteen years old, the family appears to have moved to Marshall County. Robert taught school for a time, which explains his writing capabilities. But it was said of him that he was “principally a farmer throughout his life.” In August of 1858, Robert married Frances Paralee Wilson, whom he lovingly called “Fanny” or “Fannie,” in Marshall County. She was about nineteen years old when they married. Their first child, Flora A., was born September 5, 1859. In the 1860 census of Bedford County, Robert was shown as a farmer, and living with the family was T. Wilson, a farm laborer, who may have been Fanny’s younger brother. Their nearest post office was at Richmond. Robert

---

\(^3\) Bedford County, Tenn., *Deed Book FF*, 442.

C. Thompson does not appear in the slave schedules of 1850 or 1860 of Marshall County as owning slaves.

Even though Tennessee seceded from the Union in June of 1861, the state was split as to its loyalties. Both Union and Confederate military units simultaneously began recruiting in the area of Bedford and Marshall Counties. Robert C. Thompson enlisted and was mustered into Capt. Robert G. McClure’s Company of Tennessee Volunteers on Nov. 4, 1861 at Camp Trousdale. (After the war, Robert stated that his original enlistment was October 24, 1861.) This company became Company H of the 41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA. Robert gave his age as 25 on his enlistment form, and the enlistment was for twelve months. He stated in his diary: “I left home with my company, for the army, last October 24th [1861]. I went home December 4th on furlow, returned Dec 17th.”

After marching and drilling for a month, the regiment moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, in late December. At that time Bowling Green was the assembly point for the Confederate Army of the Tennessee. After moving to Clarksville, Tennessee, the regiment was ordered to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, where it arrived on February 13th, 1862. The fort was already almost completely surrounded by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant’s Union troops.

According to Confederate Gen. Simon Buckner, the 41st Tennessee was attached to the Third, or Brown’s, Brigade to help defend the water batteries, which were sandbagged artillery guns covering the river approach to the fort. Thompson evidently performed well, as he was promoted to 3rd Sergeant on February 13th. After constant bombardment and a river attack by Union gunboats which was repulsed, the fort was forced to surrender on February 16th. Robert C. Thompson and his comrades became prisoners of war. Thompson and members of his company were transported to the Camp Morton prison camp, near Indianapolis, Indiana.

Robert C. Thompson’s diary recounts the hard months spent as a prisoner of war at Camp Morton, and the prisoners’ exchange in September of 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

While imprisoned at Camp Morton, Robert received a letter from his wife, Fanny, telling him of the birth of their son, Thomas Leigh Thompson, on July 26, 1862.

Perhaps the hardest part of the men’s incarceration was the 19 days spent on the boats traveling to Vicksburg for the exchange. Some days they could not cook any food, and survived on coffee and crackers. Many of the soldiers became ill while confined in close quarters on the riverboats.

Soon after the exchange, while encamped in Mississippi, the regiment was reorganized. The reorganization consisted of the election of officers at the

---

5 The 5th Tennessee (Union) Cavalry and the 4th Tennessee Mounted Infantry (Union) recruited four companies each from Bedford and surrounding counties.
6 National Archives, Compiled Service Records, Robert C. Thompson. (Referred to as CSR)
regimental and company levels. Thompson was elected 2nd Lieutenant at this reorganization on Sept. 29, 1862.\(^8\)

The remainder of the diary recounts the “marching and countermarching” and skirmishing across Mississippi.

The regiment was involved in the defense of Jackson, Mississippi, between July 5 and 25, 1863, in Gen. John Gregg’s Brigade. During this period, Robert signed requisitions and other papers as being in command of Company H. After the war Thompson stated he was wounded during the fighting at Jackson, Mississippi.

In the summer of 1864, the regiment marched to the defense of Atlanta. Sumner Cunningham of Company B recalled: “After the battle of 22\(^\text{nd}\) July, although we held the ground, the enemy began to flank us on our left.”\(^9\) While involved in the retreat from Atlanta, Robert was wounded in a skirmish on July 22, 1864. He was wounded in action by a bullet through his left leg. The 41\(^\text{st}\) Tennessee retreated toward Jonesboro. On August 19, Thompson was still on the wounded list near Atlanta. He next appears on an inspection report dated Sept. 15 at Jonesboro, Georgia as still recuperating. Thompson appears on a list as being a patient at Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, Georgia, on Nov. 17, 1864. A note on that record shows that the bullet had damaged his left tibia. The last official record of Robert Thompson is when he was transferred from the hospital two days later.\(^10\) The leg wound caused Robert trouble for the rest of his life.

It is not clear if Robert was with his regiment when it finally surrendered on April 23 - 26, 1865, near Greensboro, North Carolina, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston’s Army of Tennessee. An entry on Robert’s postwar application to the Association of Confederate Soldiers stated he was paroled on April 26, 1865, implying he was with his unit.\(^11\)

Robert returned to Tennessee and resumed farming. In the 1870 census of Marshall County, the family’s nearest post office was at Lewisburg. Their farm was named “Wild Rose Farm.” It was near a crossroads known as Yell, just south of Lewisburg. In May of that year, Robert and Fanny’s third child, Minnie B., was born. A history of Marshall County described Robert as “a Democrat in politics, and is a man who takes deep interest in enterprises for the public wealth.”\(^12\) He was a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Lewisburg.

On October 25, 1872, Flora, oldest daughter of Robert C. and Fannie died at the age of 13, and was buried in the Fowler Cemetery south of Lewisburg.

In March of 1891, Robert C. Thompson applied and was admitted to the Association of Confederate Soldiers, Tennessee Division, Dibrell Bivouac No. 12 at Lewisburg. This Association was supposedly the first chartered organization of its type in the South.

Robert C. Thompson died at his home on October 1, 1912. His old comrade, Sumner A. Cunningham, editor of the Confederate Veteran Magazine, stated that

\(^8\) CSR, Robert C. Thompson.
\(^9\) Cunningham, 82.
\(^10\) CSR, Robert C. Thompson.
\(^11\) Association of Confederate Soldiers, Thompson application, Tenn. State Archives.
\(^12\) Marshall County genealogy, at www.tngenweb.org.
the editor, being of the same regiment, knew Mr. Thompson so pleasantly that for more than fifty years he has never recalled a more conscientious man and gentleman. He was the father of Hon. T. Leigh Thompson, well known and esteemed in Tennessee. Comrade Thompson was a member of Dibrell Bivouac of Lewisburg, Tenn., and was a steward and a useful member of the M. E. Church, South, with which he was connected the better part of his life. He was a man of the highest sense of integrity and was always outspoken for the best interests of his community. He possessed an even temper and a genial heart, and was unfailingly generous in his judgment of the deeds and motives of his fellow man. His place in life will not easily be filled.  

Robert’s obituary in the Marshall County Gazette of October 8, 1912, stated: “He was of that type of the true Southern gentlemen that has made the Southland glorious.”

Fannie Thompson died June 16, 1918. Robert and Fannie are buried in the Fowler Cemetery on the road from Lewisburg to Cornersville, in Marshall County.

The best-known of the children of Robert C. and Fanny Thompson was Thomas Leigh. T. Leigh attended the Webb School at Bell Buckle, Maury County, Tennessee, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and the Commercial School, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Vanderbilt University 1923 Alumni Directory lists Thomas Leigh Thompson as receiving a B.A. degree in 1886, and as a member of Phi Delta Theta. At that time (1923) he was in the insurance business at 302 7th Ave N., Nashville, residing at 2224 State Street, and was married. Other sources have stated that he received a law degree from Vanderbilt, but the university has no record of that degree.  

Above: T. Leigh’s grave in Lone Oak Cemetery, Lewisburg, Tenn.
Right: Thomas Leigh Thompson, ca. 1886. Courtesy Vanderbilt University Archives.

14 Vanderbilt University Archives, email from Teresa Gray, Public Services Archivist, Nov. 1, 2004.
On March 11, 1897, T. Leigh married Nellie Ely, who was a colonel on the staff of the governor of Tennessee. She was the daughter of Jesse Ely and a descendant of Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky. At the time of their marriage, she was described as: “a brunette of medium stature. In her every movement there is grace, and in every glance of her large, brilliant eyes there is that peculiar charm so noted in southern types.”¹⁵ She traveled in the highest social circles of the Tennessee capitol. One of the humorous questions discussed in the Nashville papers was if she was to be addressed as “Miss Colonel Nellie” or “Colonel Miss Nellie.” Apparently T. Leigh and Nellie had no children. Nellie died August 8, 1927.

T. Leigh was active in politics, serving in the General Assembly of Tennessee 1895 - 1899, and as a State Senator 1899 - 1901.

In 1903 T. Leigh worked for the Tennessee State Insurance Department. T. Leigh was on all the front pages of several newspapers, as a witness in the shooting death of ex-senator Edward W. Carmack on a Nashville street in 1908. In 1909 he went to work for the National Life Insurance Company, and rose to the position of vice president. He served as Deputy Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee from 1903 to 1909. In 1933 Thompson retired from National Life Insurance and returned to Wild Rose Farm, where he had been born. On March 5, 1934, he was living near Lewisburg, Tennessee and was a member of Gill’s Chapel Methodist Church. On August 23, 1934, T. Leigh married De Waller Turrentine. De was a talented weaver and seamstress. The Turrentines were another family that had migrated from North Carolina to Bedford County in the early 1800’s. T. Leigh died in his sleep at his winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida on January 18, 1954. He was brought home and buried in Lone Oak Cemetery at Lewisburg, Tennessee.¹⁶ In his will, T. Leigh left all his property and possessions to his widow.¹⁷ His widow, De Waller died on Christmas Eve in 1982 and is buried beside her husband.

On December 27, 1905, Robert C. Thompson’s other daughter, Minnie, married Paul Chiles Davis in Marshall County. They had one son, unnamed, who died on October 3 of 1908 or 1909. The infant is buried in the Fowler Cemetery. Minnie died on March 24, 1908 and is buried beside her son in the Fowler Cemetery.

Based on records available, it appears that there are no other descendants of Robert C. and Fannie Thompson.

¹⁵ Stevens Point, Wis., Daily Journal, Sept. 18, 1897.
¹⁷ Marshall County, Tenn., Will Book E, 551.
Wild Rose Farm

The exact date that the Thompson family acquired the farm that became known as Wild Rose Farm is difficult to determine. The location is described as being six miles south of Lewisburg, and one mile east of Yell. Deeds at the Marshall County courthouse never name the farm as a distinct piece of property, and there were numerous deeds that only referred to land by vague descriptions. Most records state that Robert C. Thompson moved with his parents when he was sixteen to Marshall County, which would have been about 1852. This may have been when his father, Joseph P. Thompson, purchased the land. Robert C. and his sisters also inherited some land upon the death of their mother, Prudence Allison Thompson in May of 1842.18

In 1934, T. Leigh Thompson borrowed money against the farm, and it was stated in the trust deed that he had inherited the farm from his father, Robert C. Thompson.19

Upon the death of T. Leigh Thompson, his widow sold Wild Rose Farm and all its contents at auction on May 27, 1954.20 By that date the farm had been reduced to 150 acres. Most of the county attended this auction. It is likely the diary transcribed in this book, along with Thompson’s other existing diaries were sold at this auction.

Mark McCord purchased the farm at the 1954 auction, and lived there for many years. It is now (2005) in the possession of Larimore and Marjorie Wakefield. The Wakefields purchased the farm about 1967 for $26,000. The current house on the property was built in 1879, according to the cornerstone, and it was remodeled in 1936 by T. Leigh Thompson.

18 Shelbyville, Tenn., Enquirer, Aug. 17, 1844.
41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA

The regiment was organized November 26 and 27, 1861, with Robert Farquharson as colonel and Robert G. McClure as lieutenant colonel. It was assembled and organized at Camp Trousdale, about three miles from Nashville. During their training, and up until the time they left for Bowling Green, Kentucky, the men had no firearms. Flintlock muskets were finally issued on January 4, 1862, except for one company which received newer percussion muskets.  

One of the novelties of the 41st Tennessee was that Company E, recruited around Petersburg, Tennessee, boasted three sets of twins. Edwin R. and Walter S. Beardon, both lieutenants, were identical twins. Captains John F. and James Fly, and the Reverends Sam O. and J. Allen Woods were the other twins. 

Officers and men of Company H were from Brick Church and other communities near Cornersville. It was called the Lewisburg and Cornersville Company. These communities were in Giles County until 1870, when this area was ceded to Marshall County. Several members of Company H who were not captured at Ft. Donelson transferred with their captain, John Vancleave, to

(Union) Col. J. B. McPherson’s map of Fort Donelson, Tenn. Confederate entrenchments are shown in red. From the Official Records Atlas.

---

Company I, 35th Tennessee Infantry, until the men captured at Ft. Donelson were exchanged. At that time, Company I of the 35th Tennessee Infantry was disbanded, and the men returned to the 41st Tennessee.  

Probably the best and most accurate account of the regiment was written by one of its regimental commanders, Col. James D. Tillman, after the war:

FORTY-FIRST TENNESSEE INFANTRY.
BY JAMES D. TILLMAN, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

This regiment was composed of two companies from Franklin County, commanded by C. H. Bean and A. M. Keith; four from Lincoln County, commanded by Capt. J. D. Scott, J. H. George, W. W. James, and John F. Fly; three from Bedford County, Capt. Ab. S. Boone, W. L. Brown, and B. Logan; and one from the county of Marshall, J. G. Osborne, Captain. These companies numbered one thousand men, and were organized into a regiment at Camp Trousdale, November 26, 1861. Robert Farquharson, who had been a Major in Col. W. B. Campbell's regiment in the war with Mexico, was elected Colonel; R. G. McClure, of Marshall County, Lieutenant-colonel; T. G. Miller, of Franklin County, Major; Jacob Anthony, of Lincoln, Adjutant; Arch Hughes, of Bedford, Quartermaster; W. W. McNelby, of Lincoln, Surgeon; and T. B. McNaughten, Commissary. The latter was killed on leaving the boat at Fort Donelson by a cannon-shot fired by one of the Federal gun-boats.

From Camp Trousdale the regiment went to Bowling Green [Ky.] on the 23d of December, 1861. From Bowling Green it went to Fort Donelson, there taking an active part in the fighting, and surrendering with Gen. Buckner. The privates and non-commissioned officers were sent to Indianapolis, the line officers to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, and the field officers to Fort Warren. The line officers were afterward sent to Johnson's Island.

The men and officers were exchanged at Vicksburg in September, 1862, and near that place, at Clinton, the regiment was reorganized, Farquharson being reelected Colonel; J. D. Tillman, Lieutenant-colonel; and T. G. Miller, Major. The company organization remained about the same, J. R. Feenby taking the place of Scott as Captain, William March of George, and W. B. Fonville of Capt. Fly.

After much marching and countermarching in Northern and Central Mississippi, the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson early in January, 1863, where it was a silent spectator of the bombardment of the place and the passage of some of the enemy's gun-boats.

The thunder of cannon, the sharp notes of steam-whistles, the hoarse hissing of broken and punctured pipes, were terrific to the ear; the bursting of shell and the blazing of fuses high in air were beautiful to the eye, but not a man was killed, and the Forty-first Regiment never afterward seemed to have any fear of cannon on land or water.

24 CSR, 35th Tennessee Infantry, “Record of Events,” Microfilm pub.
On the 2d of May the regiment left Port Hudson and went by rail and by marches in the direction of Jackson, Miss. It became engaged with a large force of the enemy at Raymond, where Capt. Boone was killed, as also Col. McGavock of the Tenth Regiment. After this the command to which the Forty-first was attached did some heavy fighting and a great deal of severe skirmishing at Jackson; and the marching, which characterized the movements of Gen. Johnston in the rear of Vicksburg and on the flanks of Gen. Grant, was as severe and trying as any service which the command had yet experienced.

Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July, 1863, and the Forty-first Regiment was encamped during the month of August at Enterprise, Miss., where it feasted on peaches done in every style, and played poker for the money it had received for its jewelry at Yazoo City.

On the 7th of September it left by way of Mobile, and went to the vicinity of Chickamauga. It was in the thickest of that fight, and suffered severely in killed and wounded: Lieut. Col. J. D. Tillman being in command, Col. Farquharson having been placed on the retired list.

During the winter of 1863 and 1864, and up to May, 1864, it was encamped near Dalton, Ga. On the 1st of May, 1864, during religious services, ten men were killed by the falling of a tree.

In the retreat on Atlanta and Jonesboro the Forty-first Regiment did its full share of fighting, skirmishing, and picketing, and gladly thence followed Hood on his disastrous march into Tennessee. No command suffered more in the battle at Franklin.

The few men and officers who had survived battles, picket duty, marches, and disease, and - if without hope, still had pride - returned to the south side of the Tennessee River, and in the spring of 1865 surrendered with Joseph E. Johnston at Salisbury, North Carolina.

In the first consolidation of regiments, reduced to battalions, the Forty-first was thrown with the Tenth, and made up as it then was of Irish from Nashville, and of men who previous to their enlistment had many of them never seen a city, it was as harmonious as if all had been of one nationality. The history of such a regiment, composed of such men, seeking no danger through love of it, and shirking none through fear of it, is best found in the fame of the heroes it has aided in making. There was never a feud among the officers, or bickerings among the companies.

The Forty-first Tennessee was ever ready to do, or to attempt to do, whatever was ordered, whether to dig a ditch or cross one in the face of the enemy, to charge a battery or go on picket. It lost more men on picket than in the charge. Its dead are laid away in unmarked graves in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, and in the prison cemeteries of Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, Rock Island, and Camp Chase.

A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame
Confused in crowds of glorious actions lie,
And troops of heroes undistinguished die.  

25 Lindsley, 509-511.
The following account of the regiment's part in the Battle of Ft. Donelson, Tennessee, in February of 1862, is extracted from the official report filed by Confederate Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who commanded the division containing the 41st Tennessee:

Not more than one-third of the line was completed on the morning of the [Feb.] 12th. It had been located under the direction of that able engineer officer Major Gilmer near the crests of a series of ridges, which sloped backwards to the river, and were again commanded in several places by other ridges at a still greater distance from the river. This chain of heights was intersected by deep valleys and ravines, which materially interfered with communications between different parts of the line. Between the village of Dover and the water batteries a broad and deep valley, extending directly back from the river and flooded by the high water, intersected the quadrangular area occupied by the army and almost completely isolated the right wing. That part of the line which covered the land approach to the water batteries, and constituted our right wing, was assigned to me, with a portion of my division, consisting of the Third or Col. John C. Brown's brigade, which was composed of the Third Tennessee Volunteers (which was Colonel Brown's regiment); Eighteenth Tennessee Regiment, Col. Jos. B. Palmer; Thirty second Tennessee Regiment, Colonel [E. C.] Cook; half of Colonel Baldwin's Second Brigade (temporarily attached to Colonel Brown's); Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Col, R. W. Hanson; Fourteenth Mississippi Volunteers, Major [W. L.] Doss; Forty-first Tennessee Volunteers, Colonel [Robert] Farquharson; Porter's battery of six field pieces, and Graves' battery of six field pieces. 26

Accounts of the actual number of men of the 41st engaged at Ft. Donelson vary. Bromfield Ridley in his book on the Army of the Tennessee states that there were 450 of the regiment engaged at Ft. Donelson, with 2 killed and 6 wounded. 27 Joseph Crute stated 575 were engaged and 26 missing. The regiment surrendered Feb. 16, 1862 when Ft. Donelson fell. The major part of Thompson’s diary recounts his and his comrades’ months of hardship at the Camp Morton, Indiana, prisoner of war camp.

March of 1862 was the worst month for


Thompson's company of the 41st Infantry while prisoners of war at Camp Morton. In that month seven members of Company H died in prison. They were:

Willis H. Collins
Andrew J. Haislip
Sumpter Little
Marquis Matthews
William H. Nix
Jerome Parks
Thomas Parks \(^{28}\)

Following the exchange of the POW's from Camp Morton in September of 1862, the regiment served various picket and scouting duties in Mississippi: “After much marching and countermarching in Northern and Central Mississippi, the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson early in January, 1863, where it was a silent spectator of the bombardment of the place and the passage of some of the enemy's gun-boats.” \(^{29}\)

In June of 1863, Col. Farquharson resigned “due to age and disability.” He had been seriously wounded at the Battle of Monterey, during the Mexican War. James D. Tillman assumed command of the regiment following Farquharson’s resignation.

At the siege of Vicksburg in the summer of 1863, the 41st was attached to Brig. Gen. John Gregg’s Brigade, which consisted of the 7th Texas Infantry (Gregg’s original regiment); the 10th, 41st, 51st Tennessee Infantry; the 9th Louisiana Artillery Battery, and the Brook Haven Battery. The regiment was on the road between Vicksburg and Jackson when the city of Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. Grant on July 4.

The regiment was involved in the defense of Jackson, Mississippi between July 5 and 25, 1863, still in Gregg’s Brigade. They fought from behind some defensive breastworks, and served on picket duty as the Confederates retreated from Jackson. \(^{30}\)

On September 7, the regiment was ordered to Mobile, Alabama. It basically conducted guard and picket duty on the coast, but was eventually ordered to Chickamauga, Georgia, in May of 1863. Crute states the regiment had 325 effectives at the Battle of Chickamauga, which was fought on September 19 & 20, 1863. \(^{31}\) The regiment was heavily engaged at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, where Gen. John B. Hood suffered a stunning defeat. They fought again at the Battle of Nashville on December 16. In late December of 1863 and January of 1864, when the regiment was encamped in winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, only 226 men reported for active duty. \(^{32}\) The regiment took part in the Atlanta campaign until the fall of Atlanta, and it was in

\(^{28}\) Lindsley, 515.
\(^{29}\) Ibid., 510.
\(^{30}\) Cunningham, 49.
\(^{32}\) Cunningham, 66.
one of these battles or skirmishes that Robert C. Thompson was wounded in action on July 22, 1864. The regimental color-bearer, Ensign Erwin P. Jett, was killed in the same battle. The regiment was then ordered back to Tennessee where it fought at Franklin and Nashville.

On April 9, 1865, the same day that Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, the 41st was consolidated with the remnants of several other Tennessee regiments to form another unit: “About April 9, 1865, the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 1, 1865” (Col. James D. Tillman, commanding). This unit was probably originally formed in March of 1862, from some of the men who were not captured at Ft. Donelson, and designated the 3rd Consolidated (Memphis) Battalion. This 1862 organization was temporary, until the bulk of the men of the 41st were paroled and exchanged at Vicksburg in September of 1862.

The regiment surrendered April 23-26, 1865, near Greensboro, North Carolina, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston’s Army of Tennessee. Each soldier was given $1.25 in silver for his final payment.

Sumner A. Cunningham summarized their feelings following the surrender:

After staying here a few days we took up our march for Saulsbury, which place we reached on the fourth day of May. The next day, the 5th, was the saddest of the war. Then we realized, for the first time, that the Confederacy was gone. How much is expressed by that little word, “gone!” On that day old friends and comrades parted never to meet again on earth. Friendships and associations were broken up never to be renewed; but the memories of them will be cherished as long as life shall last. 34

Flag of the 41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA, flown at the Battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, Tennessee State Museum Collection.

33 CSR, 41st Tennessee Infantry, records of Robert C. Thompson.
Camp Morton, Indiana

One of the major problems of the Civil War was the handling of prisoners of war. In the first year of the war, neither side was prepared for the thousands of prisoners they suddenly had to guard and provide for. While many tracing their ancestors to the Civil War think only of Andersonville when they hear of a Civil War prisoner of war camp, these “Houses of Misery and Hope” both North and South, were not where a soldier wanted to be. Supplying food and clothing, and sanitary problems, were huge issues that both sides wrestled with for the duration of the war.

Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, was similar to other camps in that it had not been constructed as a prison camp. Named for Indiana’s Governor Oliver P. Morton, it was situated at the Indiana State Fairgrounds on the north side of Indianapolis, and had originally been constructed to house horses and cattle. The 35 acre site was converted at the start of the war for use as a recruitment and training camp for Union volunteers from Indiana.35 The cattle sheds were refurbished as barracks and had no floors. New barracks were built of green wood, and contained four tiers of bunks. The first prisoners to arrive at Camp Morton were the Confederates captured at Fort Donelson. About 3,700 POW’s from Donelson were housed at Camp Morton. Robert C. Thompson and his comrades had the honor of being the first to arrive. The existence in prisoner of war camps was harsh and frequently fatal. Between the weather, disease, and improper sanitary facilities, the death rate at Camp Morton approached 15 percent late in the war.36 Accounts (including Thompson’s diary) show that conditions between February and August of 1862, when the Ft. Donelson prisoners

Camp Morton, Indiana in 1862. The men slept in the long barracks buildings in the background. This appears to have been a day to dry or sun blankets. Confederate Veteran Magazine.

36 Ibid., 16.
were housed there, were better than late in the war. Thompson and his mess-mates were at least allowed to purchase vegetables from sutlers. This practice was discontinued in 1864. Prisoners who were there in late 1863 stated they had to sleep on the floors in some of the barracks, and stole potato peels from the cook house floor, rolled them into balls and cooked and ate them “with a relish.”

John A. Wyeth, a private in Company I of the 4th Alabama Cavalry, who was a prisoner at Camp Morton in late 1863, described the camp as:

*a plot of ground formerly used as a fair-ground, in shape a parallelogram, containing, as well as I could estimate, about twenty acres of land, inclosed by a plank wall about twenty feet high. In its long axis this plot was bisected by a little rivulet, which the prisoners christened the “Potomac.” On each side of this branch the barracks were situated. These barracks had been erected as cattle sheds and stables; they were about twenty feet wide, in height ten feet to the eaves, fifteen feet to the middle of the roof, and eighty feet long. The sides were of weather-boards ten to twelve inches wide, set on end and presumably touching one another, and covered with strips when first put up. When they served as shelter for us, however, the planks had shrunk, and many of the strips had disappeared, leaving wide cracks, through which the winds whistled and the rain and snow beat in upon us. I have often seen my top blanket white with snow when we were hustled out for morning roll-call....The chief struggle, as I have said, was for subsistence. The second in order was to keep fairly rid of vermin.*

The camp contained a prison hospital which was supplied by the local townspeople’s donations of clothing, bedding, and food.

Colonel Richard Owen of the 60th Indiana Infantry Regiment (Union) served as the first prison commandant when the Ft. Donelson prisoners arrived. He was a humane commander, and maintained a much lower death rate than his successor later in the war. Owen even developed a set of rules for humane and sensible treatment of prisoners. Owen is said to have been the only prison commander who had a monument raised to him by the inmates of a prison after the war. The January 1913 issue of the *Confederate Veteran Magazine* solicited funds for the sculpting of the bust of Richard Owen. Sumner Cunningham, editor of the magazine, who had been a POW at Camp Morton with Robert C. Thompson, inserted this statement: “Friends of the South and of the Confederates who suffered in prison through harsh treatment, this is the best opportunity to demonstrate your appreciation of a man who knew the Southern people and treated prisoners as fellow men and with an eye single to the hereafter.” Very few stories of cruelty or short rations occurred during Owens’s tenure.

---


The 60th Indiana Infantry, assigned to guard duty at Camp Morton during the time when Thompson was confined there, had its problems. In May of 1862, several cases of “sleeping on post” were reported and the soldiers were tried by general court-martial, and the only thing that prevented the usual punishment for such offenses was the youth of the accused.

In April of 1862, Parson William G. Brownlow visited Camp Morton along with Governor Morton. He reported: “I found the Tennesseans glad to see me, and made them a brief speech; but the Kentucky and Alabama Rebels gave me no very graceful reception.” 41 Brownlow, after being jailed for treason in Knoxville by the Confederates, was allowed to cross into Union lines in March of 1862. Brownlow appeared at Camp Morton while on a speaking tour of the North. He later returned to Tennessee with Union General Ambrose Burnside’s occupying army in late 1863. He became the Reconstruction Governor of Tennessee in 1865.

In the summer of 1862 the event the prisoners lived for was the exchange. Through 1862 the gentlemanly relations of the two opposing governments still allowed exchanges of prisoners. This nicety was discontinued later in the war.

One of the happier stories about life in Camp Morton during 1862 was the story of “Frank, the Soldier Dog.” Frank became a member of Company B, 2nd Kentucky Regiment before Ft. Donelson. (The 2nd Kentucky was in the same brigade as the 41st Tennessee at Ft. Donelson.) He “long shared with the men the privations of inclement season, scanty fare, and hard marching, and the perils of the field.” He was captured with the regiment at Ft. Donelson. He made the trip to Camp Morton and was allowed to be housed with the prisoners. For months the Union guards attempted to coax him away, to no avail. Frank was seen to be wagging his tail happily when his company was exchanged and marched out of the prison. 42

The possibility of exchange did not stop some prisoners from attempting to escape. On July 14, 1862, twenty-five prisoners escaped during a stormy and rainy night. Most were recaptured over the next four days. J. H. Harrelson of the 41st Tennessee and R. T. Moore, color-sergeant of the 32nd Tennessee were supposedly two who made good their escape. 43

---

43 Denney, 69.
During the long days of boredom, the prisoners developed unique methods of crafting items. Today carvings by Civil War prisoners are highly sought after. Items were carved from soap or wood, and fashioned from nails or any other materials that were available. Thompson mentioned in his diary that he sold some “finger rings” for $2.00 “that I made while at Camp Morton.” Another source of material for crafts were buttons. Federal officers at the prison frequently dropped gutta percha buttons from their coats. These were claimed by the men who were the fastest runners, or those fortunate enough to have a few pennies who bought the buttons to help pass away the long hours. These were whittled into bits of jewelry.

After the Ft. Donelson prisoners were exchanged in late August of 1862, the camp stood empty, and was used only as a training ground for new Union recruits. Following the fall of Vicksburg in July of 1863, new shipments of prisoners arrived and Camp Morton again became a prison camp.

In April 1865 there were 1,408 prisoners remaining at Camp Morton, who were released. The camp was converted back into a fairground, and the land later divided into lots for homes. A memorial to the Confederate soldiers who died at the camp was erected in nearby Garfield Park in 1928.
(This page intentionally left blank)
The Civil War Diary of Robert C. Thompson
Robert C. Thompson’s

Book

August 1st 1862

Bought at Camp Morton

Price .20 cts.

[* The small page numbers in the upper right corner of each page are the editor’s, and do not correspond to the page numbers referenced by Thompson in the body of the diary.]
August 1862.

By 1st today I began this book. I will scribble down some of my ups and downs next.

I am now in prison with my Company at Camp Wetmore, near Indianapolis Ind. where we have been ever since February 23rd. There is some prospect of our leaving here in a few days, for the Southern army. I left home with my Company for the army, Oct 7th, 1862. I went home December 2nd on furlough, returned Jan 17th except that time I have been with my Company where ever it has been. I have had very good health for which I feel very grateful. I hope that I may
August 1862

Fry 1st  Today I begin this book. I will scribble
down some of my ups and downs in it.

I am now in prison with my company at
Camp Morton near Indianapolis, In. where we
have been ever since February 23rd. There is
some prospect of our leaving here in a few days,
for the Southern army. I left home with my
company, for the army, last October 24th. I went
home December 4th on furlow, returned Dec 17th
except that time I have been with my company
where ever it has been. I have had very good
health, for which I feel very thankful. I hope that
I may be
August 25.

I have with health, and guard by the same strong arms that has brought me through so many dangers this far. While I remain in the Army, I have not seen my wife, and have never left home the 17th of December.

I have not heard from them since the 8th of last month. I trust my God will protect them forever.

The news is favorable for a speedy exchange. The weather is warm and clear. Morning is a little cold.

Today I heard one sermon.

To-day, a large congregation attended and heard preaching.
August

blessed with health, and guarded by the the same strong arm that has brought me through so many daingers this far, while I remain in the army. I have not saw my wife and babe since I left home the 17th of December. I have not heard from them since the 8th of last month. I trust my God will protect them forever.

Sat 2nd  The news is favorable for a spedy exchange. The weather is warm and clear, mornings a little cool.

Sun 3rd  I heard one sermon today. A large congregation turns out every Sunday to hear preaching.
Aug 12

Mon 7th. A great deal of excitement about the exchange. We expect to be off about Wednesday. The correspondent to papers of Tokey say that there are 1,500 prisoners at Namp Morton, among thes there are 2100 German, who refuse to be exchanged, preferring to take the oath, or remain in prison. To being exchanged. This is a big a lie as could have been published. There is not a dozen men here, if one, that would take the im preference to being exchanged. Ymm all appear anxious to get back onto the army. The northern people can lead the world. Lately heard of the dy.

in 8th, night
August.

Mon 4th A great deal of excitement about the exchange. We expect to be off about Wednesday. The Cincinnati paper of today says that there are 4800 prisoners at Camp Morten, among these there are 2100 Germans, who refuse to be exchanged, preferring to take the oath, or remain in prison to being exchanged. This is a big a lie as could have been published. There is not a dozen men here, if one, that would take the preference to being exchanged. Them(?) all appear anxious to get back into the army. Thes northern people can beat the world lieing. Clowdy part of the day, rain at night.
August 1862

Ysrs. I see in todays paper that Mr. Lincoln has called out or ordered 30,000 to Militia to be drafted immediately, in addition to the three thousands 120,000 volunteers were called for. This is 160,000 men who have called for that are yet to be raised. I don't think they will get half of these. There is great many men in the northern States who will die before they will go into the Army. From the tone of the paper there appears to be great excitement on James River. I think the Rebels are foreclosing them to a mob of some kind. I would not be surprised if they were in a meal.
August 1862

Tues 5th   I see in todays paper that Lincoln has called out or ordered 300000 Militia to be drafted immediately, in addition to the three hun 300000  volunteers called for. This is 600,000 the have called for that are yet to be raised. I do not think they will get the half of them. There is great many men in the Northern states that will die before they will go into the Army. From the tone of the papers there appears to be great excitement on James river. I think the Rebels are forcing them to a move of some kind. I would not be surprised if they were in a net.

   Very warm, some rain.
August 1862

A.M. Very damp and severely druvain last night.

Design today of our getting away from here this week, as we have been expecting, I think we will get off not much before the 30th of this month. There is a fight expected at Memphis. Our forces under Gen. Bragg are within 8 miles of the town, on the 20th. The Federals were expecting a attack. The Rebels appear to be at work at almost every point. I read in the papers that they are gaining ground in Mo every day.

Yesterday and to day I heard nothing, that will, no doubt, be of very little use to me.

Writing entirely now.
August.

1862

Wed 6th A.M. very damp and cloudy, rain last night. No sign today of our getting away from here this week, as we have been expecting. I think we will get off not much before the middle of the month. There is a fight expected at Memphis. Our forces under Gen Brag\(^1\) are with in 8 miles of the town, on the 2\(^{nd}\). The Federals were expecting a attack. The Rebels appear to be at work at almost every point. I see from the papers that they are gaining ground in Mo very day. yesterday and to day I learned something, that will no doubt be of value to me.

Something entirely new.

\(^1\) General Braxton Bragg, CSA. Said to be one of the best organizers of the Confederate Army. Confederate commander at Battle of Chickamauga, which was the only major victory he won.
1862 August

This morning fair and fine, but I received a letter yesterday from Sanny dated July 20. This is the last news I have from her. I am very anxious to hear from her, but it is uncertain when I will hear. I expect the ship at Wilmington has gone under. We learn from today's paper that some of our men have been taken to Richmond. This gives us a little more faith in the exchange.

We had a good meal of cabbage pie today. We bought it at the butler's yard a week ago. We very often exchange sugar and coffee for cabbage, potatoes, egg and so on by the 64er.
August

1862

Th 7th  Morning fair and pleasant. I received a letter yesterday, from Fanny dated July 10th. This is the last news I have from her, I am very anxious to hear from her, but it is uncertain when I will hear. I expect the office at at palmette has gone under. P.M. We learn from todays paper that 3,000 of our men have been sent to Richmond. This gives us a little more faith in the exchange.

We had a fine mess of cabage to day. We buy them at the sutlers for .10 cts a head. We very often exchange sugar and coffe for cabage potatoes eggs and so on, by the by we
August 7
1862
We live pretty well, considering our condition. We draw very greasy bacon, most of the time. The grease out of this makes us short-corn bread. We very often only a few eggs with it, and as to each side of there is very few women that can read or legging it.
The settler has a supply of watermelons, apples, peaches, pears, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, milk, butter, and onions thing we could want in that line, at a very high price though. A common orange cost take a small once and a while, if we were at home we might have an amount of such things as wanted.
August.

1862

live pretty well, considering our condition. We draw very greasy bacon, most of the time. The greas out of this makes us shorten bread. We very often mix a few eggs with it, and as to cooking it there is very few women that can beat us baking it.

The sutler has a supply of water melons, apples, peaches, pares, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, milk, butter, and most any thing we could want in that line, at a very high price though. A common man can only take a snack once and a while. If we were at home we might have as much of such things as wanted.
August 1862

We learn from the press that General M'Cook was killed a few days ago, was captured and one of his aids taken prisoner by the Rebels in north Alabama. I think M'Cook was in Buell's army. I see that Lincoln has concluded not to arm the negroes, but to make them work hands of them. Learners cooks, nurses, guides, where they are acquainted with the country. I think he is not opposed to them having arms if it was done with his issuing the order. The abolitionists are very much displeased with his decision on this. We have made up several regiments and wound him.
August.

1862

Fry 8th We learn from the paper that General McCook a few days ago was killed and one of his aids taken prisoner, by the Rebels in north Alabama. I think McCook was in Buels army\(^2\). I see that Lincoln has concluded not to arm the negroes, but to make work hands of them, teamsters, cooks, nurses, guides, where they are acquainted with the country. I think he is not opposed to them having arms, if it was done without his issuing the order. The abolitionist a very much dis pleased with his decision on this. The have made up several regiments and want them armed.

\(^2\) Union Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was sent into Kentucky to engage Confederate Generals John Hunt Morgan and Braxton Bragg. The McCook mentioned was Union Gen. Alexander M. McCook.
August

1862

Not got much news aboard today. Very warm
done rain. And health of
our company at this
time very good, but very
little sickness in our camp
considering this time a year.
We are all getting tired of
waiting for the exchange
to come around. Very like
by it will be a week or
more before we get off
yet.

Small out. A beautiful
morning. Clear and
pleasant, it would be
a grand treat to be at
home to day. A good bath of
apples, peaches, watermelons,
and a peach pie would be nice.
August

1862

Sat 9th   But little news afloat today. Very warm some rain. The health of our company at this time is very good, but very little sickness in our camp considering the time a year. We are all getting tired of waiting for the exchange to come around. Very likely it will be a week or more, before we get off yet.

Sun 10th A.M.   Is a beautiful morning. Clear and pleasant. It would be a grand treat to be at home to day. A good bate(?) of apples, peaches, water meleons, and a peach pie, would be fine.
August 1862

Men: We hear today that there has been a five-
day fight at Spottsylvania, or Petersburg, 
Stonewall Jackson and Pope. The yanks claim no 
victory, nor do they acknowledge that the rebels gain. The day, we 
expect from this statement that Jackson gave the 
Old South a good thrashing. The thing he ought to 
have put to him in a good fight, I read in 
Dana's papers, Jeff Davis retaliation order. It is a 
good thing, and come in a good time, to make 
the then cowardly murder 
us feel mean, and turn 
out under Jeff Davis' power.
August

1862

Mon 11th  We hear to day that there has been a two days fight at or near Culpeper Va, between Stonewal Jackson and Pope. The yanks claim no victory, nor do they acknowledge that the Rebels gain the day. We guess from this statement that Jackson gave the old scamp a good thrashing, the thing he ought to have put to him in a good style. I read in to days paper, Jeff Davis’s retaliation order. It is a good thing, and come in a good time, to make the thes cowardly murderers feel mean, and trembel under Jeff Davis’ power.
August
1862
18th The weather has been very warm for
the last week. The warmth of the season.
A heavy rain fell last night. Cooler today.

19th Our camp has been
in excitement today.
Ed Keepers is here trying
to persuade the Tennessean
to take the oath of allegiance
and be loyal Tennessean.
I am sorry to say here that
there is a good many that
will take it.
The papers state that Jackson
is retreating in the direction
of Gordonsville and hope
following him. They give
an account of an engagement.
August.

1862

Tues 12th The weather has been very warm for the last week, the warmest of the season. A heavy rain fell last night. Cooler today.

Wed 13th Our camp has been in excitement today. Ed Cooper\(^3\) is here trying to persuade the Tennesseans to take the oath of allegiance and be loyal Tennesseans. I am sorry to say here, that there is a good many that will take it.

The papers state that Jackson is retreating in the direction of Gordonsville and Pope following him. They gave an account of an engagement.

---

\(^3\) Edmund Cooper, Unionist from Tennessee. Union delegate to State Constitutional Convention of 1861; Assistant Secretary of Treasury, postwar. Lawyer at Shelbyville, Tennessee.
August 1862

near Cumberland Gap they report these looted Feb 3, after 225. We can guess at the truth of this statement. Morgan captured Galatin Fork on the 12th, and all the troops there about 300. They also captured a train of cars and many other things. Morgan is reported to have about 2,000 men with him. Breckinridge and the Hackett Arkansas, captured light horse a few days ago, the Yankees there surrendered after a smart fight.

Our men took a town, and 400 Yankees in Mo. after a few days ago, built for the Rebel. Rebel army is getting scarce.
August

1862

near Cumberland Gap, they report their loss to be 3, ours 225. We can guess at the truth of this statement. Morgan captured Galatin Tenn on the 12th, and all the troops there about 300 they say, also a train of cars and many other things Morgan is reported to have about 2000 men with him. Breckinridge and the Ram Arkansas, captured Batton Rough [Baton Rouge, La.] a few days ago. The yankies there surrendered after a smart fight.

Our men took a town, and 400 yankies in Mo, a few days ago. Bully for the Rebels. Buels army is getting scared.
August 1962

17th. Ex. Governor Reambeek and Co. Reambeek are here to day. They will at the Tennessee a chance at the oath tomorrow.

18th. Today has been a day long to be remembered by the Yankees at this place. Ten or twelve hundred have gone out to take the oath. None of us expected more than 200 would take the oath. Things have turned around wonderfully since morn ing from the appearance of things now there will be not few Yankees left here by tomorrow night.
August

1862

Th 14\textsuperscript{th} Ex Governor Cambel\textsuperscript{4} and E. Cooper are here to day. They will offer the Tennesseans a chance at the oath tomorrow.

Fri 15\textsuperscript{th} Today has been a day long to be remembered, by the Tenn’eans at this place. Ten or twelve hundred have gone out to take the oath. None of us expected more than 200 would take it. Thinghs have turned around wonderfully since morning, from the appearance of things now there will be but few Tenn’eans left here, by tomorrow night.

\textsuperscript{4} William Bowen Campbell, governor of Tennessee 1851-1853. Strong Union supporter. Commanded First Tennessee Regiment at Monterey and Cerro Gordo in Mexican War. In May, 1862, chosen president at mass meeting of Union citizens in Nashville, along with Edmund Cooper.
August 1962
Six months ago this morning my
surrounded on Fort Hudson.
We have been in prison ever since.
We can say that we have
fared tolerable well, con
sidering everything.
We have had plenty to
eat all the time with
few exceptions. The multi
miles have shot some of
our men for very small
offences. This we dislike
very much, but we can
be thankful that we
have escaped as well as
we have, when we think
of the lives we have spared.
Our health has been
better than we expected.
August.

1862

Sat 16th   Six months ago this morning we surrendered at Fort Donelson. We have been in prison every since. We can say that we have fared tolerable well, considering everthing. We have had plenty to eat all the time, with few exceptions. The sentinels have shot some of our men, for very small offences. This we dislike very much, but we can be thankful that we have escaped as well as we have, when we think recollect who have guarded us. Our health has been better than we expected,
1842 August during the summer. A great many of our men died early in the spring. A very small number of prisoners have escaped since we came here; more than a hundred I expect in all. There is about 4,000 of us here now. The excitement about taking the oath is very high to-day. Hoambel failed to attend to-day to administer the oath. If he had of come there would have been half few Gennies left. I expect one company would have taken the oath, but very few would have been left. We don't know why he didn't come. He always come tomorrow.
August.

1862
during the summer.
A great many of our men died early in the spring. A
goodly number of prisoners have escaped since we
came here, more than a hundred I expect, in all. There
is about 4000 of us here now.

The excitement about taking the oath, is very
high to day. Cambel failed to attend today to
administer the oath. If he had of cum there would
have been but few Tenn’ans left. I expect any company
would have taken the oath, but very few would have
been left. We do not know why he did not come, he
may come tomor’
August.

1842.

now. The farmers all prefer the exchange to the oath, with a few exceptions, and they doubt the exchange coming up. If the exchange had been offered first I don't think 200 words have taken the oath. I myself believe that we will be exchanged shortly, if we refuse the oath.

Dunlap August mon. Tho. 20th day. I left home the last time. I have not seen my wife since. I have not heard from home since the 10th of last month.
August.

1862

row. The Tenn\textsuperscript{ans} all prefer the exchange to the oath, with a few exceptions, but they doubt the exchange coming up. If the exchange had been offered first I don’t think 100 would have taken the oath. I myself believe that we will be exchanged shortly, if we refuse the oath.

Sun 17\textsuperscript{th} Eight month ago to day I left home the last time. I have not seen my wife since. I have not heard from home since the 10\textsuperscript{th} of last month.
August 1862

Our cam has been tolerable quiet to day. Some are waiting anxiously for the oath, but it has not made its appearance to day. The fever is not so high as it was any day, & Saturday a great many are getting out of the notion of taking the oath, though if offered again I fear the result.

We have had very cool nights for some time, for this reason. Two and three blankets are comfortable. The fire is very pleasant, for an hour or two every morn.
1862
Our camp has been tolerable quiet to day. Some are waiting anxiously for the oath, but it has not made its appearance to day. The fever is not so high as it was Fryday, & Saturday, a great many are getting out of the notion of taking the oath, though if is offered again I fear the result.

We have had very cool nights, for some time for the season. Two and three blankets are comfortable. The fire is very pleasant, for an hour or two every morning.
August 1863

The day is very warm. Our men have taken Sumner and Florida. Morgan still holds Gallatin. If Sumner, the Yankees think it very likely that Buell and his army are gone up, do think that there is no one at Cumberland Gap, or at Bower'sville, as surrounded. Governor McGaffin has resigned. The Turkey thinks will not be defeated. Don't mind a man. Jackson is standing square up to Pope. The Macon River seems to be the dividing line he is trying to pass.
August.

1862
Mon 18th  The to day is very from Fry, is very favorable. Our men have taken Summerset, and London [Ky]. Morgan still holds Galatin, in Tenn. The yankies think it very likely that Buel and his army, are gone up, so think I. There forces at Cumberlin Gap, or at Barborsville, are surrounded.

Governor McGoffin\(^5\) has resigned. Kentucky I think will soon be sesesh almost to a man. Jackson is standing square up to Pope. The Rapidan River semes to be the dividing line between them at present. McCleland\(^6\) is trying to

---

\(^5\) Beriah Magoffin, Democratic governor of Kentucky, 1859-1862. Refused to furnish troops to either the Union or Confederacy at start of the war. Magoffin was in sympathy with the Confederates and vetoed a resolution calling for unconditional withdrawal of Confederate forces from Kentucky late in 1861.

\(^6\) Union Maj. Gen. George Brinton McClellan.
1862 August

Evacuate Harrison's landing. I think it very uncertain whether he gets away safe or not. A correspondent at that place, expresses fears as to their safety, he is considered as being in an exposed and dangerous condition, and has been ever since he was attacked near Richmond, by almost ever one that knows anything about his situation. The entire North will feel greatly relieved if he, and his Army get away safe.

We have an account of the battle at Manassas. The Federals claim a victory on the Confederate side was repulsed, lost his right.
evacuate Harrison’s landing. I think it very uncertain, whether he gets away safe or not. A correspondent at that place, expresses fears, as to their safety, he is considered as being in a very dangerous condition, and has been ever since he was attacked near Richmond, by almost ever one that knows any thing about his situation.

The entire north will feel greatly relieved if he, and his army gets away safe.

We have an account of the battle of Baton Rough [Baton Rouge, La.] The Federals claim a victory on the 6th Brackinridge\textsuperscript{7} was repulsed; lost his right

\textsuperscript{7} Confederate Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge. Candidate for president in 1860 on Southern Party ticket. Led unsuccessful attempt to take Baton Rouge. Contrary to information Thompson received, Breckinridge was not wounded and did not lose an arm in the battle.
1842. August

...the account says The Gunboat Arkansas was destroyed, accord...the 10th, that the Federals still held the place. This differs from southern news very much, and bears the face of a lie. I don't believe the Arkansas is destroyed. now old. I believe that they hold Baton Rouge, all this time. The account of a federal victory in Arkansas, based yet the stamp of truth upon all. We have very pleasant weather now, the nights are rather cool, August is not like August in any.
1862 August.

arm. The account says the gun boat Arkansas was destroyed. Account up to the 10th say that the Federals still held the place.

This differs from southern news very much, and bears the face of a lie. I don’t believe the Arkansas is destroyed, nor do I believe that they hold Baton Rough at this time.

The account of a federal victory in Arkansas, hasent got the stamp of truth upon it.

We have very pleasant weather now, the nights are rather cool. August is not like Augus, in Dixey.
1862, August.

I read today a story the account of the fight at Baton Rouge. Our men repulsed the Yankees. The Yankees fled terrified under their gun boats. Our men destroyed all the tents and a large amount of other property. Then they fell back as the gun boat Arkanza had joined the others. The federal boats. The southern report says that the Arkanza, though disabled, by some of her machinery getting out of fix and she was set on fire by her crew, and abandoned. The confederate ships are doing a good work in these. They were at
1862

August.

Tues 19\textsuperscript{th} I read to day a southern accoun of the fight at Baton Rough. Our men repulsed the yankies, the took shelter under their gunboats. Our men destroyed all the tents and a large amount of other property, then fell back, as the gun boat Arkansas had failed to engage the federal boats. The southern report says that, the Arkansa, became disabled, by some of her machinery getting out of fix and she was set on fire by her crew, and abandoned. The confederates are doing a good work in Ky(?) They were at
1862 August

when last heard from, an attack on Lexington is expected, not much sign of a relief soon.

Midnight. But very little news today.

Fair and warm, we had a good dish of potatoes for dinner.

In 21st fifty-five on sixty-five Prisibles arrived here this morning from KY. Some of them went and most of them had left home and were on their way to the Southern Army. Skins and Cooper came back today, and commenced administering.
1862 August.
when last heard from. An attack on lexington is expected, not much sign of a release soon.

Wed 20th But very little news to day. Fair and warm.
We had a good dish of potatoes, for dinner.

Th 21st Fifty five, or sixty prisoners arrived here this morning from Ky, some of them citizens. most of them, had left home and were on their way to the southern Army. Cambel and Cooper came back to day, and commenced administering
1862 August

The oath again. They put a different face upon it, & told them, that when they were here last Friday, they deemed on Friday, that the exchange was doubtful, in the case of Ymm, any way. Now they say that we can have no preference the oath, or exchange. But they are taking the oath, since they are satisfied that they will be exchanged. If they refuse the oath.

Our forces have taken Clarksville Ynn, and over 300 prisoners. Beside a great deal of prov. stores, and
1862 August

the oath again. They put a different face upon this, to what they did when they were here last friday. They sayed on friday that the exchange was doubtful, in the case of Tenn any way. Now they say that we can have our prefference, the oath, or exchange. But few are taking the oath since they are satisfied that they will be exchanged if they refuse the oath.

Our forces have taken Clarksville Tenn, and over 300 prisioners, beside a great deal of Comissary stores, and
1862, August.

Other Government property. This was done by 1,000 rebels without the firing of a gun. The rebels have burned five train cars on Yemn River 50 miles above port. Rain all night.

Try 220. Are you are taking this oath, they are generally gerr men, characters that are taking this oath now. Kentuckians are not being a little this time, as well Tennessee.

J. G. Miller and A. Griffin of our company left yesterday on the out.
other Government property. This was done by 600 Rebels without the firing of a gun. The Rebels have burned two trans ports on Tenn River, 50 miles above fort Henry.

Rain at night.

Fry 22nd A few are taking the oath. They are generally very sorry characters that are taking the oath now. Kentuckians are for taking a little this time, as well Tennesseans.

J. G. Miller and Ab Akin\textsuperscript{8} of our company, left us yesterday, on the oath.

\textsuperscript{8} Private James G. Miller of Company H. Ab Akin (also spelled Aiken,) was one of many of that surname in the Tennessee regiments. A relative of Henry Akin, private in Company C.
1964 August

Last 23rd, All the Missions 1400 or 1100 in number, left here today for Poughkeepsie. They will leave next they may get off.

Tomorrow, I received a letter from Fanny today, dated July 9th. She was very glad to hear of the first share I heard from home since the 10th July. Fanny writes to me that if you have a fine day, born the 20th day of July. I would very much like to see the little fellow, but if it will be several months before I see him.
1862

August

Sat 23rd. All the Missipians 1,000 or 1,100 in number, left here to day for Vicksburgh. Ky uns will leave next, they may get off tomorrow.

I receive a letter from Fanny today, dated Aug 9th. This I was very glad to see, it is the first I have heard from home since the 10th July.

Fanny writes to me that we have a fine son, born the 26th day of July\(^9\). I would very much to see the little fellow, but it will be several months before I see him.

Pleasant weather.

\(^9\) This was Robert’s son, Thomas Leigh Thompson, later a Tennessee senator.
1862 August

Sun 24, six months ago today I left home for Camp Proctor. I went home the 1st of Oct. and remained until 17th. Since that I have not been at home at all, and I don't know when I will get there. I am on hopes that I will get there towards Christmas. All the Kentucky, Missourians, Virginians and Alabamaans left today for Vicksburg. All are gone with the Yemissipans and the political prisoners which will be left here. There is some 18 of 40 Yemissipans here.
1862

August

Sun 24  Ten months ago to day I left home for Camp Trousdale.

I went home the 4th Dec and remained until 17 Dec. Since that I have not been at home at all, and I don’t known when I will get there, I am in hopes, that get there towards Christmas.

All the Kentuckuns, Missourians, Virginians and Alabamians, left to day for Vicksburg. All are gone but the Tennesseans, and the political prisioners which will be kept here.

There is some 13 or 1400 Tennesseans here.
1842 (August)

Mon 25th. The political prisoners, and all prisoners of war, at this place, except those taken at Fort Donelson, left here today for Sandusky, many are sent from here to Rock Island, but the Fort Donelson prisoners we expect to get off tomorrow. The news in the papers today is good. Our armies appear to be doing a good business. J.B. Rossen went to the Hospital today. J.S. Fowler went last Saturday. J.B. Gordon went about a week ago. None of them are very bad off. The health of our camp at present is good. Weather pleasant, clear, and reasonable.
1862 August
Mon 25th The political prisoners, and all prisoners of war at this place, except those taken at Fort Donelson left here today for Sandusky, none are sent from here to Vicksburg but the Fort Donelson prisoners we expect to get off tomorrow. The news in the papers today is good. Our armies appear to be doing a good business. J. G. Rossen went to the Hospital today, A. L. Fowler10, went last Saturday. J. B. Gordon11 went about a week ago. None of them are very bad off. The health of our camp at present is good. Weather pleasant, clear and seasonable.

---

10 Alanthus L. Fowler, private of Company H.
11 John Gordon, orderly sergeant of Company I.
1862 August

Sun 26. The roll of 30th and 37th Regt was called. They were marched out, but from some cause or other they were brought back. The drill leave tomorrow morning.

Wed 27. 25 prisoners arrived this morning.

The 26 and 37 Regt left here today. We expected to get off tomorrow morning. All and the 58th is all that are left here now.
1862     August

Tues 26\textsuperscript{th}  The roll of the 26\textsuperscript{th} and 32\textsuperscript{nd} Tenn Regt was called. They were marched out, but from some cause or other they were brought back, the will leave tomorrow morning.

Wed 27\textsuperscript{th}  25 prisoners arrived here this morning mostly from Ky.

The 26 and 32 Regt left here today, we expect to get off tomorrow morning. Our’s and the 53\textsuperscript{rd} is all that are left here now\textsuperscript{12}.

\textsuperscript{12} The 53\textsuperscript{rd} Tennessee Infantry, CSA, also captured at Ft. Donelson with Thompson and the 41\textsuperscript{st} Tennessee. Some members of Companies B and E of the 53\textsuperscript{rd} escaped before their companies were surrendered. Notes on the records of Company B state that most of those captured remained at Camp Morton until September 16, 1862, “when the only two privates left at camp” were exchanged at Vicksburg.
1862 August

Thursday P.M. We are all ready to march. We expect to leave Camp Morton in a few hours, and we are not sorry to leave it. We have been here better than six months.

P.M. We left Camp Morton at 5 o'clock this evening. Walked to the depot 2½ miles. Rode to the depot at 8 o'clock for Cairo. Our company had the good luck to get into a passenger car. The rest of the boys were in box cars.

We were the subjects of a great many remarks.

A great deal of abuse language thrown upon us by the Yankees. Some claiming to be soldiers, but they are nothing more than ruffians.
1862

August

Thurs 28th A. M. We are all ready to march. We expect to leave Camp Morton in a few hours, and we are not sorry to leave it. We have been here better than six months.

P. M. We left Camp Morton at 5 o'clock this evening. Walked to the depo 2 ½ miles, left the depo at 7:00 o'clock for Cairo. Our company had the good luck to get into a passenger car. The most of our Regt were in box cars.

We were the subjects of a great many remarks. A great deal of abusive language thrown upon us, by by yankies. Some claiming to be soldiers, but they are lowflung cowardly yankies.
1862

We have been in camp about 6 months and 5 days. I have been out but twice, since I came here, 2 or 3 times at a time. Once to the canal & wash, once through the town, under guard.

Our treatment has been as good as we could expect from the people as we have been regular. We had been in the hands of a brave people, fighting for their rights, and as all English and American nations have fought, we would expect better treatment than we have had.
We have been in Camp Morton 6 months and 5 days. I have been out but twice, since I came here, 2 or 3 ours at a time. Once to the canal, to wash, once through the town, under guard.

Our treatment, has been as good as we could expect of such a people as we have been under. If we had been in the hands of a brave people, fighting for their rights, and as all enlightened nations have fought, we would expected better treatment than we have had.
August 28th, 1862
At 5 o'clock a.m. we are 182 miles from Cairo.
20 min. to 6 o'clock, at Effingham, 146 miles from Cairo. Here we got plenty of fruit, by paying liberal for them,
10 min. to 7 o'clock, 122 1/2 miles from Cairo. 2 miles north of Cairo, the Centralia we pass a by and thence to Camp 3 at 4 1/2 A.M.
Centralia is 112 miles from Cairo. The train stopped here a few minutes here.
We find a pretty level country on this route,
but not much sight of good farming, no farmers that would compare with the farms in the Southern States. We had a very pretty ride, arrived at Cairo 5/10 A.M.
Fry 29th  At 5 ‘oclock A.M. we are 180 miles to Cairo.
20 min to six, at Effingingham 166 miles to Cairo, here
we got plenty of fruit, by paying liberal for them.
15 min to 10 ‘oclock  120 miles to Cairo.  2 miles north
of Cairo
Centralia we pass a yankie camp 3 or 400 troops.
Centralia is 112 miles from Cairo.  The train stoped
but a few minutes here.

We find a pretty level country on this route, but
not much sign of good farming, no farmes that would
compare with the farm in the southern states.  We had
a very pretty ride.  Arrived at Cairo 5 ½ Ocl P.M.
August 23

September 1862

About an hour after we got to Cairo we got off the cars, and were put aboard a steamer called the Hanny Buzzett. The 3rd herd ran down on the same train. We died, and are on the same boat with us. We were 224 hours running from Indian Wells to Cairo, a distance 366 miles. After landing the herd pushed out into the middle of the river, and anchored there.

Bad fare on the boat.

Bad water, no chance to

 Jude, had place to sleep.
About an hour after we got to Cairo we got off the cars, and were but aboard a steamer called the Fanny Bullitt\textsuperscript{13}. The 53\textsuperscript{rd} Regt cam down on the same train we did, and are on the same boat with us. We were 22 ½ hours running from Indianapolis to Cairo, distance 366 miles. After dark the boat pushed out into the middle of the river and anchored there. Bad fare on the boat. Bad water, no chance to cook, bad place to sleep.

\textsuperscript{13} A side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat, built at Jeffersonville, Indiana in 1854. Dimensions: 245 x 35 x 7 (feet.) Named for Fanny Smith Bullitt of Louisville. Pressed into U.S. service as a transport in 1862, transporting sick and wounded from Ft. Donelson. Snagged and sank at Napoleon, Arkansas, March 1864. (Way’s Packet Directory.)
August 30th

1862

All quiet, in our new home. We pur chased ice at a tolerably fair price. To eat the river water so that we can use it. We have bed, line stove to cook upon, crowding together around it. The 53rd T. K. I. are located on the top of the boat, gun on the, equal dock, the guard on the cabin dock.

Sun 31st. Nothing new today. no move at all. I do not expect to be here for several days.

8ends September. August.
1862

August

30th  All quiet, in our new home. We purchase ice at a tolerable fare price, to cool the river water so that we can use it.
We have but one stove to cook upon, crowding times around it.
The 53rd Regt. Are located on the top of the boat, ours on the lowest deck, the guard on the cabin deck.

Sun 31st  Nothing new today. No move at all. We expect to be here for several days.

So ends September. August.
September
1862.
Mon. 1st. Our boat weighed anchored, and went down. This day, and put on coal and provisions, off night. The anchored on the river again.

Tues. 2nd. Went to town again to put on coal for the trip to Richburg. A number of negroes that the Yankees have stolen from the south are here at work about town. There is said to be a large number of them in camp back of town. Those that I see all work very hard. No one appears to care for them.
September

1862.

Mon 1\textsuperscript{st}  Our boat weighed anchored, and went shore today, and put on coal and provisions. At night she anchored in the river again.

Tues 2\textsuperscript{nd}  Went to shore again to put on coal for the trip to Vicksburg. A number of negroes that the yankies have stolen from the south are here at work about town. There is said to be a large number of them in camp back of town. Those that I see at work here on the warf, are working very hard. no one appears to care for them.
September 1862

Mr. Walks with about 40 of our sick came down from Indianapolis today. They are aboard our boat. They left about 30 sick at the hospital and not able to come.

3 Transports loaded with Federal troops went up the river today. The South forgers are making the Yankees up in Kentucky.

We have very bad fare on the boat. We eat crackers and coffee mostly. We draw pickled pork but we have a very bad chance to cook it, some days we don't get a bite cooked. Very bad room to sleep. All are in high spirits.
September 1862.

Wed 3rd Dr. Wilks\textsuperscript{14} with about 40 of our sick, came down from Indianapolis to day, they are aboard our boat. They left about 30 sick at the Hospital not able to come.

3 transports loaded with Federal troops went up the river today. The Southern bors(?) are waking the yankies up in Kentucky.

We have very bad fare on the boat. We eat crakers and coffee mostly. We draw pickled pork but we have a very bad chance to cook it, some days, we cannot get a bite cooked. Very bad room to sleep, all are in high spirits.

\textsuperscript{14} Dr. James H. Wilkes of Columbia, Tennessee. His grandfather was a Revolutionary War soldier. Educated at University of Nashville. Sat on examining board for assistant surgeons for Confederate regiments. Served in area of Columbus and Corinth, Mississippi.
September 1862

4th Our Officers arrived from Johnson's Island. They are aboard the

Universe. Other prisoners are arriving daily.

As soon as they get here they are put on boats and anchored out in

the middle of the river.

5th Our sick are all

been put on the boat

No. 30, which is going along as a hospital boat.

7th There is some 6 or 7

boats here loaded with

prisoners. We expect to get

off tomorrow. all are o

anxious to be going.
September

1862

Th 4th  Our officers arrived from Johnson’s Island\textsuperscript{15}. They are aboard the Universe\textsuperscript{16}. Other prisoners are arriving daily. As soon as they get here they are put on boats and anchored out in the middle of the river.

Fry 5  Our sick are all bein put on the boat J. H. Done\textsuperscript{17}, which is going along as a hospital boat.

Sat 6\textsuperscript{th}  There is some 6 or 7 boats here loaded with prisoners. We expect to get off to morrow. All are anxious to be going.

\textsuperscript{15} The prison camp for Confederate officers at Sandusky, Ohio.
\textsuperscript{16} A side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat, built at Cincinnati, Ohio in 1857. Dimensions: 180 x 35 x 7 (feet.) Weight 399 tons. Three boilers. Served as a transport for the U.S. on the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers during the war. Snagged and sank on the Mississippi, Oct. 30, 1864, with loss of seventeen lives. (\textit{Way’s Packet Directory})
\textsuperscript{17} A stern wheel, wooden hulled packet boat, built at Shousetown, Pennsylvania in 1854. Dimensions: 155 x 30 x 4 (feet.) Weight 211 tons. Used by the U.S. Quartermaster during the war, lost on the Upper Arkansas 1864. (\textit{Way’s Packet Directory})
September
1882

Our bread is all short.

So today we're using coal, and no coal.

This is the first time we have been to short since Wednesday, no one allowed to get off.

Our boat stopped a few minutes, along side the one our officers are on. We were very glad to see one another. This is the first time since we parted at Cairo last Feb.

They all look very well.

and are in the best of spirits.

Rain last night, and today. About half of our boat have to take the rain when it rains. I have managed to keep it dry.
September

1862

Sun 7th  Our boat is at shore today loadin coal, and provisions. This is the firs time we have been to shore since Wednesday, no one alowed to get off.

Our boat stoped a few minutes, alond side the one our officers are on. We were very glad to see one another. This is the is the first time since we parted at Cairo last Feb. They all look very well, and are in the best of spirits.

Rain last night, and to day. About half of our bors(?)\textsuperscript{18} have to take the rain when it rains. I have managed to keep to keep dry.

\textsuperscript{18}\textsuperscript{18} Thompson used this word twice. It is probably slang, possibly the last four letters of neighbors. Or perhaps he meant to write “boys.”
September
1862
At two o'clock, our fleet, consisting of 2 & 8
Trans ports and one gunboat.
The gunboat in the lead.
Then The Monitor, Golden Era, Sanny
About 2 o'clock we reach the
Transport Yacumpey, loaded
with Federal troops.
4:30 We pass the numbers 34.
About 25 miles below Cairo.
A good many Federal here.
About 3 o'clock we reached
Montgomery, about 35 miles below Cairo.
5 o'clock We anchored near
Island No 10, about 60 miles from Cairo, but few
If any Troops here.
All getting along fine.
September

1862

Mon 8th  At two ‘oclock, our fleet consisting of 8 trans
ports and one gunboat. The gunboat in the lead. The
Universe, then the Metior, Golden Era, Fanny Bullitt,
Chorteaup, Adriatick, J. K. Done, About 4 ‘oclock we
me[t] the transport Tecumsey\textsuperscript{19}, loaded with Federal
troops.

4:30 We passed Collumbus Ky, about 25 miles below
Cairo. A good many Federals here.

6 ‘oclock We passed Hickman, about 35 miles below
Cairo.

8 ‘oclock We anchored near Island No 10, about
about 60 miles from Cairo, but few if any troops here.

All getting along fine.

\textsuperscript{19} Probably the side-wheel, wooden hulled, packet boat *Tecumseh*. It was
built in Cincinnati in 1852. Dimensions: 177 x 32 x 7 (feet.) Four boilers.
Sank in the Louisville-Portland Canal, Nov. 1860. Raised and uncertain
history until it shows up in 1863 where it was burned Dec. 1, 1863 near
Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (*Way’s Packet Directory.*) Thompson missed
naming a few of the boats in the fleet. James Conrad Peters, another
Confederate POW, was on the *Decotah*, and also listed the boats in his diary.
He listed the *Meteor, Diligent, Dacotah, Done, Chartseau, Golden Era,
Universe* and the *Adriatic*. Since Peters did not list the *Fanny Bullitt* or the
*Tecumseh*, this demonstrates that neither man knew the names of all the
boats making up the entire fleet.
September 1862

Tuesday 9th. The Transport "Widow" joined our fleet last night. She has officers on board. They engaged it & then returned. At 6.30 A.M. the fleet started again. We passed the state line between 7 P.M. and 8.30 P.M. below Ste. Genevieve. Just above New Madrid, we meet the "Louisiana." After conversing awhile with some one aboard her, the commander of the fleet ordered all the boats to hoist a white flag which they obeyed. New Madrid No. 15 miles below Island No. 10. At 3.50 P.M. the fleet halted about an hour. After an hour the fleet started again and rum without stopping until 10 o'clock next morning.
September

1862
Tuesday 9th  The transport Diligent\textsuperscript{20} joined our fleet last night, it has officers on it mostly. They engaged it them selves.

6.30 A.M. The fleet started again. We passed the state line between Tenn. and Ky. 6 miles below Hickman. Just above New Madrid, we meet the Decota\textsuperscript{21}. After conversing awhile with some on aboard her, the commander of the fleet orders all the boats to hois[t] a white flag \textit{which} Which they obey. New Madrid Mo. 15 miles below Island No 10. At 3.30 P.M. the fleet halts about an hour. After an hour the fleet starts again and runs without stoping until 1 ‘oclock next

\textsuperscript{20} A side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat built at Louisville, Kentucky in 1859. Weight: 140 tons. Brought into U. S. service to transport sick and wounded. Snagged and lost at Helena, Arkansas, Jan. 10, 1865. (Way’s Packet Directory)

1862

October

Morning. We ran 19 hours today and night. About noon we passed a transport by the name of Dewar, fast on a sand bar, and deserted, crew about 12 men. We are about 20 miles above Memphis.

Wednesday 23rd At 6.30 O'clock we make another hard down the river after two hours run we reach Memphis, some of the anchored on the river opposite the town, ours and others, tie up along side the coal boats, and take on coal.

We buried two of our men this morning, before the fleet started, from whence we lay last night, ship went to Memphis. The fleet has
September

1862

morning  We run 19 hours today, and night. About sunset we passed a trans port by the name of Swan\textsuperscript{22}, fast on a sand bar, and deserted, no one about her. We are about 20 miles above Memphis.

Wed 10\textsuperscript{th}  At 6.30, oclock we make another dart down the river after two hours run we reach Memphis. Some of the anchored in the river oposite the town. Our and others, tie up along side the coal boats, and take on coal. We buried two of our men this morning, before the fleet started, from where we lay last night. Miss ans I think. The fleet, has

\textsuperscript{22} There were at least five boats built before the Civil War with that name. This one was probably the side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat built at Louisville, Kentucky in 1855. Weight: 184 tons. Dimensions: 135 x 30 x 5 (feet.) Belonged to Confederates in 1861.
September 1862.

run 24 hours in coming from Cairo to Memphis.

At 11 a.m. 2 o'clock P.M. The fleet leaves off down the river. We had a good time at Memphis. Hundreds of ladies were along the shore, as near the boat as they could get, cheering us and encouraging us in many ways. They furnished us with a great many things that we were glad to have.

We saw but very many troops here. The Memphis ladies are all right.

About 10 o'clock the Lotus passed us on her way to St. Louis. At 9:30 o'clock the fleet came in sight of Nashville and anchored.
September

1862

run 26 hours in coming from Cairo to Memphis.

Th 11th  At 2 ‘Oclock P.M. the fleet shoves(?) off down the river. We had a good time at Memphis hundreds of ladies were along the shore, as near the boats as they could get, cheer us, and incourageing us in many ways. they furnish us with a great many things that we were glad to have. We saw but few yanky troops here. The Memphis ladies are all right.

About 4 ‘Oclock the Desoto23 passed us on her way to Helina24. At 9.30 Oclock the fleet came in sight of Helina and anchored.

---

23 A side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat built at New Albany, Indiana in 1860. Dimensions: 180 x 35 x 7 (feet.) Acquired by the U.S. Quartermaster Department in 1861. Was renamed the General Lyon the month following this trip to Vicksburg. (Way’s Packet Directory)

24 This was Helena, Arkansas.
September
1862

Sep'ly 12th Two of our men were carried to show this morning and buried. At 11 o'clock our boat and others dropped down to the yard, and, commenced putting off corn that was put on all care. We a large number of Yankee troops there. Four times army is here. Some 4 or 5 gunboats, and many other signs of war. The Yanks showed to our head, all anxious to hear us talk, and to talk to us about the Old flag, the union, our home, fathers fought for, and so on. They all acknowledge that...
September

1862

Fry 12th Two of our men were carried to shore this morning and buried. At 11 ‘Oclock our boat and others dropped down to the warf, and, commenced putting off corn that was put on at Cairo. We a larg number of yanky troops here. Curtis’s army is here, some 7 or 8 gunboats, and many other sights of war. The yanks crowed to our boat, all anxious to hear us talk, and to talk to us about the old flag, the union our fore fathers fought for, and so on.

They all acknowledge that

---

25 U.S. Major General Samuel Ryan Curtis, was in command of the Department of the Missouri. In March he had commanded Union forces at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He was removed as department commander due to difficulties with Governor William Gamble of Missouri.
September
1862

Lee, Jackson, and Price are very long headed, they say this would have whipped them if it had not been that Lee was our General. I asked one fellow, what about their men, who was best, he replied, "that they had all had..." but this he told the truth. The yanks crowded us so that we saw few, citizens. What we saw, are all right.
September

1862

Lee, Jackson, and Price are very long headed, they say they woud have whiped before this if it had not been that Lee was our General.

I asked one fellow, what about their, who was best, he replied “that they had men they all had played out.” In this he talkd the truth. The yanks crowded us so that we saw but few, citizens. What we saw, are all right.
September

1862

The fleet has been around about the war, until 4 o'clock this evening it moved off down the river. McCausen a private in camp to die last night on our boat, he was put off at Helena to be buried. He left fare well, about 20 miles below Helena we passed a Yankee camp on the other side, probably two or three thousand, our fleet anchored about 10 o'clock at night.
September

1862

Sat 13th    The fleet has been around aboun the warf until 4 ‘oclock this evening it moved off down the river: McCans26 a private in Comp E died last night on our boat, he was put off at Helena to be buried, he left Cairo well.

    About 20 miles below Helina we passed a yankie camp on the Ark side probably two or thre thousand. Our fleet anchored about 10 ‘Oclock at night.

---

26 Probably Corporal James J. McCans (also spelled McCann) of Company D.
September 1842

Sun. 14th 5:30 o'clock A.M. The fleet weighed anchor and put off down the river. A beautiful Sabbath morning. All of us in high spirits, as we expect to reach Vicksburg tomorrow.

At 9:30 o'clock we passed Napoleon Ark, at the mouth of the Arkansas River.

This is about 100 miles below Helena.

White river runs into the mid 5 miles above here.

At 12:30, we passed a gunboat anchored in the river. Our gunboat halted here a minute.

At 3 o'clock the fleet anchored. I expect we have run about 100 miles today.
September

1862
Sun 14\textsuperscript{th} 5.30 ‘Oclock A.M. the fleet weighed anchor and put off down the river. A beautiful sabath morning. All of us in high spirits, as we expect to reach Vicksburg tomorrow.  
At 9.30 ‘Oclock we passed Napoleon Ark, at the mouth of the Arkansas River This is about 100 miles below helena.  

White river runs into the Miss 5 miles above here.  

At 12.30, we passed a gun boat anchored in the river. Our gunboat halted here a minute.  
At 8 ‘Oclock the fleet anchored. I expect we have run about 150 miles today.
September

1563

Nov. 15, at 7 10 1/2 A.M. The fleet made another start, 2 or three gunboats and as many transports lay at the same place. The fleet did last night, all under a flad of truce. They are said to have been to Nicksburg with prisoners, they started up the river when we started down.

We have seen splendid farms on either side of the river, yesterday and today, mostly large negro plantations, rather. The weather yesterday and today is fine. At 4.30 A.M. we got through the large bend 20 miles above 33.
September

1862
Mon 15th.  At 10 ‘Oclock A.M. the fleet made another start.  2 or three gunboats and as many transports lay at the same place our fleet did last night, all under a flag of truce. They are said to have been to Vicksburg with prisioners, they started up the river when we started down.

We passed some splendid farms on either side of the river, yesterday and today mostly large negro plantations or cotte plantations, rather. The weather yesterday and today is fine.
At 4.30 min. we got through the large bend, 20 miles above Vicksburg.
September 1862.

At 4:30 P.M. the fleet anchored 2 or 3 miles above Vicksburg. A Confederate steamer came up several miles above here and came down with us. She goes up to Vicksburg when the others anchor. The Yazoo River runs into the Mississippi 12 miles above Vicksburg.
September

1862
At 6.30 min P.M. the fleet anchored, 2 or 3 miles above Vicksburg. A Confederate steamer met us several miles above here, and came down with us she goes on to Vicksburg when the others anchor. The Yazo River runs into the Mississippi 12 miles above Vicksburg.
September 1863

The Confederate boat came up this morning.
The officers that are with us have been put on it,
and carried down to Yank.
The other boats remain anchored all day. The excha
rage will take place here.
The day has been very
dark, cold and raining.
Severe sick.
September

1862

Tues 16\textsuperscript{th}  The Confederat boat came up this morning. The officers that are with us have been put on it, and carried down to town. The other boats remained anchored all day. The exchange will take place here. The day has been very dark cool and rainy.\footnote{James Conrad Peters, on the boat Decotah, called it a “bad rainy day, disagreeable. Been in hopes getting off all day but did not.”} A very bad time on us. Several sick.
September
1862
Wed 17th. The Golden Era, Mother Adriatic, Ulysses, and
Ulysses were unloaded today.
The Golden Era, Ulysses, and
and one other remains to be unloaded tomorrow.
We are all anxious to get off. We have nothing
but coffee and crackers here to eat. Several sick,
and others getting so.
Great dissatisfaction
among the boys because
our leg has to be last.
Weather better.
September

1862

Wed 17th The Golden Era, Metior, Adriatick, Universe, and Done were unloaded today. The Golden Era, Ours, and one other remains to be unloaded to morrow. We are all anxious to get off. We have nothing but coffee and crackers here to eat. Several sick, and others getting so.

Great dissatisfaction among the boys because our boat has to be last.

Weather better
September
1862
4th 18.7 Today the long hoped for exchange came about 11 1/2 o'clock. We were exchanged and put off the boat, and out of the hands of the Yankees. We have been in their hands 7 months and 2 days. We have been on the boat 15 days. Our Colonel and major met us here. We went across the bend to the river opposite Richsburg. After waiting an hour or two on the first boat we crossed over to Richsburg and occupied a room in the Institute.
September

1862

Th 18th     Today the long hoped for exchanged came about.  11 ‘Oclock we were exchanged and put off the boat, and out of the hands of the yanks. We have been in their hands 7 months and two days.\(^{28}\)

We have been on the boat 19 days. Our colonel and major met us here. We went across the bend to the river oposite vicksburg. After wateing an hour or two on the fery boat we crossed over to Vicksburg, and occupied a room in the institute.

\[\text{At this point in the diary, Thompson began interspersing some accounting entries. He began recording the dates he received letters from various people, as well as expenditures for food and items for his men. To preserve the chronology of the diary, we have skipped these pages and they will appear at the end of the diary. (editor)}\]

\(^{28}\) James Conrad Peters also had counted the days of his imprisonment. He was exchanged at 2 p.m., and remarked “Thanks be to him who has preserved me through hardships & danger & many temptations.” Peters commented on the condition of the city of Vicksburg: “The ravages of shot & shell are to be seen in every quarter...O the horror of war they are to be seen in this place. May God put a speedy end to this unholy war is my prayer.”
September
1862
May 19 We tramped about
over the town, feeling
as free as a bird just turned
out of a cage. Bad jay
in the way of eating, so we
have nothing to cook in.
I slept better than common
last night.
September

1862

Fry 19 We tramped about over the town, feeling as free as a bird just turned out of a cage. Bad fare in the way of eatibles, as we have nothing to cook in. I slept better than common last night.
September
1862
Sat. 20th at 2 25 P.M. We left on the cars for Jackson as we thought, but by an order from Gen. Sheridan we were stopped at Clinton 34 miles from Hicksburg and 10 miles from Jackson. We got off the cars at this place about sun set. We slept upon the stage near the depot. Some on the ground. Weather good.
September

1862

Sat 20th  At 2.25 P.M. we left on the cars, for Jackson as we thought, but by an order from Gen. Tighlman\textsuperscript{29} we were stoped at Clinton 34 miles from Vicks burg and 10 miles from Jackson.

We got off the cars at this place about sun set. The 14\textsuperscript{th} Miss\textsuperscript{30} with us. We slept upon the stage near the depo, some on the ground. Weather good.

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
  \item General Lloyd Tilghman, CSA. Born in Maryland, graduate of West Point. Surrendered Fort Henry prior to Battle of Fort Donelson. Captured at Fort Donelson and exchanged in August of 1862, and given command of all camps of rendezvous and instruction for exchanged prisoners of war in the Dept. of Tennessee. Killed in action at Champion’s Hill, Miss. in 1863.
  \item The 14\textsuperscript{th} Mississippi Infantry, CSA, also captured at Ft. Donelson.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
September
1862.
Sun. Oct. 1st. We lay about the

deepest puddle, with but
little bread or want of
something to cook in.
We spent down all night.

Mon. Oct. 2nd. Capt. Hargus Rees
arrived this morning
from Jackson, where he was
Saturday night. We will
remain here until we
reorganize our Regt. and
are ordered away.
We all hope to be sent to
Tenn. as soon as we organ-
ize, but we have some
fears that we will not be
sent there. We have no

127
September

1862

Sun 21\textsuperscript{st} We lay about the depo today, with but little to eat, for want of something to cook in. Slept out doors at night
Weather good.

Mon 22\textsuperscript{nd} Col. Farquharson\textsuperscript{31} arrived this morning from Jackson, where he went Saturday night. We will remain here until we reorganize our Regt, and are ordered away.

We all hope to be sent to Tenn. as soon as we organize, but we have some fears that we will not be sent there. We have no camp equipage as yet. We moved into a school

\textsuperscript{31} Colonel Robert Farquharson commanded the 41\textsuperscript{st} Tennessee until he resigned June 3, 1864, and was succeeded by Thompson’s company commander, Robert G. McClure who became lieutenant colonel. Col. Farquharson was born in Banff, Scotland, and immigrated to Tennessee in the 1830’s. He served as a major, 1\textsuperscript{st} Tennessee Volunteers in the Mexican War. He appears on list of POW’s at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., June 1862. He was exchanged for Col. William W. Duffield, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, commanding Twenty-third Brigade, US Army.
September

roam in Mr. Keilmann's yard. To stay until we get tents.

Capt. Jamie Camp moved into a house in the same yard. We are cooking about just where we can but little at any place.

Mrs. Harris cooked some for us to day no charge. Yesterday we hired a negro to bake some bread for us.
September

room in Mr. Hilman’s yard, to stay until we get tents. Capt. James’\textsuperscript{32} camp moved into a house in the same yard. We are cooking about just where we can but little at any place.

Mrs. Harris cooked some for us to day no charge. yesterday we hired a negro to bake some bread for us.

\textsuperscript{32} Captain William W. James of Company A, 41\textsuperscript{st} Tennessee Infantry.
September 1862.
13th. Allen, Cowing and J.B. Hogston of our camp came in last night.  
We had a heavy rain last night, very rainy and damp today. We got into a house in a good room.

Mrs. Strifman gave us leave to cook upon her stove as long as we stay here. She is treating us with a great deal of kindness in feeding our sick men. She is an excellent lady.
September

1862

Tues 23rd  Allen Ewing and T. B. Logston\textsuperscript{33} of our comp. came in last night. We had a heavy rain last night, very rainy and damp today. We got into a house in a good time(?).

Mrs. Hilman gave us leave to cook upon here stove so long as we stay here. She is treating us with a great deal of kindness in feeding our sick and she is an excellent lady.

\textsuperscript{33} 3\textsuperscript{rd} Sgt. Allen L. Ewing had been the company commissary sergeant before his capture at Ft. Donelson. Pvt. Thomas Logston was shown as having been discharged at Jackson, Miss.
September 1862

Wed. Mr. A. C. Calhoun joined us today. We heard no
meat today.

Thurs. We are looking about
over town and the sur
rounding country, enjoying
our freedom. We are fear
ing very bad, in the way of
something to eat. We have
had no meat to eat to day.
We have bread, coffee, sugar
and some potatoes, when
we buy them ourselves.
September

1862

Wed 24th    Ab Eakin$^{34}$ joined us today. We drawed no meat today.

Th 25th    We are knocking about over town and the surrounding country, enjoying our freedom. We are fareing very bad, in the way of something to eat. We have had no meat to eat to day. We have bread, coffee, sugar and some potatoes, when we buy them our selves.

$^{34}$ Pvt. Abraham Eakin was shown as having been discharged at Clinton, Miss.
September
1862
July 26th. We moved with
our Regt. to Shepards
Springs 5 or 6 miles north
off of Clinton. Our Camp
has set up with two tents
and three flys. We have
27 men. We are camped
in a hilly back wood
country. Good water and
if we had something
certain we can fare
tolerable well here.
We drilled a supply of good
beef, meal, flour, sugar
coffee and soap.
We got a fine bate
of grapes this morning.
September

1862

Fry 26th We moved with our Regt to Shepard’s Springs 5 ½ miles north of Clinton. Our camp has set up with two tents and three flys. We have 47 men. We are camped in a hilly back woods country. good water, and if we had something cook in we can fare tolerable well here.

We drawed a supply of good beef, meal, flour, sugar, coffee, and soap.

We got a fine batc(?) of grapes this morning.
September
1862
11th. This morning Col. McDowell came from
Jackson with an order from
us to reorganize our Regt
next Monday.
We reorganized over company
choosing. Col. Coburn cast
without a dissenting voice.
Wm. Hepper, 1st Lt. 20th
A. Beasley, his opponent
14.

Myself, 2nd Lt. 23rd
W. Johnson, my opponent
10.

B.B. Moulding 3rd Lt. 19
Opponent Wm. Pear
Joseph H. Knight .5

A. G. Cowing 12th Sergent
J. J. Laneleave 2nd
J. W. Brown 3rd
September

1862
Sat 27th  This morning Col. McClure\textsuperscript{35}, came from Jackson with an order for us to reorganize our Regt next monday.

We reorganized our company this evening.  J. C. Osburn Capt, without a dissenting voice.

W. M. Cooper, 1\textsuperscript{st} Lieut, 20 votes
A. Beasley, his opponent 14 “

Myself 2\textsuperscript{nd} Lieut 23 votes
W. N. Cowden, my opponent 10 “

B. B. Maulding 3\textsuperscript{rd} Lieut 19 “
Opponents: W. H. Few 10 “
Joseph McKnight 5 “

A. L. Ewing 1\textsuperscript{st} Sergeant
N. J. Vancleave 2\textsuperscript{nd} “
J. W. Brown 3\textsuperscript{rd} “

\textsuperscript{35} For the complete names and ranks of these men, see the roster of Company H in the Appendix at the end of this book.
September
1862
Bell, Donnith 4th Corp.
W. M. McCaugh 3rd Corp.
J. C. Shinnmam 12th Corp.
A. S. Rempton 2nd Corp.
J. C. Wilkes 3rd Corp.
J. H. Glen 4th Corp.

Three or four of our camp were absent, seven or eight did not go; they expect to go home. We have 42 in all.

Jun 28th. I went to a privy house and got my dinner.

We have had light rain for two or three days.

We are drawing plenty of good beef, flour, cornmeal, sugar, salt, coffee, and some tea.
September

1862
B. M. Smith  4th Sergt
W. W. McGaugh 5th Sergt

J. C. Lawrance  1st Corp
A. L. Compton  2nd “
F. C. Willis  3rd “
G. C. Glen  4th “

Three or four of our comp.[any] were absent, seven or eight did not vote, as they expect to go home. We have 47 in all.

Sun 28th I went to a private house and got my dinner.

We have had light rain for two or three days.

We are drawing plenty of good beef, flour, corn meal, sugar, salt, soap, and some coffee.
September
1842
Men of 26th V reorganized over Regt. H elected
for Col. Farquharson 231 votes
his opponent Capt. Barn 76
for Lieut. Col. J Tilden 237
no opponent
for Major Miller 231
his opponent Barzinger 14
Our camp voted for
for Col. Farquharson 29
Barn 6
for Lieut. Tilden 28
for Maj Miller 8
Barzinger 24
S voted for Farquharson, Tilden & Miller.
September

1862

Mon 29\textsuperscript{th} We reorganized our Regt. We elected for

Col. Farquharson 237 votes

his opponent Capt. Boon 76 “

for Lieut. Col. J. Tillman 257 “

no opponent

For Major, Miller 231 “

his opponent Baringer\textsuperscript{36} 16 “

Our camp voted for

Col.

Farquharson 29

Boon 6

For Lieut Tilman 38

For Maj Miller 8

Barringer 29

I voted for Farquharson, Tillman & Miller.

\textsuperscript{36} W. E. Barringer, the regimental drill master.
September

Sep 30. I walked to Clinton this morning. Spent the day there, and returned late in the evening. Dutton, Roog, E. H. Glenn and C. J. Sharp accompanied me.

But little news.

I saw Gen. Rightmire for the first time.

Settling some trouble. 1863

April 14. By mail to Utica. April 14

20 by route. 18

21 1/2 by mail. 18

30 to Utica. By mail. 25. 30

May 12. Mail. May 12

14. Mail. 14

24. Sunday. 21 1/2
September

1862
Tue 30th I walked to Clinton this morning, spent the day there, and returned late in the evening. Newton Dogget, G. C. Glenn and E. A. Sharp accompanied me. But little news.
I saw Genl Tighlman for the first time.

[Thompson here interspersed the list of dates he sent letters home. We have omitted these entries and will transcribe them at the end of the diary.]
October 1842

Thur. 1st. I drilled some this evening, for the first time since I was taken prisoner. 

Commenced drilling at a hard time. Good weather. Sizable warm the day.

Urvin Pardin, went from camp to another a while ago.

G. A. Granger is at Jackson on business for the Regt.

Thurday and nothing new.

Thur 3d. Reed drilled as usual today.

Sat. 6th. We drilled today. Col. McDonald left for home to send some a letter by him. W. R. Corvelen was appointed commissioner of our Regt.
October

1862
Wed 1\textsuperscript{st} I drilled some this evening, for the first, since I was taken prisoner. Col. Tilman drilled us a short time. Good weather. Tolerable warm, through the day.
Urven Purdin went from camp to Smith’s, to stay a while.
Col. Farquharsen is at Jackson on business, for the Regt.

Thursday 2\textsuperscript{nd} Nothing new.

Fry 3\textsuperscript{rd}. Reed drilled us some today.

Sat 4\textsuperscript{th}. We drilled today. Col. McClure left for home I sent Fanny a letter by him. W. N. Cowden was appointed Comisary for out Regt.
October

1863.

Dear S. A. S.,

This evening, as per orders,

I was appointed assistant commandant.

This morning I took command of the company. This evening and drilled them for the first time. The report was one of deep parade that day. I received orders and seem in the company into the line of battle properly. Our company is Comp. (C) in the new organization, and seventh in line of battle. Capt. Ausburn is again Capt. of the Fourth Division.

Our orders now are to drill two hours each day. Several of our boys are sick.

Yours truly,

F. D. Gillmor, returned from Jackson. He brought

orders for us to go to Beale.
October

1862

Sun 5th    A. L. Ewing appointed Assistant Comisary.
Mon 6th    I took command of the company this evening and drilled them, for the first time. The Regt. was out on dress parade to day, to receive orders and to form in the companys into into line of battle properly. Our company is Comp (E) in the new organization, and seventh in line of battle. Capt. Osburn is seg--n (?) Capt. of the fourth division. Our orders now, are to drill two hours each day.
Several of our boys are sick.

Tues 7th.   Col Tillman returned from Jackson, he brought orders for us to go to Jackson tomorrow.
October

1862

Wed 9th. We left Mounteagle this morning, came to Clinton on foot.
When we got on the cars the 10th, went with us, and came to Jackson 10 miles from Clinton. We are encamped a few hundred yards back of the State house.

Thurs. 9th. We moved to the depot this evening. We go to Kelly's Spring but did not get there. We slept at night on the ground near the depot.

Fri. 10th. My Regt. and the 10th U.S. left this morning for Kelly's. Before orders of my Capt., I remain here to help some of our companies that have been discharged. To prepare their papers and draw their money. A hard task it is.
October

1862

Wed 8th  We left Mitchaels spring, this morning, came to Clinton on foot. There we got on the cars, the 10th Tenn\textsuperscript{37} with us, and came to Jackson 12 miles from Clinton. We are encamped a few hundred yards East of the state house.

Thur. 9th  We moved to the depo this evening, to go to Holly spring but did not get off. We slept at night on the ground near the depo.

Fry 10th  My Regt and the 10th Tenn left this evening for Holly Spring by order of my Capt, I remain here to help some of our company that have been discharged, to prepare their papers and draw their money. A hard task to.

\textsuperscript{37} 10th Tennessee Infantry, CSA. Armed with flintlock muskets, this regiment fought at Fort Henry, and fell back to Fort Donelson, where it was captured with the 41\textsuperscript{st} Tennessee. It was known as the “Irish Regiment.”
October 1861

Nov. 11th. We have some hard and difficult work to do today, in getting papers and money and have accomplished nothing. Mr. Cochran went to Smith this morning.

Sun. 12th. Fowler, J. S. Rassman, A. E. Pamsem, and J. W. Brown left this evening for home. They have been discharged from the service. I am here by myself.Tonight, I am boarding at Mr. Rasmussen's. I eat two meals a day and sleep on my own blankets, and pay two dollars a day. I expect to go to the reg't tomorrow.

Mon. 13th. Cochran came back from Smith's this morning. At dinner tonight we left Jackson for DeWitt Spring.
October

1862

Sat. 11th We have some hard and difficul work to do today, in getting papers and money and have accomplished nothing. J. B. Cochran went to Smith’s this evening.

Sun 12th A. L. Fowler, J. G. Rossen, J. E. Sansom, and T. F. Logsten left this evening for home. They have been discharged from the service. I am here by myself to night, I am boarding at Mr. Hammond’s. I eat two meals a day, and sleep on my own blankets, and pay two dollars a day. I expect to go the Regt tomorrow.

Mon 13th Cochran came back from Smith’s this morning. At 5 ‘oclock this evening we left Jackson for Holly spring.
October

Tuesday We arrived at Holly Spring about 7 O’clock this morning. The distance from Jackson to Holly Spring is I believe about 200 miles. While at Jackson I sold 150 of gold that I brought from camp. Morten I got two dollars per one while there I spent for miners expenses ten dollars.

R.B. Marstling and E.G. Lawrance of our company were detailed today to go home on the recruiting service. The Regt has drawn their arms since they arrived here. A very good lot of guns. Water is very scarce here.

But little prospect of a fight at this place. I think we will follow the gurms to Corinthis. The weather has been very cool for several days.
October

Tues 14\textsuperscript{th}  We arrived at Holly spring\textsuperscript{38} about 9 ‘oclock this morning the distance from Jackson to Holly spring is I believe about 200 miles. While at Jackson I sold 7.50 of gold that I brought from Camp Morton I got two dollars for one.\textsuperscript{39} While there I spent for necisarr expenses ten dollars.

R. R. Moulding and J. C. Lawrance of our company, were detailed to day to go home on the recruiting service. The Regt has drew there arms since they arrived here, a very good lot of guns.\textsuperscript{40} Water is very scarce here. But little prospect of a fight at this place. I think we will follow the yanks to Corrinth. The weather has been very cool for several days.

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item[38] The Battle of Corinth, Mississippi was fought October 3\textsuperscript{rd} and 4\textsuperscript{th}. After initial victory on the 3\textsuperscript{rd}, the Confederate attack on the 4\textsuperscript{th} was repulsed. Confederate Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn withdrew his forces. The Union Army pursued the Confederates until the Confederates reached safety at Holly Springs, county seat of Marshall County, Miss., on the 11\textsuperscript{th}. When Thompson and the 41\textsuperscript{st} Tennessee reached there 3 days later, they encamped with Van Dorn’s army.
\item[39] How Thompson acquired gold at Camp Morton is a mystery. From his comment, it is assumed that he received $15.00, probably in Confederate currency, for the $7.50 worth of gold. (‘two dollars for one.’)
\item[40] According to Sumner A. Cunningham, also of the 41\textsuperscript{st} Tennessee, these were good percussion lock muskets, “but soon nearly every man had an Enfield rifle.”
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
October
1542
Wed 15. B.M. Smith and A.B. Park join the camp
again today. They were left at Clinton sick.

Our Regt. drew money today for the first time since
we have been in the service. We drew 5 months pay
my pay amounted to $147.33. We drew 3
blankets and shirts also.

Th. 16°. We drilled a short

time this morning.

Cool nights, pleasant days.

Th. 17°. J.B. Cochran left for
home. I sent a letter to

Sanny. By him, also $150.00 in

155
October

1862

Wed 15  R. M. Smith and A. J. Park joine the company again today. They were left at Clinton sick. Our Regt drew money today for the first time since I have been in the service. We drew 9 months pay my pay amounted to $143.80 cts. We drawed blankets and shirts also.

Th. 16th.  We drilled a short time this morning. Cool nights, pleasant days.

Fry 17th.  J. B. Cochran left for home I sent a letter to Fanny by him. Also $100.00 in Confederate money. Good weather.
October 2

1862

Oct. 18th. We had dress parade this evening for the first time since we returned from prison. Our Regt. and the 10th Tenn is together for the present. The 10th forms the right wing, ours the left. We are in the 12th Brigade under Hindman, he under Lightman. We are under marching orders.

Nov. 19th. We moved today. We are two and a half miles north of Holly Springs. Our tents and cooking kettles were brought on the cars. We marched in order and carried our map packs. We had a very dusty march.
October

1862

Sat 18\textsuperscript{th}. We had dress parade this evening for the first time since we returned from prison. Our Redg\textsuperscript{t} and the 10\textsuperscript{th} Tenn is threwed together for the present. The 10\textsuperscript{th} forms the right wing, ours the left. We are in the 2\textsuperscript{nd} Brigade under Hindman\textsuperscript{41}, he under Tighlman. We are under marching orders.

Sun 19\textsuperscript{th}. We moved to day we are now about six miles north of Holly Spring. Our tents and cooking vessels were brought on the cars. We marched in order and carried our nap sacks. We had a very dusty march.

\textsuperscript{41} Major General Thomas Carmichael Hindman, CSA. Replaced as commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, he was wounded in action at Chickamauga.
1862 October
Mon 20th. We put up our tents.

Tues 21st. We cleaned off our streets &c. We are camped in pretty, healthy looking place. Plenty of good water about and fourth of a mile Wood handy. Sky and dusty.

Wed 22nd. We drilled four hours today, put out guard.

Thurs 23rd. Drilled.

Fri 24th. We ordered the commissary to issue to us rations with the privates.

Sat 25th. Very cold and windy. Snow in the evening. We did not drill on account of the weather.
1862

October

Mon 20\textsuperscript{th}.  We put up our tents.

Tues 21\textsuperscript{st}.  We cleaned off our streets, & c.  We are
camped in pretty, healthy looking place.  Plenty of good
water about one fourth of a mile.  Wood handy.  Dry
and Dusty.

Wed 22\textsuperscript{nd}.  We drilled four hours today, put out guard.

Th 23\textsuperscript{rd}.  Drilled.

Fry 24\textsuperscript{th}.  We ordered the comisary to issue to us
rations with the privates.

Sat 25  Very cold and windy.  Snow in the evening.
We did not drill, on account of the weather.
October

Satd. 26. Cold, and windy. Fair. We had a splendid dinner. We bought two chickens yesterday. stewed fruit and potatoes. We had stewed chicken, and dumplings, stewed fruit, potatoes, and cornbread for dinner. Chickens cost 1.50.

Mon 27th. Set fishmen drilled us in Battalion drill the first time. This is the first Battalion drill we have since our return from the north.

 Tues 27th. Capt. Vanclaw and myself went out in the country about five miles for chickens, butter, and so on. We could find none for sale. We too dinner at the Wise House.
October

1862

Sund 26th. Cold, and windy. Fair.

We had a splendid dinner. We bought two chicken yesterday, dried fruit and potatoes. We had stewed chicken and dumplings, stewed fruit, potatoes, and corn bread for dinner. Chickens cost us $1.00.

Mon. 27th. Col. Tilman drilled us in Battalion drill, the first time. This is the first Battalion drill we have since our return from the north.

Tues 28th. N. J. Vancleave, and myself went out in the country, about five miles for chickens, butter, and so on. We could find none for sale. We took dinner, at the Mrs. Moors.

---

42 2nd Sergeant N. J. Vancleave, of Company H.
October

13th. We went in the forenoon, after noon, the Capt. and myself, made our muster rolls. Good weather.

14th. We finished the muster rolls this morning.
In the evening we had battalion drill. General Yelghman directed the drill field, and drilled us a short time.

15th. General inspection came off today.
Our boys drew their uniforms last Tuesday, Oct 28, 1862. Fine weather. Very dry.
Cool nights, and pleasant days.
October

1862

Wed 29th. Drilled in the fore noon, after noon, the Capt. and myself made out muster rolls. Good weather.

Th. 30th. We finished the muster rolls this morning. In the evening we had battalion drill. General Tilghman visited the drill field, and drilled us a short time.

Fry 31st. General inspection came off to day. Our Regt. drew their uniforms last Tuesday, Oct 28th 1862. Fine weather, very dry. Cool nights, and pleasant days.

Sat.
November

1862

Sat. 12th A general review came off today. We went to a field about a mile and a half distant. There were five brigades there, besides ours, and a host of others. Generals Wild, Price, Vandorn, and many other generals were there. Very dusty and warm.

Sun 2nd We rested today.

Mon 3rd We went out on review again today. General Pembertom was being in the first time. Hotter, very dusty.

This Wash day. Nothing new today.
November

1862

Sat. 1st. A general review came off today. We went to a field about a mile and a half distant. There were five Brigades there, besides ours, and a host of citizens. Generals Tilghman, Price, Vandorn, and many other Generals were there. Very dusty and warm.

Sun 2nd We rested today.

Mon 3rd. We went out on review again today. General Pemberton was before us the first time. Colder, very dusty.

Tues. Wash day. Nothing new to day.

---

43 Confederate Generals Lloyd Tilghman, Sterling Price, and Earl Van Dorn. Van Dorn, in command of the Dept. of Southern Mississippi, had been defeated at Corinth in October.

44 Lieutenant General John Clifford Pemberton, CSA. Pemberton was promoted to Lieutenant General to replace Van Dorn, only two weeks before Thompson met him. In July of 1863, Pemberton surrendered the city of Vicksburg, and was paroled by Gen. Grant.
November 1862

Wed. 5th. We received at one o'clock this morning to cook three days' rations, and be ready to march by 5 o'clock. All our tent and cook vessels were put in the wagons early this morning. We were in line of battle nearly all day, but in the evening the whole Brigade formed in line of battle on the drill field, and remained there during the night. It turned very cold during the day, light sprinkling of rain at night.

Thurs. About 11 o'clock we marched for Hooks's Spring, where we halted a little before sunset. Shortly after halting we received news of fighting a few miles north.
November

1862

Wed. 5th. We received at one o’clock this morning to cook three days rations, and be ready to march by 5 o’clock. All our tents and cook vesels, were put in the wagons early this morning. We were in line of battle nearly all day, late in the evening the whole Brigade formed in line of battle on the drill field and remained there during the night. It turned very cold during the day, light sprinkle of rain at night.

Th 6th. About 11 o’clock we marched for Holly Springs were we halted a little before sunset. Shortly after halting we received news of fighting, a few miles north
November

East of town. We were marched in that direction, about sun-
set. We marched about six
miles and camped on a small
stream. The fight this evening
was a cavalry fight, with some
artillery. One man killed on our
side.

Nov 8. Our Brigade moved
about one mile and camped
for the night. Provisions
scarce, no tents. We got some
cook vessels, and provisions
at night.

Nov 9. We cooked and eat
freely to day. At dark, we
received orders to cook two
days rations. Rogers, and
Deanez from Gunn, came to
us this evening on a visit.

(See 7th page)
November

east of town. We were marched in that direction, about sun set. We marched about six miles and camped on a small stream. The fight this evening was a cavalry fight, with some artiliry.45 One man killed on our side. 

Fry 7th. Our Brigade moved about one mile and camped for the night. provisions scarce. no tents. We got some cook vesels, and provisions at night. 

Sat 8th. We cooked and eat freely to day. At dark we received orders to cook two days rations. Rogers and Dabney from Tenn.46 came to us this evening on a visit. (see 78th page)

[The next two pages contain a list of Thompson’s company at the time it left Camp Morton. For continuity it has been transcribed at the end of the diary, with the accounting entries.]

45 These were skirmishes with the fringes of Gen. Grant’s Union forces moving toward Vicksburg. 
46 This may have been the famous preacher, Robert Lewis Dabney, who passed through the area on his way to Georgia, where he became ill later in November. The Rogers mentioned was probably Dr. W. E. Rogers, from Memphis, Tennessee who was serving as a surgeon in the Confederate Army.
November 1862

Sunday 9th. We loaded our cook vessel this morning and marched about 9 o'clock A.M. in the direction of Holly Springs, for two or three miles, then turned south leaving Holly Springs to our right. We marched all day, arrived at 10 miles south of Holly Springs at night, here we stacked arms and lay down on the ground and slept very sound and well. We marched about 25 miles today. We are all very much wearied.

Mon 10th. Took flags and march to Holly Springs about 9 or 10 o'clock A.M. W.
November

1862

Sunday 9th.  We loaded our cook vesels this morning and marched about 2 ‘O’clock A.M. in the direction of Holly spring, for two or three miles, then turned south leavin Holy Springs to our right.  We marched all day, arrived at mills about 10 miles south of Holly Springs, at night, here we stacked arms, and lay down on the ground and slept very sound ordered up.  We marched about 25 miles to day, we are all very much wearied.

Mon 10th.  Col. Sugs, who is acting Brigadier General waked us at one o’clock this morning and marched us south.  About 9 or 10 O’clock A.M. we

---

47 Colonel Cyrus A. Sugg, commanded the 50th Tennessee Infantry, CSA at Fort Donelson.
November 26th, near Abberville, black and armed. Drew rations and put up for this night.
We marched 10 miles today. Cooked one day's rations among the 40th. We marched about 6 miles east of Abberville and camped for the night. Rain all night. One tent.

Red 12th. We got our tents and each vessel again today. This is the first time that we have been in tents since the 4th. Nov. 12th.

Thursday 13th. We moved about camp all this morning and patched our tents on a very pretty camping ground. Sikes, that we will remain here some time. Rodgers &Sabine, left for home.
November

1862
halted, near Alderville, stacked arms, drew rations, and put up for this night. We marched 10 miles today. Cooked one day’s rations at night.

Tues 11th. We marched about 6 miles east of Alderville and camped for the night, rain at night, no tents.

Wed 12th. We got our tents and cook vessels again today. This is the first time that we have been in tents since the 4th. Nov. Cooler.

Thursday 13th. We moved about a mile this morning and pitched our tents on a very pretty camping ground. Likely that we will remain here some time. Rodgers & Dabney left for home.
November 1867

Sep 14th All quiet today. A little rest takes very well after so tiresome a march as we have had.

Sep 15th Nothing new.

Oct 16th Pleasant weather.

Nov 17th Drilled today.

Dec 18th Drilled again.

Wed 19th Drilled but taste handbill.

Dec 20th Drilled fine weather.

Dec 21st I am officer of the guard today. The first time that I have been on guard duty since our return to France.
November

1862

Fry 14\textsuperscript{th}. All quiet to day. A little rest takes very well after so tiresome a march as we have had.

Sat. 15\textsuperscript{th}. Nothing new.

Sun 16\textsuperscript{th}. Pleasant weather.

Mon 17\textsuperscript{th}. Drilled to day

Tues 18\textsuperscript{th}. Drilled again.

Wed 19\textsuperscript{th}. Drilled Battaglion drill.

Thus 20\textsuperscript{th}. Drilled, fine weather.

Fry 21\textsuperscript{st}. I am officer of the guard today, the first time that I have been on guard duty since our return to Dixie.
November 1867

22nd. I went over to the paymaster office this morning and received one month's pay of $80.25 from Maj. A. M. Jones. I received a letter today from Fleming dated Oct 20th.

Day 30th. We pitched our tents and cooked three days' rations. 3 tents from a company were sent off last night.

December

Men 1st. We left Yoppa Ford at day light this morning on a retreat southward. We burned nearly all the tents in our Reg't. We marched today until after midnight. We reached a camp 8 miles...
November

1862
Sat. 22nd. I went over to the pay master’s office this morning and received one months pay $80.00 from Maj. J. W. Jones. I received a letter today from Fanny, dated Oct. 20th.

Sun. 30th. We pitched our tents and cooked three days rations.
3 tents from a company were sent off last night.

December
Mon. 1st. We left Lippa Ford at day light this morning on a retreat southward. We burned nearly all the tents in our Regt. We marched today until after midnight, we reached a camp 8 miles
south of Oxford. We have marched 23 miles today. Heavy rain last night.

Tues 26. We marched best 3 or 4 miles today. Rain has been falling all day. We have no tents. We drew one day's rations today.

Wed 27th. Early this morning we started on the march. We first went to Springdale where we burned two bridges, and had a slight fight. Walkers shot fired one or two rounds, the rest lost one killed, one ten wounded. Our regiment one wounded, our regiment did not fire a gun, but the balls fell thick through our line, after the fight we held our position.
south of Oxford\textsuperscript{48}. We have marched 23 miles today.  
heavy rain last night.

**Tues 2\textsuperscript{nd}**. We marched but 3 or 4 miles today. Rain  
has been falling all day. We have no tents. We drawed one days rations today.

**Wed 3\textsuperscript{rd}**. Early this morning we started on the march. We first went to springdale where we burned two bridges, and had a slight fight. Walkers Regt fired one or two rounds\textsuperscript{49}, the Regt lost one killed, and ten wounded, our Regt one wounded, our Regt did not fire a gun, but the balls fell thick through our line, after the fight we held our position.

\textsuperscript{48} Oxford, Mississippi, county seat of Lafayette County, due south of Holly Springs.

\textsuperscript{49} Probably the 3\textsuperscript{rd} Tennessee Infantry, CSA, also known as Clack’s Infantry, commanded by Col. Calvin H. Walker. This unit was with the 41\textsuperscript{st} Tennessee at Holly Springs in October, and probably later.
until night. Then marched about nine miles and camped. We have marched about fourteen miles to day. Capt. Leslie, gave me command this morning and he went with the wagons on account of sickness. We left Saint Cooper at Oxford Monday evening.

We marched all day today and until nine or ten o’clock at night. Rained all evening and night. We had a very tiresome march, no rations but raw potatoes, no tents at night. Times are pretty hard with us about now. We are camped at Copeville. Tonight.
until night, then marched about nine miles and
camped. We have marched about 14 miles to day
Capt. Osburn gave me command this morning and he
went with the wagons, on account of sickness. We left
Lieut Cooper\textsuperscript{50} at Oxford monday evening.

Th 4\textsuperscript{th}. We marched all day today and until nine or
ten o'clock at night. Rained all evening and night. We
had a very tiresome march, no rations but raw
potatoes, no tents at night. Times are pretty hard with
us about now. We are camped at coffeeville
to night.

\textsuperscript{50} 1\textsuperscript{st} Lieutenant William M. Cooper, of Company H.
December 1862

5th. We drew two days' rations this morning but did not have time to cook. We started early this morning and marched about ten miles, and camped, drew potatoes at night. Ben Baldin had overtaken a mile or two north of Coffeerville, he slashed the Yankees.

5th. We reached Grenade. Camped a mile East of town from the night's march. After the good roads letter.

6th. We marched 6 or 7 miles East of town and camped. We have been on the march 8 days, I believe it is about 55 miles by road road to Sippa Ford where we left last Monday, but
December

1862

Fry 5th.  We drewed one days rations this morning but did not have time to cook. We started early this morning, and marched about ten miles, and camped, drewed potatoes at night. Ben Ballating(?) had a fright a mile or two north of Coffeeville, he slashed the yanks.

Sat 6th.  We reached Grenada, camped a mile east of town for the night. Drewed rations. Weather good, roads better.

Sun 7th.  We marched 6 or 7 miles east of town and camped. We have been on the march 8 days. I believe it is about 75 miles by rail road to Lippa Ford where we left last monday, but
the route we traveled, I suppose would smartly over a hundred miles, nearly all the tents of our Brigade were burned to keep them from falling into the hands of the Yankees, their Cavalry has been close to our rear all the time; they have caught several good bushwhacks on the route. I think they have done us but little damage, our Regt has lost 20 men, 10 wounded or deserters in their retreat. We will rest here for some days.

Mon. 8th. We have caught some honey and mutton, and are eating hearty and resting. Capt. Gregg of 4th has been made Commander of our Brigade, he took Command last Thurs. Wednesday.
Kellensmith (?)

the route we traveled, I suppose would smartly over a hundred miles, nearly all the tents of our Brigad[e] were burned to keep them from falling in to the hands of the yanks, their cavalry has been close to our rear all the time, they have caught several good brushings on the route. I think they have done us but little damage. Our Regt has lost 20 men, (straglers or deserters) on this retreat. We will rest here for some days.

Mon 8th. We have bought some honey, and mutton, and and are eating hearty, and resting. Col. Gregg of Tex⁵¹ has been made Commander of of our Brigade, he took command last Thrue Wednesday.

[Here followed two pages of accounting entries, which have been moved to the end of this transcription.]

⁵¹ Col. John Gregg of the 7th Texas Infantry, CSA. Gregg had surrendered at Ft. Donelson, and had been imprisoned like Thompson for several months. Gregg had actually been promoted to brigadier general on September 27, 1862, and put in command of a brigade consisting of the 1st, 30th, 41st, and 50th Tennessee Infantry regiments, and an artillery battery. Gregg was killed in action south of Richmond in October of 1864.
1842 December 11. J. C. Searcy returned with 25 recruits for our camp.

Wed. 24th. A general review at Grenada. President Davis and Gen. Johnston were there. I saw them for the first time.

17th 25th. We left Grenada for Vicksburg by railroad.

Aug 26th. We left at Jackson. Some of the volunteers returned with 15 recruits for our camp.

Oct 27th. We arrived at Vicksburg. Fighting commenced the last Wednesday.

Nov 30th. We went out to the battle field, pretty heavy fighting all day.
1862 December

19th. J. C. Lawrance returned with 39 recruits for our Comp[any].

Wed 24th. A general review at Grenada, President Davis and Gen. Johnston⁵², were there. I saw them for the first time.

Th 25th. We left Grenada for Vicksburg by railroad.

Fry 26th. We lay at Jackson. Lieut Maulden returned with 15 recruits for our Compa.

Sat 27th. We arrived at Vicksburg, fighting commenced here last Wednesday.

Sun 28th. We went out to the Battle field, pretty heavy fighting all day.

---

⁵² General Joseph E. Johnston, CSA. Johnston believed that President Davis’s plan to defend the Western part of the Confederacy by shifting troops back and forth between Tennessee and Mississippi would not work, and there was a major disagreement between these two men during this period of time.
Mon. 29th. Fighting going on all day. Our boys has not been engaged as yet.

Tues. 30th. Bad little fighting.

Wed. 31st. The enemy sent in a flag of truce. He lays their dead, all against, we are in line of battle and have been ever since Sunday morning.

Thurs. 2nd. More fighting the day.

Sund. The yanks have taken a fright and left us. We took a heavy train this morning and last night we marched to town this morning then to camp.
Mon 29th.    fighting going on all day. Our Regt has not been engaged as yet.

Tues 30th.    But little fighting.

Wed 31st.    The enemy sent in a flag of truce to bury their dead. All quiet. We are in line of battle and have been ever since sunday morning.

1863

Th 1st.    No fighting to day.

Sat 3rd.    The yanks have taken a fright and left us. We took a heavy rain this morning and last night. We marched to town this morning then to camp.

[The next page is filled with accounting entries, which have been transcribed at the end of this chapter.]
1863 January

This morning, I went to Fort Kreg, then back to camp. We drew water to the first we have had since we left Hoppa Ford, the first of Dec.

Mon. We left Richburg on the Pearl and moved for Port Hadlock.

We arrived at Port Hadlock. We have since moved into camps 2 miles below York. The whole brigade is here.
1863 January

Sun 4th.  We went to town this morning, then back to camp. We drew tents the first we have had since we left Lippa Ford the first of Dec.

Mon 5th.  We left Vicksburg on the Paul Jones\(^53\) for port Hudson.

Wed 7th.  We landed at Port Hudson. We have went into camp 2 miles below town. The whole Brigad[e] is here.

\[^{53}\text{Side-wheel, wooden hull, packet boat, built McKeesport, Penn., 1855. Sold to towboat company in New Orleans 1858. Samuel Clemens took passage on this boat to New Orleans before the Civil War, and this was the boat that provided the background for many of his writings. Burned in Mississippi to avoid capture by Union soldiers July 1863. (Way's Packet Directory.)}\]
All list of our company
All the time we left

1. J.B. Keachray 2nd Sgt.
2. R. G. Thompson 3rd
3. J. W. Brown 1st
4. W. A. Campbell 2nd
5. A. L. Forster 1st Corp.
6. Joseph McGreevy 2nd
7. R. A. Walker 1st
8. Priv. A. Braslow
9. A. P. N. Ball
10. W. P. Brown
11. S. R. Keachman
12. W. L. Keachman
13. C. H. Compton
14. J. W. Hoots
15. Newton Logget
16. Robert Cowing
17. G. W. Cowing
18. A. Howlin.
A list of our company at the time we left Camp Morton, for Vicksburg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J B Cochran</td>
<td>2nd Sergt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>R. C. Thompson</td>
<td>3rd &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>J. W. Brown</td>
<td>4th &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>N. J. Vancleave</td>
<td>5th &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A. L. Fowler</td>
<td>1st Corp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Joseph McKnight</td>
<td>2nd &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>J. T. Walker</td>
<td>4th &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Privates A. Beasley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A. P. N Bills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>W. P. Brents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>L. N. Cochran</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dulen Cochran</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A. D. Compton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>T. N. Cole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Newton Dogget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Robert Ewing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>G. W. Ewing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A. Fowler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. W. M. Freew.
22. W. F. Fenn.
25. G. W. Lavender.
27. W. W. McSwain.
29. J. D. Bosson.
30. W. A. Rebenn.
31. B. M. Smith.
32. E. A. Wilson.
34. S. D. Thompson.
37. R. J. Webster.
38. G. M. Parker.
40. J. B. Legston.
19  D. L. Fraser
20  W. M. Few
21  G. C. Glenn
22  M. J. Henry
23  T. B. Gordon
24  J. P. Lenden(?)
25  G. W. Lavender
26  J. C. Lawrance
27  W. W. McGaugh
28  D. E. Purdom
29  J. G. Basson
30  W. C. Robersen
31  B. M. Smith
32  E. A. Sharp
33  J. E. Sansom
34  L. L. Thompson
35  J. C. Willis
36  Wm Willis
37  R. J. Webster
38  G. M. Park
39  A. J. Park
40  T. B. Logston
Members of the

Archie Beasley
J. H. Lawson
W. B. Thum
R. J. Thompson
A. F. Spranger
E. E. Purdum
T. E. Daniell

Letters received 1863
March 21 from Fannie March 7th
" " " M. Alexander " 382
" " " Fannie by mail " 19th
April 9 from " by Post " 15th
" " " Father " " 15th
8th from Fannie by mail, March 26th
" " " " " 16th " " April 1st
" 17th " " Smiley " 6th

A. Christian, March 4th April 1st
23 " " Millers Creek, Fannie " 12th
Members of the

---

| Arch Beasley       |
| J. G. Rossen       |
| Wm. Gillum        |
| R. C. Thompson    |
| J. F. Driver       |
| D. E. Purdem      |
| N. J. Vancleave   |

---

August 6th 1862

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letters received</th>
<th>Sent of letters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 21 from Fannie</td>
<td>1863 March 7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “ “ M Alexander</td>
<td>“ 3rd “ 17th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 17th “ Fannie by Mrs Park</td>
<td>“ 15 “ 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2nd from “ by J.N. Cole</td>
<td>“ 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “ “ father “ “</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 8th “ from Fannie by mail</td>
<td>“ 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 10th “ “ “ “</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 17th “ “ “ by Smiley</td>
<td>“ 6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “ “ “ “</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “ “ S.A. Chartten “</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 25th Mitten McClure from Fannie</td>
<td>“ 12th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

198
Nov. 10th, 1867
Ye Commissary 40th Reg.

17th. 4 quarts molasses.
20th. 12 lbs. bacon.
28th. 10 lbs. meal.
30th. 2 lbs. sugar.
1st. 2 lbs. rice.
11th. 1 lb. beef.
21st. 1 doz. salt.
31st. Beef, 5 1/2 lbs.

Dec. 1st. 8 lbs.
Nov. 2nd.
2nd. meal, 7 lbs.
13th.
20th. 10 lbs, beef, 14 lbs, salt 2 lbs.
24th.
1st. Sugar, 5 lbs.
15th. 2 lbs.
17th. Meal 13 lbs, Bacon 4 lbs, salt 3 lbs.
20th. Salt 2 lbs.
21st. Meal 11 lbs, Bacon 8 lbs, Molasses 19 lbs.
31st. Beef 8 lbs, Sugar 1 1/2 lbs.
Mess       Dr.
1862   To Comissary     41st Regt.
Oct.
  “ 14th  To 2 quarts molasses.
  “ 26th  “ 12 ½ lb. bacon.
  “ 28th  “ 10 lb meal.
  “    “  “  2 lb. sugar.
  “    “  “  2 lb Rice.
  “    “  “  1 lb soap.
  “    “  “  6 lb Beef
  “    “  “  1pt(?) salt.
  “ 31st  Beef 5 ½ lb
Nov  4th   “ 8 lb.
  “    “  meal 7 lb.
  “ 13   meal 6 lb.
  “ 14   “  10 lb, Beef 16 lb, salt 2 lb
  “    “  Sugar  5 lb
  “ 15   Rye  2 lb
  “ 17th  meal 15 lb, Bacon 4 ½ lb, salt 3 lb
  “ 20th  Salt  2 lb.
  “ 21st  Meal 11 lb, Bacon 8 lb, Molasses 1 qt.
  “ 24   “  14 “, Beef 8 lb, sugar 4 lb
Money Borrowed.

1862.

Dec. 19th, 1st S. Brown paid 10

1st, 90, J.A. Fowler paid 10

1st, 10 1/2 of X, n. paid 2.50

R. C. Humphrey Sr. Js.

1862.

Oct. 22, Ye. A. Fowler, for a

piece of Yebow, paid 25

10, J.P. Standen, borrowed 50

Nov. 1st, A. Fowler paid 100

16, to Miss M. Park, paid 50

Dec. 8th, Miss C. B. Brown, paid 7.30

1st, S. Sumner, paid 2.00

8, to J. W. Compton, paid 25
Money Borrowed.

1862 $ cts yet(?)

Sept. 19th of D. L. Fraser paid $ .10
" 20 " A. Fowler paid 2.00
Oct. 10th of " " paid 2.50
R. C. Thompson dr do

1862

Oct. 22 To A. Fowler for a
piece of tobacco paid .25
" 27th J. P Londen, borrowed .50
Nov 1st A. Fowler paid 1.00
" 16th due G. M. Park paid .50
Dec 5th Due Capt Osburn paid 1.30
" 6th Lieut Nance paid 1.50—.50
" 8th A. L. Compton paid .25
1862
Aug 31 to James Willis. .05
Sept. 15 to William Wallace. .05
... 19 to E.B. Perkins. 2.17
... 21 to J.W. Brown paid 1/2 24: 24
... Nov. 6 to A.B. Howell paid. .50
... 16 to A.B. Howell paid. .50
... Oct. 16 to A.B. Howell paid. .50
... 13 to E.B. Hoehn paid 1.50
Dec. 7 to E.N. Hoehn for a pair of shoes. .50
... 7 to A. Baer paid 1.00
... 8 to A. N. Bill paid 1.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>From/To</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 31</td>
<td>To James Willis</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 1st</td>
<td>“ William Willis</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 19th</td>
<td>“ E. B. Perkins</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 21st</td>
<td>“ J. W. Brown</td>
<td>paid Sept 24</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 28th</td>
<td>G. C. Glen</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 20th</td>
<td>A. B. Fowler</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 16th</td>
<td>A Fowler</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 4th</td>
<td>A Fowler</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 13</td>
<td>A L Fowler</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 1st</td>
<td>L. N. Cochran for a pair of shoes</td>
<td>$7.70</td>
<td>paid $3.00 for $0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 7th</td>
<td>A Beasley</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 8th</td>
<td>A. P.N. Bills</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DUE R.H. Thompson

1868

Jan 6, John Driver 75 paid

2d. A. Beasley paid 75.00 paid

20th. 9 Piles 1.72 paid

23d. Corp. Coburn 75.00 paid

30th. 50.00 paid

Sargent Cooper paid 75.00 paid

Feb 7th. A. Hariris 3.47 paid

S. F. Williams 1.60 paid

C.T. Houston 1.72 paid

Joseph McKnight 1.00 paid

AG Park 10.00 paid

May 1st. J. Brooke 5.00

22nd. A. Beasley 10.47 paid

24th. J. F. McVaugh 5.00

June 1st. A. Beasley 5.46 paid

Aug 4th. J. H. Brown 1.00 paid

15th. E. Brown 9.00

17th. J. McVee 6.01

19th. S. W. Cochran 12.52
Due R. C. Thompson

1863

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan. 6th</th>
<th>John Driver</th>
<th>3.00 paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“ 8th</td>
<td>A. Beasley</td>
<td>paid 10.00 paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 21st</td>
<td>G. Piles</td>
<td>1.00 paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 25th</td>
<td>Capt. Osburn</td>
<td>.75 paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 30</td>
<td>“</td>
<td>.80 paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>Lieut Cooper</td>
<td>Paid .75 paid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Feb 7th | A. J. Haislip | 3.00 paid  |
| “      | L. W. Williams | 2.00 paid |
| “      | C. G. Horton  | 1.00 paid |
| “      | Joseph McKnight | .50 paid |
| “ 6th  | A. J. Park    | 10.00     |

| May 4th | M. J. Hopwood | 5.00     |
| “ 22nd | A. Beasley    | 10.00 paid |
| “ 24   | T. J. McGaugh | 5.00     |

| June    | N. J. Vancleave | 5.50 paid |

| July 4th | J. W. Brown | 1.00 paid |
| “ 19    | A. I. Ewing | 8.00     |
| “ 19    | J. N. McRee | 6.61     |
| “      | L. N. Cochran | 12.00    |
1862

Letters Received

August

" 6 from Ann, mailed at Charbridge, Aug 2nd July 11th

" 23d from Ann, mailed at Shelbyville, Aug 12th

Nov 13th... Heintown, Oct 16th

" 21st from Ann, Cornwell, Oct 17th

Dec 6th from Abraham Fowler, Nov 11th

" 11 from Ann, Fowler, " 30th

" 26th from Ann, Fowler, Dec 12th

1863

Jan 7th from Ann, Nov 16th

" 21st

Feb 7th from Mollie C. Fowler, " 26th

" 19th from Ann by mail " 13th

March 8th from Ann by mail, " 15th

" 15th... " 25th

"... M.C. Fowler, " 24th

"... Matilda, "... 24th

"... 20th from Ann, C. H. Bell, Mar 3rd
### Letters Received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>By</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Date of Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>From Fanny</td>
<td>mailed</td>
<td>at Nashville</td>
<td>July 10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>From Fanny</td>
<td>mail</td>
<td>at Shelbyville</td>
<td>Aug 9th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>“ “ Huntsville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oct 16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>from Molly E. Fowler,</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ “ 20th</td>
<td>Nov 14th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>from Fanny by Edwards</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ “ 30th</td>
<td>Dec 16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26th</td>
<td>from Fanny by Fowler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>from Fanny</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nov 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>Jan. 6th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>From Mollie E. Fowler</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ “ 26th</td>
<td>Feb 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>from Fanny, by mail</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ “ 13th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March</td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>From Fanny, by mail</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ “ 19th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>“ “ M. E. Fowler by Smiley</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ “ 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“ “ Matilda, by “ “ 26</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ “ 26th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>from Fannie, by Mell</td>
<td>Mar 31st</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See page 86
Cash Paid out 1863

1863

250

50

25

1.00

50

25

0.75

50

30

25

50

1.00

2.50

0.75

1.50

2.75

8.75

for Commissaries, M.
for cider, a q.
for paper, sketchy.
for black berries for 2 pies.
for box, for a revolver.
for a q. of milk.
for Commissaries, M.
for baking 4 pies.
for my breakfast.
for mead.
for pens and pen, book.
for my breakfast.
for milk.
for Piatos, pen.
for plug tobacco.
bar soap.
soap.
for matches.
for a bottle.
for Horse, M.
### Cash Paid out 1863

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4th</td>
<td>Comissaries, M.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 5th</td>
<td>for cider, at V.R.</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 6th</td>
<td>&quot; a paper, at Natchez</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 5</td>
<td>at Vicksburg for 2 pies</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 10th</td>
<td>To B. Cox, for a Revolver 50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 13th</td>
<td>a qt. of milk</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 14th</td>
<td>for comissaries, M</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 23rd</td>
<td>baking 6 pies, M.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;      &quot;</td>
<td>for my breakfast</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 29th</td>
<td>for nic (map?)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;      &quot;</td>
<td>four pens and one pen holder</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 30th</td>
<td>for my breakfast</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 6th</td>
<td>1 qt milk</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 7th</td>
<td>1 potatoe pone</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;      &quot;</td>
<td>1 plug tobacco</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;      &quot;</td>
<td>1 bar soap, M</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;      &quot;</td>
<td>soap</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 10th</td>
<td>for nicnacs(?)</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 19th</td>
<td>for a bottle</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 21st</td>
<td>comisaries, M</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;      &quot;</td>
<td>for honey, M</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 81.20

See page 106
1862, Letters Received

Aug 4: To Jimmy, Columbus Aug 4. 25

Sept 21st: To Jimmy by Mitchell from Helena. 25

Oct 1st: To Jimmy by Mitchell. 25

Nov 13th: To Rogers. 13

Dec 15th: To Webster. 10

Dec 19th: To Jimmy by Carson. 14

24th: By Mobmarked 20
### Letters Mailed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>To Whom and Where</th>
<th>Date of Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 4th</td>
<td>To Fanny, Columbia</td>
<td>Aug 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 25</td>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>“ “ 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 21st</td>
<td>To Fanny, by Mitchel from Clinton Miss.</td>
<td>Sept 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 25</td>
<td>To Fanny, by hand</td>
<td>Sept 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 4th</td>
<td>To Fanny, by McClure</td>
<td>Oct 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 12th</td>
<td>“ A.L. Fowler</td>
<td>Oct 9th &amp; 12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 17th</td>
<td>“ by J. B. Cochran</td>
<td>“ 15th &amp; 17th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 13th</td>
<td>“ Rogers</td>
<td>Nov 12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>“ 13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 15th</td>
<td>“ Brent</td>
<td>“ 16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 22nd</td>
<td>“ Webster</td>
<td>“ 19th, 23rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>“ J.P. Thompson by Webster</td>
<td>“ 20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 15th</td>
<td>“ Fanny, by Orr</td>
<td>Dec 14th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 19</td>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>“ 19th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 26th</td>
<td>“ by McCanless</td>
<td>“ 26th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Letters went home

1863

Jan 4 1st of Letter
17th of Jan 4th

Yo Fannie Jan 9-10-12

Feb 7 by S. A. Rhodes

Feb 10 to Fanny Feb 10

15th of family Feb 15

Mar 22 by mail Mar 22

6 by S. A. Rhodes Mar 6

17th by Co. to Fannie Mar 17

19th to Anderson Fannie 19

21st to succor Fannie 21

21st to Co. to Fannie 21

24th to Co. to Fannie 24

3rd of April Fannie 3rd

8th by Co. to Fannie 8th
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To Whom</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4th</td>
<td>To Fanny by Davis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan 4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 17th”</td>
<td>by J. A. Rhodes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 30th”</td>
<td>to Fannie</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan 9-10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 7</td>
<td>by L. N. Cole to Fanny</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb 6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 10”</td>
<td>“ Smiley”</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 10”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 15”</td>
<td>“ James”</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 15”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 20”</td>
<td>by Cowden, To Fanny</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 19-20”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2nd</td>
<td>by mail</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 6”</td>
<td>by J. A. Rhodes</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 6th”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 12th”</td>
<td>by Cook, to Fannie</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 11th”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>“ “ “ Father</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 11th”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 19th”</td>
<td>“ Anderson to Fannie</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 19th”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 21st”</td>
<td>“ Duncan “ Fannie</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 21st”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>“ “ “ Sallie Charlton</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 20th”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>“ “ “</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 25th, 26th”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 5th</td>
<td>“ “ “</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 4th, 5th”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 8th”</td>
<td>“ J. McKnight, to Father</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 3rd”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “</td>
<td>By Orr, To Fannie</td>
<td></td>
<td>“ 7th, 8th”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mop Acc. 1861

1861
Oct 27
for a frying pan,
by Thompson. 50 cts.
30 lbs. tined potatoes 2.00 Coop.
2.00 Coop.
Nov 3rd
4 lbs. potatoes 1.00 Thompson
12 lbs. chicken 1.00 Coop
1.00 Thompson
15 lbs. bag liver .50 Thompson
4 bushel potatoes 1.00 Thompson
part for a chicken .75 Coop
baking for a chicken .75 Thompson
18 lbs. bushel potatoes 1.00 Thompson
12 lbs. chicken 1.25 Coop
19 lbs. bushel peaches 1.00 Coop
Nov 23rd
Capt. Camden for
commissary stores 11.50 Auburn
14 lbs. potatoes 2.25 Coop
18 lb. for Commissary 2.50 Thompson
Dec 6
10 lbs. for meal .25 Thompson
8 lbs. for mutton 1.75 Thompson
Mess Acct 1862

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct 27th</td>
<td>For a frying pan, by Thompson</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 30th</td>
<td>one bushel potatoes</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 31st</td>
<td>“</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 3rd</td>
<td>four pies</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 12th</td>
<td>one chicken</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 14th</td>
<td>“</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 16th</td>
<td>one hog liver</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 18th</td>
<td>½ bushel potatoes</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 19th</td>
<td>balance for a chicken</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 23rd</td>
<td>To Capt Cowden for comisary stores</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 24</td>
<td>1 lb potatoes</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 28</td>
<td>for comisaries</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 6th</td>
<td>for meal</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 8th</td>
<td>for mutton</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M & P Acc. Continued

1862

Dec. 8th

10 lb meal 38c per lb .40

11 Beef tri .70 each

11 meal 10 lb. each .15 .15 each

11 Exit 34c per lb 1.35 each

11 Ye P'ty Knight 2.20 each

13 12 lb Beef 1.20 each

14 Sugar & Molasses .75 each

15 Soup .33 each

15 meat 4.00 each

15 meal 11 lb .45 each

22 per box of sires 29.50 each

28 for Beef 1.50 each

Drafted December 31st

1862

B. W. Thompson
Mess Acct. Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 8th</td>
<td>10 lb meal 4 cts per lb.</td>
<td>$ .40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Beef 6 lb, salt</td>
<td>$ .70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>meat 10 lb, molasses 1 qt</td>
<td>$ .70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>14 lb, salt 3 lb</td>
<td>$ 1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To. J. McKnight</td>
<td>$ 2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>12 lb beef</td>
<td>$ 1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>sugar 1 lb, molasses</td>
<td>$ .70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>soap</td>
<td>$ .33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>meat</td>
<td>$ 4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>meat 11 lb</td>
<td>$ .45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>for comisaries</td>
<td>$ 4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>for Beef</td>
<td>$ 1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Settled December 31st
1862
R. C. Thompson
1869. Money Received & Etc.

Aug.

By 12½ I have with me at this time 22 80

Dept. 18½, for a finger ring that I made at Camp. Sold 2.00 2.00

Oct. 18½ for a hatchet sold to W. H. McPheeters 1.00

11½ Premium on Rise of gold 7.50

15½ from the Government for my services in the army, to the 1st Aug 71.43 80

16 for an old linsey shirt 2.50

19 for a pocket knife 0.35 0.65

Nov 15 for 100 fence posts, 5.50, 1.00

2½ of pig iron, Bone 4.25

Jaz as hired one month 80.00

30 for a Bell 2.57 5.17
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1st</td>
<td>I have with me at this time</td>
<td>22.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 19th</td>
<td>for a finger ring that I made at Camp Morton</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1st</td>
<td>for a satchel sold to W. W. McGaugh</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 11th</td>
<td>Premium on $7.50 of gold</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 15th</td>
<td>From the Government for my services in the Army to the Aug 4th</td>
<td>143.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 16th</td>
<td>for an old linsey shirt</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 19th</td>
<td>for a pocket knife</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 15</td>
<td>L. N. Cochran for J. B. Cochran</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 22nd</td>
<td>pay as Lieut one month</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 30</td>
<td>for a belt</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 220.68
Cash received 1863.

1863 Jan 1st: I have on hand $3,000.
Jan 29th: of Maj. R. M. Biggerstaff $400.00.
Feb 28th Difference on horses 1.50.
April 23rd: of Capt. McClure one month's pay up to February 27th $8.80 o w.
May 22nd: one month's pay $10.
March 2, 1863 $50.00.
July 13th: of Capt. Hughs two months' pay as
$1,250.00 to August 1st.
Cash received

1862
Dec 8th for honey(?)
" 17th from pay master

= =======
to Dec 31st

322.05

Cash received 1863

1863 Jan 1st I have on hand
Jan 29th of Maj R. H. Biggers
Feb 28 difference in knives
April 23rd of Capt McClure,
   one months pay, up to
   February 27th
May 22nd one months pay to
   March 27th 1863
July 19th of Capt Hughes
   two months pay as
   Lt and 1 mo 23 days as sergt
1842 Cash paid out, continued

Nov 16 for Tobacco 2.00
1/2 bushel Potatoes 1.52
3/4 lb. Lard 50

1/2 B. Potatoes 1.02

1/2 pt. for a chicken .75
1/2 B. Potatoes 1.00
83 Wash 50
18/4 for Rations 2.50 9.25

1/8 for honey 1.00
8/4 for cheese 9.50
6/4 for pork 1.70

3/4 lb. Bacon 1.30
7/4 send for a supper 45.00

8/4 one quart of mutton 1.25
10/4 washing 3 garments .15
18 for a pair of shoes 18.00
Caught at Napa 3.00
22 for sardines 2.25
2 1/2 ft. diamond Jackson 1.25

1 1/2 cake 1.50
1 1/2 m. and gargers 2.20
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov 16</td>
<td>for tobacco</td>
<td>$ 2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 17</td>
<td>½ bush potatoes</td>
<td>$ 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>hog liver</td>
<td>$.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>½ B potatoes</td>
<td>$ 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>part for a chicken</td>
<td>$.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>½ B potatoes</td>
<td>$ 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 23</td>
<td>Washing</td>
<td>$.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 28</td>
<td>for Rations</td>
<td>$ 2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 9.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 7th</td>
<td>for honey</td>
<td>$ 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 8th</td>
<td>for Honey</td>
<td>$ 2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 6th</td>
<td>for pork</td>
<td>$ 1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>“ Bacon</td>
<td>$ 1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 7th</td>
<td>sent for a sword</td>
<td>$ 45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>“ meal</td>
<td>$.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 8th</td>
<td>one quarter of mutton</td>
<td>$ 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 10th</td>
<td>washing 3 garments</td>
<td>$.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 18th</td>
<td>for a pair of shoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bought at Lipa</td>
<td>$ 3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 22nd</td>
<td>for comisaries</td>
<td>$ 4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 26</td>
<td>for dinner at Jackson</td>
<td>$ 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>“ a cake</td>
<td>$ 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>a paper, and goobers</td>
<td>$.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1863 Cash paid out

Aug 17th for a shirt at
the insight 1.00

2nd to the butcher, beef baking .05

3rd to Bell Smith for the fence 2.00

4th to the butcher, for butter .03

Wed 6th to Mancel for a shirt 0.95

10th for a paper 0.15

14th to the butcher for ink 0.05

15th " " " " a paper 0.05

20th At the commissary
2.50 for paint to go

25th for cheese and crackers
bead on the road to Nichols 25

27th for a paper 0.05

27th to the butcher for 1.50

a had

for flour 0.05

21st on the road to Cairo
for makes 0.85

26th on the boat at Cairo
for ice to cool water 0.10
1862

Aug.

Cash paid out

Fry 1st for a shirt at the sutlers 1.00
Sat 2nd to the sutler, box blacking .05
to Bill Smith for this book .20
Sun 3rd to sutler, for butter .05
Wed 6 “ Mandel for a shirt .95
“ for a paper .15
16th to the sutler for ink .05
17 “ “ “ “ a paper .05
“ 20 At the comisary
for potatoes .05
25th for chees and crackers
for eat on the road to Vicksburg .25
“ for a paper .05
27th to the sutler for
a hat 1.50
“ for flour .05
29th on the road to cairo
for peaches .05
“ on the boat at Cairo
for ice, to cool water .10
Cash paid out, continued.

1869
Aug 30 For Geo 10
" 31 " Cheese 15
During August 24.70

Dept. 1st for mine apples .05
" 2nd for a sweet melon .05
" 2nd for Ice .05
" 3rd " cheese .10
" " a Cincinnati paper .05
" 2nd aairo Extra gazet .05
" 6th Cincinnati paper .05
" 13 " local for
" " a Memphis paper .10
" " " for cheese .10
" " " Difference in packages .10
" 17 " for newspapers .15
" " a pocket book .10
" 14 " a Richmond paper .10
" 19 " two bottles of beer
for myself and others .50
Cash paid out, continued

$ cts

Aug 30
  For Ice ........................................... .10
  " 31  " Chees ..................................... .15
During August................................. 4.70

Sept. 1st
  for nine apples .................................. .05
  " 2nd  part for a water melon .................. .05
  " 2nd  for Ice .................................... .05
  " 3rd  " chees ..................................... .10
  "  "  " a Cincinnatti paper ....................... .05
  " 2nd  " at Cairo extra gazet .................. .05
  " 6th  Cincinnatti paper ........................ .05
  " 13  at Helena for
       a Memphis paper .............................. .10
  "  "  for chees ................................... .10
  "  "  Difference in napsacks .................... .50
  " 17  for herings ................................ .05
  "  "  " a pocket book .............................. .10
  " 19  "  a Vicksburg paper ....................... .10
  " 19  " two bottles of beer
       for myself and 5 others .................... .50
  " 20

228
Cash paid out

1862

Sept. 20 for the cooking of breakfast for our company 1.00
" " for beans for myself and 3 others .25
" 21/2 for my breakfast at a private house .25
" 22c for breakfast .25
" 20c for washing two garments at Nickels .20
" 15c for Clinton per beer and cakes for myself and two others .50
" " at Clinton washing two garments .25
" 29c for my dinner at a private house .50
" 29c for potatoes .10
" 31c for cakes and Clinton .50

U.P. for washing two garments 6.18
Cash paid out.

1862
Sept 20  For the cooking of breakfast for our company  1.00
“ “   For beer for myself and 3 others .25
“ 21st  for my breakfast at a private house .75
“ 22nd  for breakfast .25
“ 20th  for washing two garments, at Vicksburg .20
“ 25th  At Clinton for beer and cakes for my self and two others .50
“ “   At Clinton washing two garments .25
“ 28th  for my dinner at a private house .50
“ 29th  for potatoes .10
“ 31st  for cakes, at Clinton. .50

Oct 8th—washing two garments 6.15
Oct. 3rd Cash paid and continued

3rd for washin two garments, 90
7th washing two garments, 70
10th for my breakfast at the
Confederate House, 1.0
11th for supper at the Homestead, 1.50
11th for breakfast and supper
at a private house, 2.50
11th for paper, at Johnson, 75
12th five meals, 1.50
13th two meals for myself
and one for J. P. Cheeseman, 3.00
18th for 9 lb. of Pork, 9.50
22nd a frying pan for
the mess, 5.00
23rd 10 cts. Fowler bled for tobacco, 1.25 19 40
Nov. 1st washing 5 garments, 75
7th for the Memphis Appeal, 1.0
8th 70 to Mr. Norton, subscribed
last bundle for serria, 2.00
12th for tobacco, 1.00
17th one chicken, 1.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 3rd</td>
<td>for washin two garments</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 7th</td>
<td>Washing two garments</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 10th</td>
<td>for my breakfast at the Confederate House</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11th</td>
<td>for super at the Boman Hs.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11th</td>
<td>for breakfast and super at a private house</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12th</td>
<td>for paper, at Jackson</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 13th</td>
<td>two meals</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 13th</td>
<td>two meals for myself and one for J. B. Cochran</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 18th</td>
<td>for 9lb. of pork</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 27th</td>
<td>a frying pan for the mess</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 29th</td>
<td>To A. Fowler, owed for tobaco</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1st</td>
<td>Washing 5 garments</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 3rd</td>
<td>for the Memphis Appeal</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 3rd</td>
<td>To Dr. Norton, subscribed lass fall for services</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 14th</td>
<td>for Tobacco</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 14th</td>
<td>one chicken</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index

1862
Sheets Received 94
Sheets Returned 96
Money Received 102
Money Bonded Out 103

Company List 74
Money Spurned 92
Borrowed 50
Miss Add 18 37

Money Received 1863

1863

3/4 lb. for Commodities 250 Thoms.
10 thin Bodkin 10.00 harbor
2 1/2 lb. Fun 2.50 Harbor
1 lb. a fish 1.00 harbor
1 1/2 lb. bacon (p) 0.00 Thoms.
20 for pork & potatoes 1.02 Thoms.
3 lb. 2.00 Newport
2 1/2 lb. baking pie 1.00 Thoms.
25 dozen of Eggs 1.00 Thoms.

233
### Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters Received</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters Mailed</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Received</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Paid Out</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company List</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Loaned</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ Borrowed</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mess Acct</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
Mess Acct. 1863.
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4th</td>
<td>for Comisaries</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 8th</td>
<td>for ”</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>“ ”</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 10th</td>
<td>“ a fish ”</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 14th</td>
<td>flour &amp; bacon</td>
<td>$6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 20th</td>
<td>for pork &amp; potatoes</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 21st</td>
<td>“ ”</td>
<td>$3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 23rd</td>
<td>baking 6 pies</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 25</td>
<td>1 dozen of eggs</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>for soap</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
settled Jan 31st 1863
```

234
March Paid Out 1863
1863
Feb 21st Brought Power from page 181.20
... for Beer 25
... for Beer 35
... 23 for Beer M. 1.50
... 24 Potatoes M. 1.15
... Beer 25
... 25 paper pocket knife 3.00
... 4 sheets paper 1.00
... 27 1/2 currancies M. 7.50
... 78 1/10 currancies bought land
... november M. 1.50
... potato bags 1.00
March 21st 1/2 lb spice M. 1.50
... 2 lb of beer 25
... 5 14 15 20 M. 2.00
... 2 1/2 potatoes toward Skillet 1.75
... 9 1/2 for soap M. 0.50
... 10 currancies M. 5.25
... 11 pins 3.0
... 15 currancies M. 3.75
... difference on potato 5.40
Cash Paid Out 1863

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb 21st</td>
<td>Brought over from page 95</td>
<td>81.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Beer</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Beef. M.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pottatoes M.</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>one Pocket Knife</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 sheets, paper.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
<td>Comisaries M.</td>
<td>7.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th</td>
<td>Comisaries bought last November M.</td>
<td>1.86 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>potatoe Pone</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2nd</td>
<td>1/3 lb spice M.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 qt of beer</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 eggs M.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>part toward skillet</td>
<td>1.75 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for soap. M.</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comisaries M.</td>
<td>5.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pens</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>comisaries M.</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>difference in hats</td>
<td>5.00 $ cts 38.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cash Paid Out 1863

March
18th 1 bushel potatoes 3.00
19th freight on sword for meal M 1.50
20th two havers of postage stamps 1.35
20th for meal M 1.50
22nd for 7 1/2 yards as a prom. for the Best gun 2.25
24th for meal M 1.35
27th beer --- 25
28th meal M 2.25
29th meal M 1.25
30th for envelopes 3.00
Repairing watch 5.00

Paid out up to the 1st of April 1863
Cash Paid Out 1863

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>cts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>1 Bushel potatoe</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td>freighteg on sword</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>for meal</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>two papers</td>
<td></td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>postage stamps</td>
<td></td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th</td>
<td>for meal</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td>To L. B. Fowler as a premi          um for the 3rd best gun</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th</td>
<td>for meal</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
<td>“ Beer</td>
<td></td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>“ Meal</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>meal</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st</td>
<td>for envelopes</td>
<td></td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>Repairing Watch</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$15.65

Paid out up to the
1st of April
J. T. Walker
L. T. Logston
D. E. Purdem
J. E. Sansom

[These names written in very soft, faint pencil, barely distinguishable.]

[Some numbers as in a tally upside down, at bottom of page.]
Appendix A

41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA

Field and Staff Officers:
Farquharson, Robert: Colonel to June 3, 1864
Tillman, James Davidson: Colonel
McClure, Robert G.: Lieutenant Colonel
Miller, Thomas G.: Major, later Lieutenant Colonel
Dusenbury, John L.: Sergeant-major
Clopton, Albert G.: Surgeon (resigned July 31, 1862)
Thompson, Samuel M.: Surgeon
McNelley, W. W.: Surgeon
Simmons, J. H.: Assistant Surgeon
Smith, William: Assistant Surgeon
Farris, John: Hospital Steward and Acting Assistant Surgeon
Hughes, Archibald: Assistant Quarter Master
Thompson, Jacob F.: Assistant Quarter Master (resigned May 10, 1862)
McNaughton, Thomas B.: Assistant Commissary of Supply, (kia Feb. 15, 1862)
Brobston, E. L.: Assistant Commissary of Supply
Gordon, John: “Acting Commissary of Subsistence”
Anthony, Jacob: Adjutant
Barringer, W. E.: Drill master
Reed, William G.: Drill instructor
Frierson, Albert: Ordnance sergeant
Jett, Erwin P.: Ensign**, (kia July 22, 1864)
Beasley, William S.: Ensign

** the regimental flag-bearer
“kia” denotes killed in action

Roster of Company H
(The Lewisburg and Cornersville Company)

Officers:
*McClure, Robert G., Capt., promoted to Lt. Col., not retained in organization.
*Osburn, John C., 1st Lt., promoted to Capt., now in prison.
*Cooper, William M., 1st Lt.
Vancleave, John M., 2nd Lt., promoted to Capt. in 35th Tenn., wounded and discharged.

Thompson, Robert C., 2nd Lt.
Mauldin, Blake B., 2nd Lt.
Robbins, Robert P., 3rd Lt., discharged.
Edwards, William R., 1st Sgt., promoted to 2nd Lt., discharged from 5th Tenn.
*Cochran, J. B., 2nd Sgt., discharged at Clinton, Miss.
*Ewing, Allen L., 3rd Sgt., Assistant Commissary, POW.
*Brown, J. W., 4th Sgt.
*Vanceleave, N. J., 5th Sgt., promoted to 2nd Sgt., wounded at Franklin, Tenn.
*Fowler, Alanthus L., 1st Corp.
Boyd, Jesse, 1st Corp., discharged at Trousdale, Tenn.
*McKnight, Joseph, 2nd Corp., discharged at Port Hudson, La.
McCorkle, J. J., 3rd Corp., promoted to Sgt. in 5th Tenn., killed in Perryville, Ky.
*Walker, J. T., 4th Corp., discharged at Judson, Miss.

Privates:
*Akin, Ab. (also spelled Aiken)
Alexander, William R., wounded at Raymond, Miss., died at hospital in Ga. Nov. 1863
Allen, Jack, died at Columbia, Tenn, Dec. 16, 1861.
*Beasley, Archer, promoted to 1st Sgt., wounded.
Beasley, D. B., died at Clinton, Miss.
Beasley, D. H., wounded at Richmond, Ky, discharged.
Beasley, W. S., promoted to rank 1st Lt. Ensign, wounded, in prison.
Beck, Jasper N., died Jan. 24, 1863.
*Bills, A. P. N., promoted to ensign, wounded.
Boyd, Sy, discharged at Trousdale, Tenn.
*Brents, W. T.(or P.), captured at Nashville, in prison.
Bryant, Richard, prisoner of war from 17th Tenn.
Claxton, A. C., at hospital, Augusta, Ga.
*Cochran, Dulin, discharged at Port Hudson, La.
Cochran, E. A., killed at Perryville, Ky.
*Cochran, L. N., present.
*Cole, T. N., promoted to 1st Corp., killed by accident at Dalton, Ga.
Collins, Willis H., died in prison, Mar. 15, 1862.
*Compton, A. D., promoted to Cpl., killed at Franklin, Tenn.
Cooke, J. D., captured, wounded at Missionary Ridge, in prison.
Cooke, James W., died at Lauderdale Springs, Miss. , July 21, 1863.
Cooper, W. H., promoted to Capt., present.
Cowden, J. C., discharged at Port Hudson, La, wounded.
*Cowden, W. N., promoted to Capt. in Commissionary Dept., resigned.
Cox, R. B., transferred to 5th Tenn., promoted to Ordinance Supt.
Cox, Jackson, died at Port Hudson, La., Jan. 25, 1863.
*Doggett, Newton, wounded, teamster in supply train.
Downing, J. G., discharged at Port Hudson, La.
*Driver, J. F.
Duncan, J. W., discharged at Trousdale, Tenn.
Duncan, W. E., left sick at Russellville, Ky, went to 11th Tenn. Cavalry.
*Eakin, Abraham, discharged at Clinton, Miss.
Edmondson, J. W., promoted to 1st Lt. in 7th Tenn. Cavalry.
*Ewing, G. W.
*Ewing, A. I., musician in 5th Tenn. band.
*Ewing, Robert, killed at Missionary Ridge.
Few, A. M., died at Tupelo, Miss.
*Few, W. M., discharged by Sectr. War at Port Hudson, La.
*Fowler, Alexander C., died in prison.
*Frazier, David Lafayette, POW Camp Morton, wounded in Tenn.
Garrett, W. G., died at Port Hudson, La.
*Gillum, Wm. (?)
*Glenn, G. C., 4th Corp.
* Gordon, T. B.
Haislip, Andrew J., died near Port Hudson, La., Mar. 22, 1862.
*Henry, M. J.
Holley, W. M., died at Clinton, Miss.
Hopwood, M. J., bugler for Regt., wounded at Rocky Face, in hospital.
James, W. C., died at Clinton, Miss.
Job, Stephen, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 17, 1863.
Jones, J. J., severely wounded at Perryville, Ky.
*Jordan, T. B., killed in Nashville, Tenn.
Kelly, Jason L., captured at Missionary Ridge, died Jan. 19, 1863.
Lane, J. S., discharged at Port Hudson, La.
*Lavender, G. W.
*Lawrance, J. C., 1st Corp.
Liles, Joseph, died in prison, May 7, 1862.
Little, Sumpter, died in prison, Mar. 23, 1862.
*Logston, Thos., discharged at Jackson, Miss.
*Loudon, W. T. (or J. P), died in Covington, La.
Matthews, Marquis, died in prison, Mar. 3, 1862.
McCandless, A. J., discharged at Port Hudson, La.
McCorkle, Daniel B., killed April 8, 1863.
McCory, Jas., killed in Miss.
McGaugh, T. J., captured at Missionary Ridge.
*McGaugh, W. W., promoted to 5th Sgt., killed at Franklin.
*Miller, James G.
Morton, E. A., discharged at Tippers Ford, Miss.
Morton, S. D., present.
*Moulding, R. R.
Nix, Newton, went to 5th Tenn., captured.
Nix, William H., died in prison, Mar. 4, 1862.
Oliver, T. J., wounded and died in prison.
*Park, A. J., wounded, prisoner of war.
*Park, F. M., wounded, prisoner of war.
Park, G. M., wounded, prisoner of war.
Parks, Jerome, died in prison, Mar. 8, 1862.
Parks, Thomas, died in prison, Mar. 25, 1862.
Paxton, J. A., transferred to 3rd Tenn., Port Hudson, La.
Paxton, Z. Z., transferred to 3rd Tenn., Port Hudson, La.
Pearson, T. H., wounded at Resaca, now at hospital in Alabama.
Phillips, B. F., went to 11th Tenn. Cavalry.
Phillips, W. A., killed at Jackson, Miss.
*Purdem, D. E.
*Purdin, Urven
Reid, Enoch, discharged at Trousdale, Tenn.
Reid, Jones, discharged from 5th Tenn. at Corinth.
*Robinson (Roberson), William C., died at Canton, Miss., June 4, 1862.
*Rossen, J. G., discharged at Jackson, Miss.
*Sansom, James E., discharged at Jackson, Miss.
*Sharp, E. A.
Slaughter, R. M., captured at Nashville, wounded.
*Smith, R. M.
Snell, Abner H., died Jan. 19, 1863.
*Thompson, L. L.
Tillman, T. T., died at Perryville, Ky.
Tillman, William R., killed at Chickamauga.
*Webster, R. J.
*Willis, J. C., 3rd Corp.
*Willis, William

* indicates men Thompson mentioned in his diary.

Original list was published in the Pulaski, Tenn. Citizen newspaper and is assumed to have been compiled in early 1865.

Other sources: Lindsley’s Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate, 515.
Col. Farquharson’s report of 1862. (OR, I, vol. 7, 346)
Appendix B
Supplementary Documentation

Cards from the Compiled Service Records in the National Archives for Robert C. Thompson showing his promotion to 2nd lieutenant. Notice his initial enlistment period was one year.
Cards from the Compiled Service Records in the National Archives for Robert C. Thompson showing he was a prisoner of war and that he was wounded near Atlanta.
A requisition for clothes from the Compiled Service Records in the National Archives signed by Robert C. Thompson in Mississippi in 1863.

Memorial to Col. Richard Owen, Commandant of Camp Morton Prison camp, 1862, in the state capitol at Indianapolis, Ind. *Confederate Veteran Magazine.*
Joseph P. Thompson’s Slave Transactions

Joseph Percival Thompson, Robert C. Thompson’s father, bought and sold several slaves during the 1850’s. We have not been able to determine from available records if these slaves were used by Thompson to operate farms on his properties, or if these transactions were market speculations. In the 1860 slave schedules of Marshall County, Tennessee, Joseph P. Thompson is shown as owning only one slave, a male, age 14. All the following records are from the Marshall County deed books.

Deed Book L, p.118:
This day I have sold and do convey to Thos. S. Morrow for eight hundred dollars to me paid, a girl named Ving (Wing?), I warrant the title to said slave to the said Thomas S. Morrow his heirs, etc against the lawful claims of all persons & I also warrant her to be sound, healthy, sensible and a slave for life. This 24th day of October 1851.

Signed J. P. Thompson

Deed Book L, p.159:
I have sold and do convey to J. P. Thompson his heirs etc for nine hundred and fifty dollars to me paid, a negro woman aged twenty seven years named Edy, and her two children Harriet & Nag. Harriet about three years old, Nag about seventeen months. I warrant the title to said slaves to said J. P. Thompson and warrant them to be healthy sensible and slaves for life. This 24th day of October 1851.

Signed Thomas Morrow

Deed Book O, p.372:
I have this day sold to Joseph P. Thompson and delivered two negroes, named Charles about ten years of age, and Lelia about six years of age for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars which negroes I warrant to be sound in body and mind and slaves for life. This 19th of June 1855.

Signed J. W. Davis

Deed Book R, p.220:
For $750, to me paid, I have sold to G. W. Bills a negro girl named Lelia aged about nine years, which I warrant to be sound, healthy, sensible and a slave for life. This Mar. 16, 1858.

Signed Joseph P. Thompson
Bibliography


Caldwell, Joshua W. *Sketches of the Bench and Bar of Tennessee.* Knoxville: Ogden Bros., 1898.


**Magazines, Journals and Newspapers**


Lewisburg, Tenn., *Marshall County Gazette*
Lewisburg, Tenn., *Lewisburg Tribune*

**Miscellaneous**

Bedford County, Tenn. Clerk’s office, marriage and deed books.

Marshall County, Tenn. Clerk’s office, marriage and deed books.

**Electronic Sources and Websites**

[http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/](http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/) (Goodspeed History of Marshall County, Tenn.)

[www.civilwar.nps.gov](http://www.civilwar.nps.gov) (National Park Service website, Soldiers and Sailors System)


---

Part of the Rosanna Blake Confederate Collection
Robert C. Thompson and the 41st Tennessee Infantry are central topics of this book and do not appear in this index.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adriatic, 99, 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akin: Ab, 71, 243; Henry, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander: M., 199; M. B., 215; William R., 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen: Jack, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allison: Prudence, 4, 5, 10; Robert, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony: Jacob, 12, 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas, 63, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas River, 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army of Northern Virginia (CS), 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army of Tennessee (CS), 7, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery: 9th Louisiana Battery, 15; Brook Haven Battery, 15; Graves' Battery, 14; Porter's Battery, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Confederate Soldiers, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta Campaign, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Ga., 7, 13, 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta, Ga., 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beck: Jasper N., 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggers: Maj. R. H., 223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills: A. P., 195, 205, 243; G. W., 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boman House, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone: Capt. Ab S., 12, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Green, Ky., 6, 11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd: Jesse, 243; Sy, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bragg: Gen. Braxton, 33, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breckinridge: Gen. John C., 47, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brents: W. P., 195, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick Church, Tenn., 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brobston: E. L., 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown: J. W., 139, 195, 205, 207, 243; W. L., 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownlow: Parson William G., 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryant: Richard, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckner: Gen. Simon B., 12, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buell: Maj. Gen. Don Carlos, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnside: Gen. Ambrose, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairo, Ill., 81, 85, 87, 97, 99, 105, 107, 111, 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Chase, Oh., 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Douglas, Ill., 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Morton, Ind., 2, 6, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 15, 17–20, 23, 29, 81, 83, 155, 195, 221, 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Trousdale, Tenn., 6, 11, 12, 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell: Col. William Bowen, 12, 47, 53, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton, Miss., 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmack: Edward W., 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry: 11th Tennessee (CS), 243; 4th Alabama (CS), 18; 7th Tennessee (CS), 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles: (slave), 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlton: Sallie, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chartreux, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chartten: S. A., 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickamauga, Battle of, 13, 15, 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnatti, Oh., 29, 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarksville, Tenn., 6, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claxton: A. C., 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton, Miss., 145, 151, 157, 213, 231, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clopton: Albert G., 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffeeville, 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole: J. N., 199; L. N., 215; T. N., 195, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins: Willis H., 15, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, Tenn., 213, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, Ky., 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compton: A. L., 141, 195, 203, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook: Col. E. C., 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooke: J. D., 243; James W., 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper: Ed, 45, 47, 67, 207, 217, 219, 235; W. H., 243; W. M., 139, 183, 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinth, Miss., 155, 245; Battle of, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornersville, Tenn., 11, 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowden: J. C., 243; W. N., 139, 147, 217, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox: B., 211; Jackson, 243; R. B., 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowell's Chapel Cemetery, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crute: Joseph, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culpeper, Va., 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Gap, 47, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham: Sumner A., 2, 7, 16, 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Index

**D**
- Dabney: Robert Lewis, 171, 175
- Dalton, Ga., 13, 15, 243
- Davis: Jefferson, 43, 189; Paul Chiles, 9
- Decotah, 101
- Desoto, 105
- Diligent, 101
- Dodd: Edmund, 4
- Dogget: Newton, 145, 195, 243
- Doss: Col. W. L., 14
- Downing: J. G., 243
- Driver: J. F., 199, 207, 243
- Duncan: J. W., 243; W. E., 243
- Dusenbury: John L., 242

**E**
- Eakin: Abraham, 135, 243
- Edmondson: J. W., 243
- Edwards: William R., 242
- Edy: (slave), 249
- Ely: Jesse, 9; Nellie, 9
- Enterprise, Miss., 13
- Ewing: Allen, 133, 139, 149, 207, 243; G. W., 195, 243; Robert, 195, 243

**F**
- Fanny Bullitt, 87, 99
- Farquharson: Col. Robert, 11-15, 129, 143, 147, 242
- Farris: John, 242
- Feenby: J. R., 12
- Few: A. M., 243; W. H., 139; W. M., 197, 243
- Fitzpatrick: M. J., 244
- Fly: James, 11; John F., 11, 12
- Fonville: W. B., 12
- Fort Donelson, Tenn., v, vi, 6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 51, 77, 173, 245, 247
- Fort Warren, 12
- Fowler: Alanthus L., 77, 153, 195, 203, 205, 213, 233, 243; Alexander, 244; L. B., 239; Margaret E., 5, 215; Molly E., 209
- Fowler Cemetery, 5, 7, 9
- Franklin, Battle of, 13, 15
- Franklin County, Tenn., 12
- Franklin, Tenn., 243
- Fraser: D. L., 197, 203
- Frazier: David Lafayette, 244
- Frierson: Albert, 242

**G**
- Gallatin, Tenn., 59
- Garrett: W. G., 244
- George: J. H., 12
- Gill's Chapel Methodist Church, 9
- Gillum: Wm., 199, 244
- Glenn: G. C., 141, 145, 197, 244
- Golden Era, 99, 121
- Gordon: John B., 77, 242; T. B., 197, 244
- Grant: Gen. Ulysses S., 6, 13, 15, 171
- Greensboro, N.C., 16
- Gregg: Col. John, 187
- Gregg's Brigade, 7, 15
- Grenada, 185

**H**
- Haislip: Andrew J., 15, 207, 244
- Hanson: Col. R. W., 14
- Harrelson: J. H., 19
- Harriet: (slave), 249
- Helena, Ark., 105, 111
- Henry: M. J., 197, 244
- Hindman: Maj. Gen. Thomas C., 159
- Holley: W. M., 244
- Holly Springs, Miss., 151, 153, 155, 159, 169, 173
- Hood: Gen. John B., 15
- Hopwood: M. J., 207, 244
- Horton: C. G., 207
- Hughes: Archibald, 12, 223, 242

**I**
- Indianapolis, Ind., 17, 25, 93, 248
- Infantry: 10th Tennessee (CS), 13, 15, 151, 159; 14th Mississippi Vols (CS), 14, 127; 18th Tennessee (CS), 14; 19th Tennessee (CS), 16; 24th Tennessee (CS), 16; 26th Tennessee (CS), 79; 2nd Kentucky Vols (CS), 14, 19; 31st Tennessee (CS), 16; 32nd Tennessee (CS), 14, 19, 79; 33rd Tennessee (CS), 16; 35th Tennessee (CS), 12, 16, 242; 38th Tennessee (CS), 16; 3rd Consolidated Tennessee (CS), 16; 3rd Tennessee (CS), 181; 4th Tennessee (CS), 16; 50th Tennessee (CS), 12, 16, 242; 53rd Tennessee (CS), 79, 87, 89; 5th Tennessee (CS), 16, 242, 245; 60th Indiana (US), 18, 19; 7th Texas (CS), 15, 187; Clack's, 181
- Island No. 10, 101

**J**
- J. H. Done, 95, 99, 121
- Jackson: Gen. "Stonewall", 43, 45,
109
Jackson, Miss., 7, 13, 127, 139, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 189, 225, 233, 245

James: Capt. William W., 12, 131; W. C., 244
James River, 31
Jett: Ensign Erwin P., 16, 242
Job: Stephen, 244
Johnson’s Island, 12, 95
Johnston: Gen. Joseph E., 7, 13, 16, 189
Jones: J. J., 244; Maj. J. W., 179
Jonesboro, Ga., 7, 13
Jordan: T. B., 244; W. H., 244
Judson, Miss., 243

K
Keith: A. M., 12
Kelly: Jason L., 244

L
Lafayette County, Miss., 181
Lane: J. S., 244
Lauderdale Springs, Miss., 243
Lavender: G. W., 197, 244
Lawrence: J. C., 141, 155, 189, 197, 244
Lee: Gen. Robert E., 16, 109
Lelia: (slave), 249
Lenden: J. P., 197
Liles: Joseph, 244
Lincoln: Abraham, 31
Lincoln County, Tenn., 12
Lippa Ford, 179, 185, 193, 225
Little: Sumpter, 15, 244
Logan: B., 12
Logston: Thomas, 133, 153, 197, 241, 244
London: J. P., 203
London, Ky., 59
Loudon: W. T., 244

M
Magoffin: Beriah, 59
March: William, 12
Matthews: Marquis, 15, 244
Maulding (Maulden): Blake B., 139, 189, 242
McCandless: A. J., 244
McCans: James J., 111
McClellan: Gen. George Brinton, 59
 McClure: Col. Robert G., 6, 12, 139, 147, 213, 223, 242; Mitten, 199
McCook: Gen. Alexander M., 39
McCord: Mark, 10
McCorkle: Daniel B., 244; J. J., 243
McCrary: Jas., 244
McGuagh: T. J., 207, 244; W. W., 141, 197, 221, 244
McGavock: Col. R. W., 13
McKnight: Joseph, 139, 195, 207, 215, 219, 243
McNaughton: Thomas B., 12, 242
McNelby: W. W., 12
McNelley: W. W., 242
McPherson: Col. J. B., 11
McRee: J. N., 207
Memphis, Tenn., 103, 105, 229, 233
Meteor, 99, 121
Miller: James G., 71, 244; Thomas G., 12, 242
Missionary Ridge, 243
Mississippi (River), 113, 117
Mitchael’s Spring, 151
Mobile, Ala., 13, 15
Monterey, Battle of (Mexico), 15
Moore: R. T., 19
Morgan: Gen. John Hunt, 39, 47, 59
Morrow: Thomas S., 249
Morton: E. A., 244; Gov. Oliver P., 17, 19; S. D., 244
Moulding: R. R., 155, 244

N
Nag: (slave), 249
Nance: Lt., 203
Napoleon, Ark., 113
Nashville, Battle of, 15, 16
Nashville, Tenn., 8, 9, 11, 13, 209, 243, 245
Natchez, Miss., 211
National Life Insurance Co., 9
New Madrid, Mo., 101
Nix: Newton, 244; William H., 15, 244
Norton: Dr., 233

O
Ocmulgee Hospital, 7
Oliver: T. J., 244
Orange County, N.C., 4
Osburn: Capt. John C., 12, 139, 149, 183, 203, 207, 217, 235, 242
Owen: Col. Richard, 18, 248
Oxford, Miss., 181, 183

P
Park: A. J., 157, 197, 207, 244; F. M., 244; G. M., 197, 203, 244
Parks: Jerome, 15, 244; Thomas, 15, 244
Paul Jones, 193
Paxton: Z. Z., 244
Pearson: T. H., 244
Pemberton: Gen. John C., 167
Perkins: E. B., 205
Perryville, Ky., 243, 245
Index

Peters: James Conrad, 2, 123
Petersburg, Tenn., 11
Phi Delta Theta, 8
Phillips: B. F., 244; W. A., 244
Piles: G., 207
Pope: Gen. John, 43, 45
Port Hudson, 12, 13, 15, 193, 243
Powell: Moses, 4
Price: Gen. Sterling, 109, 167
Pulaski, Tenn., 245
Purdem: D. E., 197, 199, 241, 244
Purdin: Urven, 147, 244

R
Raymond, Miss., 243
Reed: William G., 242
Reid: Enoch, 245; Jones, 245
Rhodes: J. A., 215
Richmond, Ky., 243
Richmond, Va., 35, 61
Ridley: Bromfield, 14
Robbins: Robert P., 242
Roberson: William C., 197, 245
Rogers: Dr. W. E., 171
Rogers: (Private), 175
Rossen: J. G., 77, 153, 199, 245
Russellville, Ky., 243

S
Salisbury, N.C., 13
Sansom: James E., 153, 197, 241, 245
Scott: Capt. J. D., 12
Sharp: E. A., 145, 197, 245
Shelby: Isaac, 9
Shelbyville, Tenn., 209
Shepard's Springs, 137
Simmons: J. H., 242
Slaughter: R. M., 245
Smith: B. M., 141, 197; Bill, 2, 227; R. M., 157, 245; William, 242
Snell: Abner H., 245; Mary, 4
St. Petersburg, Fl., 9
Sugg: Col. Cyrus A., 173
Swan, 103

T
Tecumseh, 99
Thompson: Flora A., 5, 7; Frances S. "Fanny", 6 - 8, 35, 73, 157, 179, 199, 209, 213, 215: Jacob F., 242: John Finney, 4, 5; Joseph Percival, 4, 5, 10, 213, 249: L. L., 197, 245: Margaret, 4; Minnie B., 7, 9: Samuel M., 242: Thomas, 4; Thomas Leigh, 8 - 10, 73
Trousdale, Tenn., 243, 245
Tupelo, Miss., 243
Turrentine: De Waller, 9

U
Universe, 95, 99, 121

V
Vancleave: John, 11, 242; N. J., 139, 163, 195, 199, 207, 243
Vanderbilt University, 8
Vandorn: Gen. Earl, 167
Vicksburg, Miss., 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 73, 75, 77, 91, 113, 115, 117, 123, 127, 171, 189, 193, 195, 211, 227, 229, 231

W
Wakefield: Larimore, 10; Marjorie, 10
Wallis: Myra, 5
Webster: R. J., 197, 245
White: Elizabeth, 4
Wild Rose Farm, 7, 9, 10
Wilkes: Dr. James H., 93
Williams: L. W., 207
Willis: F. C., 141: J. C., 197, 245; James, 205; William, 197, 205, 245
Wilson: Frances S. "Fanny", 5: T., 5
Wing: (slave), 249
Woods: J. Allen, 11; Sam O., 11
Wyeth: John A., 18

Y
Yazoo City, 13
Yazoo River, 117
Yell, Tenn., 10