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 1942-1961

March 1942

“Notes and Documents: Reports from Education Agents of the Freedmen’s Bureau in Tennessee, 1865-1870”/Edited by Henry Lee Swint (pp 51-80)

Twelve reports are included to “form another tile in that complex and involved mosaic, reconstruction.” (53) The reports deal with matters in southwest Davidson County, where Gen. Harding of Belle Meade was asked to provide a school for 140 local freedmen; a November 1865 list of Tennessee schools – 180 teachers serving 12,843 students; an 1866 progress report; the effects of the KKK on a school in Weakley County in late 1868; an account of the Shelbyville school in 1869, including black-white relations at assemblies and the Klan; schools in southwest Tennessee; a visit to schools from Knoxville to Bristol in 1869; the difficulty in establishing free schools in West Tennessee for white and black students in 1869; and the establishment of schools at LaGrange and Purdy in spring 1869.

June 1942

“The Building of the Trunk Line Railroads in West Tennessee, 1852-1861” (pp 99-124)
 By Addie Lou Brooks

In 1850, there was not one mile of railroad in Tennessee. By 1860, there were 1,253 miles, one-third of which was in West Tennessee. These rails connected the region with Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, Louisville/New York City, and Paducah/St. Louis/Chicago. The development of these railroads to the nation’s key market and distribution centers made them key to Civil War strategy. The Confederacy had no choice but to attempt the defense of these rail lines – which could move troops and materiel from the Ohio Valley and Virginia into the heart of cotton country – from Union forces.

Notes and Documents: “Reports from Educational Agents of the Freedman’s Bureau in Tennessee, 1865-1870 (continued)” (pp 152-170)
 Edited by Henry Lee Swint

This section continues reproducing reports that “form another tile in that complex and involved mosaic, reconstruction.” These include a report from June 1869 on all Freedmen’s Schools in the state – 139 in all, serving 9,000 students – and the issues around the state’s establishment of “common schools”; another from December 1869 detailing Fisk University teachers at a Dresden School, difficulties in paying a teacher in Greene County, the reorganization and building of Maryville College “ignoring all distinction or race or color,” and the effort of temperance societies to control drinking among “the older class of Freedmen;” and a July 1870 report on the state’s repeal of the law advancing a system of free schools – as a result only Memphis and Nashville have free schools for freedmen.

September 1942

“Some Institutional and Statistical Aspects of Slavery in Tennessee” (pp 195-228)

By Chase C. Mooney

This study divides between a look at the institutional aspects of slavery (legal status, treatment, the hire, sale, and theft of slaves, and the attitude of Tennesseans toward the practice) and a statistical analysis “of the economic relationship between slaveholding, landowning, and agricultural production” using “heretofore unused manuscript” material from the 1850 and 1860 U.S. Census. Tables are provided for 15 sample counties (Johnson, Greene, Fentress, DeKalb, Lincoln, Maury, Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Hardin, Henry, Gibson, Dyer, Haywood, and Fayette) as well as for the state at large, by grand division Mooney concludes that there can be no valid generalization based on the assumption of a uniform pattern for Southern slavery and that “these figures show that the traditional picture of a white population divided into the two broad categories of planters and poor whites certainly could never be accepted as portraying conditions in antebellum Tennessee.” Moreover, although the coming of the Civil War arrested the upward trend in agricultural value in West Tennessee and slowed it in Middle Tennessee, the farmers in East Tennessee “scarcely felt its affect.”

December 1942 None

March 1943 None

June 1943 None

September 1943 None

December 1943 None

March 1944 None

June 1944

“Old Straight: A Sketch of the Life and Campaigns of Lieutenant General Alexander P. Stewart, C.S.A.” (pp 99-130)

By Marshall Wingfield

Wingfield details Stewart’s genealogy into the 1700s, his birth (in 1821) and boyhood in Hawkins County, Tennessee, his education at West Point and early military career, his marriage to Connecticut Yankee Margaret Byron Chase, Stewart’s career as professor at colleges including Cumberland in Lebanon, and his Whig politics. A reluctant secessionist, Stewart volunteered in the Tennessee provisional army in the spring of 1861 and was commissioned a major by the CSA, Army of the Mississippi, in May. He saw action in the Mississippi River defense of 1861 and was commissioned brigadier general in November 1861. Later he commanded troops at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, and Stone’s River, becoming major general in June 1863. His division held Hoover’s Gap and broke through the Federal center at the Battle of Chickamauga. He also fought at Missionary Ridge, Rossville Gap, and throughout the

Atlanta campaign of 1864, including heroic action at New Hope Church, for which he was promoted to lieutenant general in June 1864. Later his corps was at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and, after one last victory at Coles Farm, North Carolina, in April 1865, they surrendered on April 26. His family stayed in Savannah, Georgia, for much of the war, although his two oldest sons were his aides-de-camp. After the war, the Stewarts returned to Lebanon and Cumberland University, but in 1870 they moved to St. Louis where he became secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1874, Stewart became chancellor of the University of Mississippi, where he served until 1886, and admitted women as equal students in 1882. In 1890 he was appointed as the Confederate member of the three-member commission controlling the new military park at Chattanooga and Chickamauga, and Stewart moved to Chickamauga, where he supervised laying out roads and markers. He also attended many reunions. In 1906, Stewart and his wife moved to Biloxi, Mississippi, where he died in 1908. The article contains excerpts from several Stewart letters, illustrating his views.

“Religious Activities in Civil War Memphis [Part 1]” (pp 131-149)
 By Fred T. Wooten, Jr.

In 1860, Memphis had a population of 22,623 and 21 churches. Wooten gives details starting in 1860 of Memphis newspaper reports of clergy views on slavery, including reprinted articles from Northern abolitionists. He believes that the editors looked to “local clergy for the vindication of the South and its institutions.” Sermons justifying slavery, secession, and war were printed in their entirety. After secession, churches took an active role in providing support for soldiers, the wounded, and orphans of soldiers. After the fall of Memphis in late spring 1862, Federal forces closed most churches for use for the occupying forces. In August, some churches were allowed to meet again, if politics were avoided.

September 1944

“The Tennessee Historical Society, 1849-1918.”
 By Mrs. John Trotwood Moore

In this article, Trotwood assesses the history of the Tennessee historical society from its beginnings up unto WWI. While she argues that most of the early history of the society has been lost and was not documented correctly, the historical society was a deeply rooted community of men whose main focus was to keep the tradition of historical preservation thriving. Trotwood later discusses in her article what went on throughout the society during the Civil War and on into Reconstruction. While the historical society was left at the standstill during the war, they commenced again during Reconstruction with exhibits and different types of preservation.

“Religious Activities in Civil War Memphis [Part 2]” (pp 248-272)
 By Fred T. Wooten, Jr.

Wooten discusses the arguments between Union and Confederate clergymen, especially in Memphis. Many churchmen and church attendees were unwilling to worship alongside the Union forces when Grants Army came and occupied Memphis during the Civil War. Church

doctrine was also reshaped in many churches and denominations during the war, and Wooten gives an example of this in his article when he writes about the Episcopalians in Memphis, and the meeting held on whether or not they should pray for the President of the United States. Ultimately Wooten ends his article with a series of questions about why the discord occurred and why the Northern forces did not establish Northern churches while they were in the occupied south. He suggests that many of these questions might not be answerable, but it is notable how churches suffered greatly during this era in history.

December 1944 None

March 1945

“Nashville during the Civil War” (pp 3-22)

By Stanley F. Horn

Originally a paper read at a joint meeting of the THS and the Southern Historical Association in 1944, Horn discusses Tennessee’s secession in 1861, culminating on May 6 when legislators made public a declaration of independence and the exploration of a military league with the CSA. Public celebrations and Confederate military activity came to an end on February 16, 1862, when Nashvillians learned “their unfortified and indefensible city was to be abandoned” by the Confederate army in the face of oncoming Union forces. “Never before or since has Nashville experienced such a tragic day of blind panic,” Horn writes. The Union military occupation and construction of forts are described and the activities of “Gestapo-like secret police.” The influx of wounded soldiers from the Battle of Murfreesboro and the Battle of Nashville are included, as well as the “city of mourning” after Lincoln’s assassination. At the end of the war, Horn concludes, “the gallant Hood of Texas played hell in Tennessee.”

June 1945 None

September 1945

“Notes and Documents: Some Tennessee Letters, 1849-1864” (pp 234-255)

Edited by Joseph H. Parks

These letters are from the correspondence of Alfred Osborne Pope Nicholson (1808-1876), a prominent antebellum Democratic politician, lawyer, and editor from Maury County. A U.S. senator in the 1850s, Nicholson was chief justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court from 1870 until his death. His letter to a Mr. Greene on May 5, 1861, on the eve of secession, expresses his sadness at the inevitable and dreadful catastrophe of the separation of the Confederacy: “I surrendered [hope] only when I saw all the northern men, on whose sympathy...I had leaned...promptly and zealously taking the side of Lincoln in his war of subjugation or extermination.” He writes in the constitutionality of blocking southern ports and the North’s “phrenzy that demands to be appeased by blood.” He reports that the legislature will put “the State on a war footing” and join the CSA: “Our people do not claim a constitutional right to secede but they claim the higher right to resist oppression and to revolution.” On June 24, 1861, Nicholson writes Isham Harris about his proclamation dissolving Tennessee’s connection to the

Federal Union, and resigns his seat as U.S. senator. He states that he believes that the voters of Tennessee have acted on “a fundamental, unalienable, inherent and sacred right” in their secession. In the third Civil War era letter, dated December 28, 1864, Nicholson writes Andrew Johnson asking for the newly-elected vice president’s “interposition so that I may be safe” against annoyance or molestation from Union elements. Nicholson felt he could not take the oath of allegiance to the U.S. as required by Gen. Negley (as his allegiance was to his state), but by remaining at home only, he felt he was not aiding the CSA.

*“Notes and Documents: Stephen Washington Holladay’s Civil War Letters” (pp 256-264)
Edited by George C. Osburn*

Stephen W. Holladay, born in 1842 in Carroll County, volunteered at Trenton in 1861 with Company C, Fifty-Fifth Tennessee Confederate Infantry. He was captured the next April at Island No. 10 and sent to Camp Douglas in Illinois until he was exchanged later in 1862. He fought in the Atlanta campaign as part of Joseph Johnston’s army and then joined Hood’s forces, fighting at Franklin and Nashville. He surrendered with Johnston on April 26, 1865. These letters to his parents date from October 8 and December 2, 1863, January 4, March 9, and April 1, 1864. They are filled with information on his unit’s movements, reports on other boys from his community, regret that “the Feds had ruined you,” observations on the fidelity (and lack thereof) on sweethearts at home, requests for wool socks and a slave to cook and wash for him, lets them know that he is in good health, and reports on the exploits of General Forrest in West Tennessee.

December 1945

*The Political Satires of George W. Harris (pp 320-338)
By Donald Day*

George W. Harris (1814-1869), a political writer and humorist, spent most of his life in Knoxville. His most famous character is Sut Lovingood, a backwoods Tennessee prankster. Within this article is information on Harris’s writing on the election of 1860 and subsequent Civil War. In a February 28, 1861, sketch, Sut is sent to conduct the new president Lincoln to Washington, to protect him from those would take the country to war. Sut and “Mister Linkhorn” discuss the elimination of fools at elections (“we lects a fool-killer fur each county” in Tennessee, says Sut), and what to do with abolitionists. Harris emerged from the war an unreconstructed Democrat and continued to write satire on Reconstruction, including a riff from October 16, 1866, on the “puritan yankee” belief in “schools an’ colleges, as a barber dus in strops...as bein good tools to sharpen razors on.” Some of Harris’s last satire was on the election of U.S. Grant (and Grant’s career in the war) and the death of the Old South.

*Letters of a Confederate Surgeon in the Army of Tennessee to His Wife [Part 1] (pp 341-353)
Edited by Enoch L. Mitchell*

These letters are from Urban G. Owen to his wife Laura Dobson. Born in 1833 in Williamson County, Owen studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and University of New York. He married 16 year old Laura in September 1859 and lived at Owen Hill near College Grove,

Williamson County, at the start of the war. After Owen joined the Confederate army in June 1861, Laura lived with family and friends, often as a refugee, in East Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina. Owen served with Tennessee regiments until his surrender on May, 10, 1865, in Greensboro, North Carolina. He returned to Williamson County and practiced medicine until his death in 1902. This collection of 11 letters covers June 20, 1861, to October 30, 1861. Owen writes on life at Camp Trousdale, that his wife cannot join him, about camp in the mountains of Campbell County, catching Lincolmites, comforts his wife after she says she will die without him and urges her “to be better satisfied,” the “driving off” of a soldier who “would not do right,” and earthquake in Jacksboro, camp at Cumberland Gap and his need for a horse, his mother sending her slaves south, and joining up with Zollicoffer in preparation of invading Kentucky.

March 1946

Adolphus Heiman: Architect and Soldier (pp 35-57)

By John G. Frank

Although most of this article deals with his accomplishments as a builder, Prussian-born Adolphus Heiman was a hero of the Mexican War. He was elected colonel in the Tenth Tennessee Regiment, the “Sons of Erin,” which organized at Fort Donelson on May 29, 1861. Heiman helped build Fort Henry, although he doubted it could be held. Heiman escaped capture at that fort in February 1862 and brought 3000 men to Fort Donelson. Heiman and other members of the Tenth were defeated there a few days later, and he and his staff were sent to Fort Warren in Boston. Released in August, the Heiman arrived at Vicksburg in September. However, on November 16, 1862, Heiman died while serving at Jackson, Mississippi. His Nashville property had already been confiscated by the Federal army and his estate there was not settled until December 21, 1865. Heiman’s remains were moved from Mississippi to the Confederate Circle at Mount Olivet in 1869, although his exact resting place there is not known.

Holdings of the Tennessee Historical Society: The Volunteer State Volunteers- For the Confederacy (pp 58-59)

Edited by Stanley F. Horn

This short piece features two prized document from the Tennessee Historical Society collections. The first is the April 15, 1861, telegraph from U.S. Secretary of War Simon Cameron to Tennessee Governor Isham G. Harris stating, “Call made on you by tonights mail for two regiments of militia for immediate service.” The second is Harris’s hand-written draft of his reply to Cameron on April 17: “Your dispatch of the 15th Inst. informing me that Tennessee is called upon for two regiments of militia for services is received. Tennessee will not furnish a single man for purposes of coercion but 75 50,000 if necessary for the defense of our rights and those of our southern brothers.” Horn observes that Harris need not have change the 75 to 50, as far more than that number of Tennesseans joined the Confederate army.

Letters of a Confederate Surgeon in the Army of Tennessee to His Wife [Part 2] (pp 60-81)

Edited by Enoch L. Mitchell

This is a second group of letters from Urban G. Owen to his wife Laura Dobson, from November 20, 1861, to March 17, 1863. Owen's writes of his experiences in camp at Cumberland Gap from November 1861 until June 1862-- where he hears of the East Tennessee bridge burnings, describes captured Kentucky snipers, offers to send his wife money, complains of the cold, comments on drafting men in Williamson County, reports on the battle at Mill Springs, learns his wife thought he was dead, and hopes he can visit her. He became surgeon of his regiment in the summer of 1862 and suffers through a ten months break in their correspondence. In November 1862, he is in Bedford County at Normandy. He asks her to "to make the poor & naked soldiers clothes" and asks her to write. On November 26, he receives his first letter from her in eleven months. At that time, he is vaccinating troops against smallpox and preparing to go with 80,000 men toward Murfreesboro. In one letter, "the brass is playing Annie Laurie" as he writes. On December 20, his regiment is 10 miles from Murfreesboro and he hears cannon shots. On January 12, 1863, he writes her "a few facts from the battle field," describing the carnage and that the casualties were so great "we could not care for one-half as they were wounded so fast." Later in January he writes his wife that the Yankees have taken all the crops and livestock from the College Grove area and "ruined the beds." He wants his wife to stay in East Tennessee away from enemy lines, and he asks for boots. Owen remains in Shelbyville from January through March 1863, and reports that the Yankees in Williamson County are burning ploughs and other farm equipment and will not allow the farmers to plant a spring crop as "they furnish rations to all loyal citizens," compelling people to take the oath of loyalty. His family's slaves are being sold or running away. He details the troubles of his family left at home at College Grove.

June 1946

Letters of a Confederate Surgeon in the Army of Tennessee to His Wife [Part 3] (pp 142-181)
 Edited by Enoch L. Mitchell

This is a third and final group of letters from Urban G. Owen to his wife Laura Dobson, dating from April 3, 1863, to April 1, 1865. He is at Shelbyville from April-June 1863, where Owen is sick with typhoid fever and reports that Forrest took 800 prisoners at Brentwood. He then moves with Cheatham's Division to Chattanooga, where he is at the Battle of Chickamauga, into Georgia and South Carolina, later into Alabama, and is at the surrender in Greensboro, N.C., in April 1865. The letters give ample details of camp life, smallpox outbreaks, reports on homefront hardships, and medical treatment. In all, this is a very rich collection of letters.

September 1946

Notes and Documents: War Journal of a Confederate Officer (pp 234-248)
 Edited by Charles R. Mott, Jr.

Major William H. Mott was a newspaper owner and editor of the Alexandria, Tennessee, *Independent* before the Civil War. The 33-page journal covers the period between February 2 (in Bowling Green) and late June 1862 (in Tupelo, Mississippi), when he served with the Twenty-Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Regiment. Mott died on January 16, 1863, from wounds suffered at the Battle of Murfreesboro. The journal illustrates the attitude of Mott toward the prospects of Southern independence ("we are now attempting to cut each others' throats by steam and send

leaden missiles of death to one another's hearts by the medium of electricity"); the fall of Nashville ("this grand scene of confusion and dejectedness"); CSA soldiers' views on the draft law of 1862 ("an idea exists...that the soldiers are the mere cat's paw of the wealthy"), and the issue of desertions from the army ("I am sorry to say that Tennesseans are the only ones leaving in that disgraceful manner").

December 1946 None

March 1947 None

June 1947

Was There a Massacre at Fort Pillow? (pp 99-133)

By John L. Jordan

Jordan opens with a summary of "a modern revival of the massacre charge" against Nathan Bedford Forrest in the 1940s. In this article he presents some data not used before by historians, found by a "through sifting of the sworn statements and reports" made to a congressional committee in April 1864 by more than 90 people. Jordan explains the heavy Federal losses as due to fighting in such close quarters, the superior experience of the Confederates over raw Federal troops, the faulty construction of the fort, and that the Federal soldiers had free access to large quantities of liquor. When the congressional committee's report is carefully analyzed against the testimony, "the hastily drawn conclusions were largely in error, and a grave injustice was thereby done General Forrest."

September 1947 None

December 1947 None

March, 1948

Notes and Documents: Civil War Memoirs of Mrs. Adeline Deaderick (pp 52-71)

Edited by Anna Mary Moon

Adeline McDowell Deaderick (1814-1904) lived much of her life in Jonesborough and its vicinity. She wrote her memoirs of the war years between 1890 and 1898. In 1856, she and her family moved to a farm on the Nolichucky River, where they lived during the war. Her husband James William and son Shelby were not secessionists, but six of her other sons enlisted with the Confederacy. Marauders attacked the farm nine times and a neighbor youth was murdered. Much of the journal details the violence her part of Washington County suffered, and Deaderick and her family were forced to Bristol as refugees. Later they went to Knoxville. Her son Shelby was killed at Chickamauga and son Wallace shot and taken prisoner at Murfreesboro. Three letters date from 1866-1869; in the latter she writes her sister about infanticide among the African Americans on Knoxville, as they cannot support themselves.

June, 1948 None

September, 1948

Tennessee and Immigration, 1865-1880 (pp 229-248)

By C.G. Belissary

The first portion of this article gives interesting insights into the immigration into Tennessee from the northern United States and Europe was encouraged by former Union officers, such as John T. Wilder, and the state's Radical governors and legislature between 1865 and 1870.

Bushrod Rust Johnson: Soldier and Teacher (pp 249-258)

By Tracy M. Kegley

Bushrod Johnson (born in Ohio in 1817) was not only a distinguished soldier but he was also connected to the University of Nashville from 1855-1875. Before that association, beginning in 1851, then Col. Johnson was co-proprietor of the Western Military Institute at Tyree Spring, which had been patterned on West Point and the Virginia Military Institute. WMI would later partner for facilities and faculty with the University of Nashville. Johnson had attended West Point and served in the Mexican War before joining the WMI faculty in 1847. In 1861, Johnson entered the Confederate army as a colonel of engineers and supervised the building of forts Henry and Donelson. He became brigadier general in February 1862 and major general in 1864; at the end of the war he was with Robert E. Lee at Appomattox. After the war, Johnson returned to Nashville, but left the university when the collegiate department was forced to close in 1875, retiring to a farm in Illinois. After his death in 1880, he was buried in Illinois, but his remains were brought in 1975 to the Nashville City Cemetery, where his wife Mary was buried in 1858.

December, 1948

Notes and Documents: Some Papers of the American Cotton Planters= Association, 1865-1866 [Part 1] (pp 335-361)

Edited by Mary Wilkin

The American Cotton Planters' Association was formed in September 1865 by four men, three from Tennessee – Gideon Pillow, Robert V. Richardson, and Thomas J. Brown, when they met in New York City to secure money required to resume the planting and production of cotton. Pillow became president. The papers of the association detail land holdings, loans in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, issues related to employing freedmen, cotton sales, and European market negotiations.

March, 1949

Some Papers of the American Cotton Planters= Association, 1865-1866 [Part 2] (pp 49-62)

Edited by Mary Wilkin

The American Cotton Planters' Association was formed in September 1865. These papers span December 1865-December 1867. They include a prospectus for sales in France and Great

Britain, submitted to various French firms, a list of members in 1865, and the by-laws.

June, 1949 None

September, 1949

Kukluxism in Tennessee, 1865-1869 (pp 195-219)

By *Thomas B. Alexander, PhD*

“The object of Kukluxism in Tennessee was the overthrow of Radical Reconstruction.” On of many secret organizations, the Ku Klux Klan formed in December 1865 in Pulaski and waged a “war of nerves.” How the KKK spread and its full membership is not known. Although testimony was offered before Congress, there is no data for Tennessee, only a few scattered testimonies. By Spring 1867, there were a number of chapters and more violent men than the founders gained influence. After a reorganization, Nathan Bedford Forrest was elected head if the Klan in April 1867. The group’s purpose, as stated in 1868, was first to protect the weak and defenseless, especially widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers; second to defend the Constitution; and third to “aid and assist in the execution of all constitutional laws...” Opposition to Negro voting manifested as night riders, and vigilante activity is first mentioned by the Freedmen’s Bureau in 1867. By 1868 the Klan was widely known – the author cites activities in several counties and the actions taken by Governor Brownlow to stop them. Early in 1869, Forrest ordered the “destruction of all masks and costumes and cessation of all ‘demonstrations’ until authorized by a Grand Titan... or higher authority,” not the disbanding of the Klan. New Governor Senter disbanded the militia that had opposed the Klan, and “the fire of Kukluxism was extinguished by the absence of anything to feed upon.”

The Davie Home and the Register of the Federal Military Prison at Clarksville (pp 248-251)

By *Wentworth S. Morris*

This brief piece offers comment on the “Register of the Federal Military Prison at Clarksville” then held at the home of Mrs. Irving Davie at Herndon, Kentucky. Her husband’s family owned the Bank of America in Clarksville, which was taken as headquarters for the prison after the fall of Fort Donelson. Prisoners names were entered from May 1862 to March 1864, including spies and guerillas. However, the greatest cause of imprisonment was horse and mule theft. A poem is also quoted from the register, written by registrar James Hearst in December 1864 about the isolation he felt in Clarksville.

December, 1949 None

March, 1950 None

June, 1950 None

September, 1950

The Battle at Sewanee (pp 217-243)

By Edgar Legare Pennington

Among the founders of the University of the South was Bishop Leonidas Polk. In November 1857, Sewanee was chosen as the location. However, the outbreak of the Civil War placed the development of the campus on hold. In late June-early July of 1863, CSA Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler had his cavalry headquartered at the railroad crossing near the university, where he was joined by now Gen. Polk and his engineers. U.S. General Philip Sheridan pursued the Confederates and on July 4 the enemies skirmished at the school's site, where only a cornerstone had been laid. This was taken by an Illinois brigade, who returned a portion shaped into a little marble book in 1902.

Notes and Documents: Writings of a Tennessee Unionist [Part 1] (pp 244-272)
Edited by Albert W. Schroeder, Jr.

Mary Catherine (Mollie) Sproul was member of a Unionist family in Overton County. Educated at the Maryville Female Institute, she was teaching her own school in Livingston at the start of the war. These memoirs are written in chapters, with some letters included, and may have been based on an earlier journal. She was especially interested in the politics of the day and the arguments for preserving the Union. Secessionist families removed their children from her school. She writes of life on the home front and the violence of Champ Ferguson and other guerillas. John Morgan's men steal the family's horses as they pass through, and there is fighting at Celina.

December, 1950

Notes and Documents: Writings of a Tennessee Unionist [Part 2, Concluded] (pp 344-361)
Edited by Albert W. Schroeder, Jr.

Mary Catherine (Mollie) Sproul was member of a Unionist family in Overton County. Her memoir/journal continues in 1863 with the passage of Morgan "and his Robbers," who took her mare. Other Confederate troops pass through the area, which lay on the "Old Kentucky Road" to Chattanooga. She provides detailed commentary on Union and Confederate sympathizers and their actions. In 1865, she is at school in Kentucky, but hoping to return to Overton County. The memoir is especially rich in descriptions of guerilla activity and political views.

March, 1951

Notes and Documents: Writings of a Confederate Prisoner of War [Part 1] (pp 74-90)
Edited by George C. Osborn

James W. Anderson, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, was captured by Federal troops during a visit home to McNairy County in March 1864. He was taken to Camp Chase in Ohio, where he remained until January 19, 1865. These fourteen letters and the first portion of his prison diary shows that he was kind, devoted to family and friends, "keenly aware of military movements," but little interested in politics. A letter to his year old son describes his capture in detail.

June, 1951

Notes and Documents: War Prison Experience of a Confederate Officer (pp 149-160)
 Edited by W.J. Holman, Jr.

Captain Walter B. Grizzard (1833-1918) of Carroll County was in Greer's Regiment, Tennessee Partisan Rangers. He was capture and sent to Federal military prison at Alton, Illinois. He wrote this memoir of his imprisonment from May 10, 1863-April 1, 1865, in 1913. Grizzard fought under Forrest on his West Tennessee raids and at Parkers Crossroads. He had returned home to Carroll County on furlough in May 1863, knowing the country was full if Federal soldiers. Despite precautions, he and another officer on leave were captured by the 42nd Minnesota U.S. Cavalry. He describes in detail the Illinois prison camp, a small pox outbreak, the food they received, treatment of dead prisoners (12 to 25 a day out of 1300 prisoners), and his release in 1865.

Notes and Documents: Writings of a Confederate Prisoner of War (Part 2/Concluded) (pp 161-184)

Edited by George C. Osborn

James W. Anderson, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, was captured by Federal troops during a visit home to McNairy County in March 1864. His prison journal for 1864- January 1865 is reproduced. He describes other inmates, their eccentricities, and stories they told. Food and clothing for the prisoners is detailed. He remembers scenes from home and records news of military engagements in South Carolina. His devotion to his family is deeply revealed.

September, 1951 None

December, 1951 None

March, 1952

Andrew Johnson Takes a Trip (pp 3-22)
 By Gregg Phifer

In 1866, President Andrew Johnson made a speaking tour through the East and Midwest. This is "a study in the history of American oratory," as Johnson built support of his vision of Reconstruction. The author uses contemporary newspapers as sources. This is the first of three articles on Andrew Johnson; see June, September, and December 1952.

What Became of the Tennessee Whigs? (pp 57-62)
 By Milton Henry

Seven sample counties are used to determine what became of Tennessee's Whigs after the Civil War: Carter, Know, Davidson, Montgomery, Shelby, Carroll, and Gibson. Using the 1860 and 1870 censuses, it appears that wealthier Tennessee Whigs tended to become Democrats while Whigs with wealth below the state's per capita wealth tended to become Republicans.

Notes and Documents: The Diary of a Confederate Quartermaster (pp 78-85)
Edited by Charlotte Cleveland and Robert Daniel

Major Frank M. Gailor (1833-1862) was quartermaster for the Seventh Regiment Tennessee Infantry after a career as a newspaper editor in Memphis. He kept this diary in Kentucky from September 20 to October 6, 1862 – he was killed at the Battle of Perryville on October 8. (An account of his death from Memphis papers is included.) In a letter to his wife on March 13, 1862, he wrote of his eagerness for action. The diary entries describe the Kentucky invasion, the shortage of boots, the effort to find quarters, the killing of General William “Bull” Nelson in Louisville, and Buell’s trickery. It ends, “There is a pretty good chance of a fight in the morning at Perryville...I have asked the General...to let me join him...”

Notes and Documents: A Confederate Officer Visits Richmond (pp 86-91)
Edited by Sam L. Clark

Major/Dr. W. M. Clark (1826-1895) was from Rutherford County, entering the Zollicoffer Guards, Twentieth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, in May 1861. He served in the infantry through the Battle of Shiloh and then became surgeon of the regiment. This long August 26, 1861, letter was written to his wife during a trip to Richmond. He describes capturing a Federal naval officer en route to Richmond, his trip from Lynchburg through the Piedmont, activity at the Exchange Hotel, local statues and the exotic uniform of the New Orleans Zouave (and the vivandiere women who serve them), the Navy yards, and comments on recent battles in Virginia.

June, 1952

Andrew Johnson Argues a Case (pp 148-170)
By Gregg Phifer

Continuing his discussion of Johnson’s “swing around the circle” in Fall 1866, Phifer uses 35 speech texts from 46 newspapers to study the arguments in Johnson’s speeches. Four themes dominated: peace and reconciliation (“the victorious North...should open national council chambers to a vanquished South”); the Constitution (it “required the abandonment of exclusion of southern representatives...”); suppression of party spirit (“restoration of the Union required the people to vote, regardless of party shackles...”); and Johnson versus Congress (“people could depend on their President...they could not depend on the factious and domineering Congress.”)

September, 1952

Andrew Johnson Delivers His Argument (pp 212-234)
By Gregg Phifer

Johnson’s speech personality during his 1866 “swing around the circle” is examined. Johnson prepared no outlines or manuscripts, but relied on long study and inspiration. He spoke to his immediate audience, often with interaction. He also looked and sounded like a president, always impeccably dressed, and almost always in good voice. His voice, appearance, and other factors

made him one of the greatest orators.

Republican Newspaper Support for the Acquittal of President Johnson (pp 263-273)
By Ralph J. Roske

Probably a majority of the Republican press in 1868 excoriated the seven Senate members of the party who joined Democrats to acquit Andrew Johnson on a 35-19 vote. However, some papers refused to join the attack while others defended the right of the senators to vote independently on the evidence. This minority, moderate press support undoubtedly fortified the seven in their vote and helped keep them from being “read out of the party.”

December, 1952

Andrew Johnson Loses His Battle (pp 291-328)
By Gregg Phifer

In the fourth and final part an examination of President Johnson’s 1866 “swing around the circle,” Phifer looks at whether Johnson was effective in reaching his objective to swing public opinion his way. Johnson “failed to accomplish what would have been a political miracle.” The outcome was that he lost support in the 1866 Congressional mid-term election – “he failed as a practical politician who neither held nor won party support.”

Zollicoffer: Southern Whig (pp 346-355)
By Edd Winfield Parks

This biographical sketch of Felix Zollicoffer (1812-1862) looks at his Whig political career. He became a newspaper editor in 1828 and took over the Nashville *Republican Banner* in 1842 – he was entrusted with leading the Whig party “out of the doldrums.” In 1852, he won a seat in Congress while delivering Tennessee for Whig presidential candidate Winfield Scott. Zollicoffer retired from Congress in 1859 and in 1860 help organized the Constitutional Unionist Party. After the 1860 election, he refused to believe secession was inevitable, However, when Lincoln called for troops from Tennessee to put down South Carolina, Zollicoffer offered his services to Gov. Isham Harris. One of Harris’s political generals (Zollicoffer had served one year in military service, on an Indian campaign), he was killed at the Battle of Mill Springs in January 1862.

Notes and Documents: “The Second Presbyterian Church of Nashville during the Civil War” (pp 356-375)
Edited by Mrs. Roy C. Avery.

Avery argues that American churches during the antebellum era and on into the Civil War were similar to the state of the union during the era. While the union split into North and South, so did the church as congregations divided into pro-confederate and pro-union churches. However through these documents, Avery argues that while many churches were dividing, the Second Presbyterian Church was holding firmly together and tolerating both Union and Confederate forces. Several church documents from 1861-1862 are reproduced in their entirety.

March, 1953

The Public Career of Col. A.S. Colyar, 1870-1877 (pp 23-47)

By Clyde L. Ball

In the first of three parts on Arthur St. Clair Colyar (1818-1907), Ball looks at Colyar as an example of “what happened to the Old Line Whigs of Tennessee” on the eve of and just after the Civil War. A lawyer and mine owner, in 1860 Colyar was elected to represent Tennessee at the National Union convention. He took up the cause of John Bell in the presidential election. Although politically a Unionists, Colyar reluctantly followed Tennessee into secession after the election of Abraham Lincoln. He was appointed by the legislature to the Confederate Congress in October 1861 and reelected in June 1863; his actions there are detailed. Following the war, Colyar returned to law, moving to Nashville in 1866 where he opposed the Radicals. He remained a political leader through Reconstruction and into the 1870s.

Notes and Documents: Behind the Lines in Middle Tennessee, 1863-1865: The Journal of Bettie Ridley Blackmore (pp 48-80)

Edited by Sarah Ridley Trimble

Written at their farm Fairmont near Old Jefferson in Rutherford County – where she had moved from Murfreesboro -- between December 1863 and February 12, 1865, Blackmore’s entire journal is printed. The portion from November 1864 into 1865 is written by her mother Rebecca Crosthwaite Ridley, as Blackmore died of tuberculosis that November. Blackmore’s husband and four brothers fought for the Confederacy. The journal includes the harrowing difficulties of properly burying her grandmother as the Battle of Stone’s River raged and the farm was stripped by Federals, who a few weeks later burned their house and with it her 1862 journal; an episode where a fugitive slave returns with “7 armed Yankees” to demand his child; how the Federal troops plundered houses not just for provisions, but loading wagons full of “all such articles as you usually find in a wealthy mansion;” their move to board at a house in Jefferson and the visit of fourteen Confederates, including two of her brothers; her move of Lebanon for her health and an encounter with Wheeler’s troops and Wilder’s raid; the death of her father-in-law after capture by the Federals; her move to Beersheba Springs, again for health, as Bragg was retreating to Chattanooga, and her friend Mr. Armfield; her return to Rutherford County to help her mother, where she also opened a school at Jefferson Academy; unrest among the slaves and the appearance of “armed negroes with 2 white officers”; the details of the death of neighbor Sam Davis; reports on battles; the burning of her and her mother’s rented house by Gen. Millroy – Bettie died soon after, and her mother writes “she was murdered by the fiends that burned our house”; the advance of Hood’s army and the battles they could hear; and how her former slaves demand to be paid for their work in 1865.

June, 1953

A Billy Yank’s Impressions of the South (pp 99-105)

By Carrol H. Quenzel

The August 1862-September 1864 letters of Union soldier George H. Cadman (Thirty-Ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry) present “a candid and frequently unflattering picture of the

South and the desolation wrought be war.” Cadmen fought at Iuka, Corinth, and in the Atlanta campaign, did guard duty in Memphis, and helped build a fort in Middle Tennessee. (He comments especially on the dogs and women of Memphis.) He died of the affects of sunstroke at Marietta, Georgia, on September 17, 1864.

Radical Disfranchisement and the Restoration of Tennessee, 1865-1866 (pp 135-151)

By Eugene G. Feistman

The author traces the internal reconstruction program in Tennessee and the two primary factors associated with it: William G. Brownlow and the proscriptive policy he promoted. He lays out the “process of disfranchisement, election frauds, and seizure of unconstitutional authority” used by the Radical governor to secure the full representational admission of Tennessee into the Union within fifteen months of the end of the war. Despite the negative aspects of his actions, Brownlow may have spared the state the evils of a lengthy period of Reconstruction.

Notes and Documents: The Papers of Major Alonzo Wainwright (pp 182-184)

Edited by Stanley F. Horn

A portion of U.S. Major Wainwright’s official quartermaster’s report from Knoxville on March 12, 1866, is reprinted as an example from a recent acquisition of wartime papers by the Tennessee Historical Society. Stanley Horn’s selection details a murder and its consequences during the sale of quartermaster property. A guard from the Sixteenth U.S.C.I. shoots a former Union colonel during the sale, and is arrested by Wainwright. The soldier is placed in the care of Captain W.I. Abdill of the Fifteenth U.S.C.I, and shortly after a mob of 200-300 people appear demanding the soldier. Abdill is killed when he will not surrender the soldier and Wainwright threatened with death. After the mob finds the soldier, they hang him first at the Freedmen Bureau and then in the yard of the quartermaster’s office. Wainwright is then released.

September, 1953 None

December, 1953

A Confederate Sergeant’s Report to His Wife during the Campaign from Tullahoma to Dalton
(pp 291-308)

By Robert Partin

In his article, Partin provides excerpts from 138 letters and 42 miscellaneous items in the Hiram Talbert Holt collection, owned by a descendant in Alabama. Holt (born 1835) was a schoolteacher and farmer before the war and volunteered for the Confederate army in Alabama. He was at Fort Pillow in April 1862 and Tullahoma in the spring of 1863, where his regiment joined the Army of Tennessee. The letters deal with family matters, such as naming his child, religious activities and his faith, descriptions of landscapes, the value of property, characterizations of other soldiers, the desolation of war, and his own sufferings. Holt was killed during a skirmish near Dalton in February 1864.

March, 1954

Notes and Documents: The Civil War Reminiscences of John Johnston, 1861-1865 [Part 1 of 6]
(pp 65-82)

Edited by William T. Alderson

John Johnston was born in 1842 and lived at Denmark, Tennessee. He was studying for the Presbyterian ministry at Centre College in Kentucky when Lincoln was elected in 1860. In February 1861, Johnston returned to Madison County and volunteered in his town's drill company. He joined the Sixth Tennessee Infantry in June. Illness kept Johnston from early battles, but he later became part of Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry and took part in his campaigns. He left service on May 11, 1865. Johnston later practiced law in Memphis, where he died in May 1928. Using diaries he kept during his service, Johnston wrote this memoir in 1905. Part 1 describes his early life in Denmark, the divisions in Kentucky over Lincoln's election, his return home in early 1861, and life in camp at New Madrid later that year.

June, 1954

Notes and Documents: The Civil War Reminiscences of John Johnston, 1861-1865 [Part 2 of 6]
(pp 156-178)

Edited by William T. Alderson

The second portion of this memoir ranges from Fall 1861 to Spring 1863. Johnston encamps with Polk's troops at Columbus, Kentucky, but falls ill and is furloughed home to Denmark, returning after the Battle of Belmont. He spends the winter there, but returned to Denmark again in March 1862. He rejoins his regiment at Corinth and describes the battle there, its aftermath, and retreat. He spends time in Mississippi, but gets ill again, returning to Denmark just after the Battle of Britton's Lane. As part of his description of life at Denmark, he includes a map of the community and its residents, reproduced in this part. Federal troops begin to capture Confederate soldiers and send them to prison camp at Alton, Illinois, and Johnston escapes. He rides off to rejoin the army with a Yankee McClellan saddle, stolen for him by his "faithful negro man" Elisha.

September, 1954

Notes and Documents: The Civil War Reminiscences of John Johnston, 1861-1865 [Part 3 of 6]
(pp 244-276)

Edited by William T. Alderson

The third portion of the Johnston memoir begins as he travels through Fayette County in March 1863 to join Forrest's cavalry, Seventh Regiment, near Holly Springs, Mississippi. They attacked Union transports on the Mississippi River and fought at Senatobia. As part of raids into West Tennessee, Johnston can slip in to visit family in Denmark. He gives details about women there making homespun cloth. He describes the effort of Federal troops to capture Forrest and his men and their skirmish in the Hatchie River bottom near Estanaula in December 1863. Several other conflicts are included. His army was reorganized in February 1864, and Johnston describes Forrest and his reaction. He fights in the Battle of Prairie Mound and retreat toward Yazoo City, when they turn again toward West Tennessee. In April 1864, Johnston's group fights off a much

larger number of Union soldiers at the old Federal fort at Bolivar. Johnston then visits home once again.

[See <http://www.civilwarhome.com/forrestcampaigns.htm> for details on Forrest's West Tennessee campaigns.]

December, 1954

State Aid for Indigent Soldiers and their Families in Tennessee, 1861-1865 (pp 297-296)
By William Frank Zornow

The economic stagnation of the Confederate states was no where more apparent than in the care of the families of soldiers. This duty was first regarded as a local matter, but state intervention became necessary. This article describes the various methods used in Tennessee for the families' relief – Tennessee was the first state to help the indigent families of volunteers. In June 1861, a law provided for free treatment at the state's insane asylum. In 1862, the state started giving money to county trustees for distribution in support of needy families – each county setting up a Board of Relief. The families of soldiers who died in service were also included.

Notes and Documents: The Civil War Reminiscences of John Johnston, 1861-1865 [Part 4 of 6]
(pp 329-354)

Edited by William T. Alderson

Part 4 of the Johnston memoir opens in the spring of 1864, as Johnston makes a quick trip to Denmark. Although he is not present at the “the terrible tragedy” at Fort Pillow, Johnston describes the action as told to him by others: he concludes that the action was needed due to the lawlessness of Hurst's men, mentions the charges of a massacre, and states, “It is not improbable that some excesses were committed by our troops, but they probably could not have been prevented under the circumstances.” Johnston continues with the West Tennessee raids, but is then sent to Alabama and Georgia. He describes the beauty surrounding Rome, Georgia, skirmishes with Union cavalry, and the June 24, 1864, Battle of Lafayette. His group crossed Alabama to Mississippi and rejoined Forrest in time for the Battle of Tupelo (Harrisburg) on July 13-16, 1864. The “flower of Forrest's Cavalry” were killed at this battle, and Johnston describes in vivid detail the horrors of collecting and burying his fallen comrades. Late in the summer he “rests” in Oxford, while Forrest removes several officers from command after the Harrisburg debacle.

March, 1955

Behaviour Patterns and Aspirations of the Urban Working Classes in Tennessee in the Immediate Post-Civil War Era (pp 24-42)

By Constantine G. Belissary

The Civil War was a watershed in Southern economic and social attitudes. Tennessee statistics are used to look at the nature and strength of the economic transformation – especially from agriculture to manufacturing and the political ramifications – from 1860 to 1890.

Notes and Documents: The Civil War Reminiscences of John Johnston, 1861-1865 [Part 5 of 6]
(pp 43-81)

Edited by William T. Alderson

Part 4 of the Johnston memoir continues in fall 1864, as Johnston is now part of Rucker's Brigade. He writes in great detail about the "one of the most remarkable and successful campaigns ever undertaken" by Forrest, the raids on railroads in September-October 1864 across northern Mississippi and Alabama into Middle Tennessee. He then joins with Hood's army as the Nashville invasion is prepared, and his memoir follows Hood's advance through Columbia, the events at Spring Hill, and hearing the cannons at Franklin (he was on assignment and missed the battle) and passing through the battlefield. He camps at the home of John Overton (Travellers Rest) as the Battle of Nashville approaches.

June, 1955

Johnny Bull - Billy Yank (pp 120-141)

By Carrol H. Quenzel

In this article, Quenzel discusses the life and aspirations of the typical soldier; both confederate and union during the Civil War. He examines a series of 105 letters from George Hovey Cadman who was a Union soldier who fought with an Ohio infantry. He writes about the daily life of a common soldier and the harsh lives in which they led. The letters often spoke of the lack of food, the lack of sufficient supplies, and the brutality of warfare. The extent of the article chronicles and summarizes the letters in which the soldier wrote back to his family all the way up to his last letter before he died.

Notes and Documents: The Civil War Reminiscences of John Johnston, 1861-1865 [Part 6 of 6]
(pp 142-175)

Edited by William T. Alderson

In this final installment of Johnston's memoir of the war, based in his war diaries but written about 1900, Johnston describes his experienced at the Battle of Nashville in December 1864. He then chronicles the work by Forrest and his troops to ensure a safe retreat for Hood's army back through Columbia and to Mississippi. In February 1865, he is able to visit his home in Denmark. The remainder of the memoir is made of up entries from his diary from February 5-May 17, 1865. He rides from Mississippi through Alabama, where his last duties are performed. After receiving his parole on May 12, he and friends from Denmark ride for home. After the war, Johnston became a lawyer in Memphis, in the firm of B.M. Estes and Howell E. Jackson.

September, 1955 None

December, 1955

The Battle of Franklin (pp 291-322)

By Sims Crownover

Crownover provides a history of John Bell Hood and the Army of Tennessee's Nashville campaign, beginning with Hood receiving the command in July 1864. He details the action at Spring Hill, describes the Battle of Franklin and the Battle of Nashville. He briefly touches on the Battle of Nashville and the end of the war. Illustrations include photographs of Hood and Thomas and maps of the Columbia vicinity, Spring Hill troop placements, and the Battle of Franklin, with a special map of Carter Hill.

R.B.C. Howell: Nashville Baptist Leader in the Civil War Period (pp 323-340)
By Rufus B. Spain

This is the third of three articles on Robert Boyte Crawford Howell. It discusses Landmarkism (the exclusive validity of the Baptist church) in the 1850s and other theological debates. In 1857, Howell returned to Nashville and First Baptist Church after a seven year stint at a church in Richmond, Virginia. Howell identified himself with the Southern planter tradition and was a defender of slavery. In December 1861 he began preaching on the need to defend the Confederacy by war and he remained a confirmed Confederate until its end. The impact of Union occupation on his church is detailed; after confiscation, the church was returned to the congregation in June 1865 along with \$5 million in damages. Howell died in 1868, leaving a strong mark on the Southern Baptist Convention.

Above and Beyond the Call of Duty (pp 341-352)
By Troy Oswell

This article lists Congressional Medal of Honor winners from Tennessee, including Civil War soldiers Harrison Collins, Hawkins County, who captured the flag of Chalmer's Division, CSA; George L. Gillespie, Chattanooga, who ran through enemy lines twice to communicate with Sheridan; Oliver Hughes, Fentress County, who captured the flag of the Eleventh South Carolina, CSA; and Gaines Lawson, Hawkins County, who rescued a wounded comrade between the lines.

Notes and Documents: A Tennessean at the Siege of Vicksburg: The Diary of Samuel Alexander Ramsey Swan, May-July, 1863 (pp 353-372)
Edited by George C. Osborn

Samuel Swan (1826-1913) grew up as son of a Whig slaveholder in Bradley County who opposed secession. However, schoolteacher Swan volunteered for the Confederate army in 1861, joining Stephen D. Lee's Brigade. Swan's diary of the Vicksburg Siege is reprinted in full. He discusses not only the siege's affect on soldiers but also on non-combatants. On June 7, after three weeks, he writes, "It may sound very romantic to read in history the hardships of a siege but there is no romance to the actors." He was wounded in the arm on June 25, but survived the siege and capture.

March, 1956

Notes and Documents: The Civil War Diary of John Coffee Williamson (pp 61-74)

Edited by J. C. Williamson

Williamson (1833-1898) attended school at Benton, Tennessee, and became a lawyer in February 1861. A few months later he joined the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, CSA. The only extant portion of his war diary dates August 11-October 31, 1864. It covers a foray into Tennessee to cut supply lines and harass Union garrisons. As commissary sergeant, Williamson hid to provide food and forage for the men and their horses, and the diary details the difficulties of subsisting on the countryside.

June, 1956

Bedford Forrest in the Battle of Brice's Cross Roads (pp 99-110)

William W. Lockett

Lockett details the circumstances that set up the Battle of Brice's Cross Roads and the battle itself. He also describes Forrest's pursuit of the Federals after the engagement and lists all Union and Confederate forces at the battle. Illustrations include a pull-out map of the battle.

Notes and Documents: The Civil War Diary of Captain James Litton Cooper, September 30, 1861 to January, 1865 (pp 141-173)

Edited by William T. Alderson

Cooper (1844-1924) was the son of Nashville artist Washington Bogart Cooper. He joined the Twentieth Tennessee Infantry Regiment, CSA, in September 1861. In 1866, the 22-year old Cooper wrote this narrative of his war experiences, "knowing the failings of my memory." The memoir is reprinted in full. He writes about his reasons for supporting the CSA, movement through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky, the Battle of Mill Springs, his capture tending the wounded and time at Camp Chase in 1862, his exchange at Vicksburg and deployment to East Tennessee, the Battle of Stone's River, time in Tullahoma and the engagement at Hoover's Gap, the retreat too and battles at Chattanooga in late 1863 – where he was wounded at Missionary's Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, Hood's Nashville campaign and the battles of Franklin (slightly wounded) and Nashville, the retreat to Mississippi, and his surrender at Eatonton, Georgia, in April 1865.

September, 1956

Sherman's Logistics and Andrew Johnson (pp 195-215)

By Jesse C. Burt

Sherman won his "epochal [Atlanta] campaign through proper management of well-organized supply lines from the city of Nashville....which brought him into conflict with Military Governor Andrew Johnson." This article details the personnel and actions that allowed Sherman to get Johnson to complete the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, a key component of Sherman's logistics.

A Confederate Sergeant's Report to His Wife during the Bombardment of Fort Pillow (pp 243-

252)

By Robert Partin

This paper is an account of what Hiram Talbert Holt experienced during the eighteen day bombardment of Fort Pillow in early 1862. (Previously, Partin wrote *A Confederate Sergeant's Report to His Wife during the Campaign from Tullahoma to Dalton* in the December 1953 *THQ*.) Holt, who was under fire for the first time, wrote letters from the fort to his wife between April 22 and May 2. Partin describes Fort Pillow and its place in the war and describes Holt's experience with the use of excerpts from the letters.

December, 1956

The Twilight of the Nashville Gods (pp 291-305)

By Alfred Leland Crabb

In this article, Crabb outlines the decades of the 1850s and 1860s as the most successful time in Nashville history. Crabb begins with expressing the depression that hit in the 1830s, and how by the 1850s Nashville was turning around economically. By the time enlisted troops began forming in Nashville, its economic and metropolitan growth was astounding. While the vote to secede from the Union was overwhelming, women started to immediately organizing relief organizations and clubs to help support growing nationalism for the confederate states. However, by the end of the war when Nashville became occupied, Nashville citizens were forced to comply and succumb to United States authority, leading to the collapse of the high standard of living that Nashville was sustaining before the war began.

Notes and Documents: William P. Johnson, Southern Proletarian and Union Man (pp 330-338)

By Andrew Forest Muir

William P. Johnson (1803-1865) is "an excellent example of a hardworking Southerner who was entirely property-less." He was the brother of Andrew Johnson, and a carpenter by trade. William wrote to Andrew from Texas (where he had recently moved with his wife and five children) on December 2, 1860. Williams worries about attacks by slaves if white forces leave the state to fight and mourns for his country as the North and South "destroy the Kingdom of Heaven." The "aristocracy" is hanging anyone who speaks for the Union. On February 22, 1861, William writes to Andrew that he will vote for secession but that he will never vote to join the Confederacy. He reflects that if he had a home or Negroes he might want to fight for them too. He is berated by others for having wanted to save the Union. On June 10, 1865, a letter of recommendation was written for William stating he was regarded as a Union man by both parties during the war. He writes to Andrew – now U.S. president -- again on September 5 to ask for a pardon for a friend.

March, 1957

The Line of Blood: Lincoln and the Coming of the War (pp 3-54)

By David Rankin Barbee

Barbee traces the start of the Civil War, looking at key figures among Tennessee Unionists and their efforts to prevent the conflict. He undertakes “to show how they were deceived, who deceived them, and what actually brought about the war.” Tennessee figures include Parmenas Taylor Turnley, John Bell, Horace Maynard, William McKendree Gwin, and Thomas A.R. Nelson.

Notes and Documents: Outline of the Organization of the Medical Department of the Confederate Army and the Department of Tennessee, by S. H. Stout (pp 55-82)
Edited by Sam L. Clark and H. D. Riley, Jr.

S. H. Stout (1822-1903) was a Tennessee doctor who entered Confederate service in 1861. In 1897 he wrote this history of his work with the medical department; the original manuscript is in the THS collections. It is reprinted entire and details how the medical department was organized to care for thousands of sick and wounded soldiers. The necessity of setting up hospitals is addressed, especially in the aftermath of battles such as Murfreesboro and Chickamauga (“on the ten acres field around it, are lying thousands of wounded soldiers many of whom have not had a bite of food for two or more days”). Stout had 18,000 sick and wounded under his direction in May 1865.

June, 1957

Building a Tennessee Army: Autumn, 1861 (pp 99-116)
By Peter Franklin Walker

In Walker’s article on the beginnings of the Tennessee army during the Civil War, he argues that the Tennessee army was a vital force during the war to prevent the spread of Union forces west of the Appalachian Mountains. He also discusses the possible reasons that the line was broken in Tennessee. Walker suggests that part of the reason the line was broken and the Union army was able to occupy Tennessee was because there was not an adequate mission that was commissioned by the leading officers of the Confederacy. He also attributes the lack of leadership in Tennessee due to the ambiguity of lines dividing Tennessee and Kentucky. The length of the article is about the leadership of Albert Sidney Johnston and other leaders that were responsible for keeping the Tennessee state lines secure, and the incidents and experiences that led to Union occupation.

Notes and Documents: Letters from a Canadian Recruit in the Union Army (pp 159-166)
Edited by Doris Fleming

George (Jorgen) H. Brunsted was a Norwegian immigrant who joined the Union army, fought in Tennessee, was captured at Chickamauga, and died at Andersonville Prison Camp in Georgia on August 6, 1864. He enlisted in Chicago with the Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry in October 1861. Seven letters are printed in full. He writes about marching, his own surprise that he enlisted, his work under Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, and his movement toward Chattanooga.

September 1957

Holding the Tennessee Line: Winter, 1861-62 (pp 228-249)

By Peter Franklin Walker

Walker writes about Confederate penetration into Kentucky under Gen. Leonidas Polk and the engagements at Columbus, Kentucky, and the Battle of Belmont. Belmont he calls a Confederate victory in strategic results, despite Gideon Pillow's ineptness. Across the state, Zollicoffer's troubles encouraged East Tennessee Unionists. He details movements in the Cumberland Mountains and the Battle of Fishing Creek (also know as Mill Springs and Logan's Crossroads). Next would come the invasion of Middle Tennessee.

December, 1957

Command Failure: The Fall of Forts Henry and Donelson (pp 335-360)

By Peter Franklin Walker

Continuing from his article *Holding the Tennessee Line: Winter, 1861-62*, Walker details Albert Sidney Johnston's efforts to hold Middle Tennessee against Union generals Halleck and Buell. He outlines troop movements and the battles the Confederates lost at Forts Henry and Donelson. "The inadequacy of some of his generals [Zollicoffer, Crittendon, Floyd, and Pillow] was Johnston's greatest handicap."

March, 1958

Franklin County in the Secession Crisis (pp 37-44)

By Howard Hall

Hall gives in detail the secession votes and citizen actions in Franklin County that led the county to secede from the Union in May 1861, two months earlier than the State of Tennessee.

Notes and Documents: A Mountain School in Tennessee: Some Reconstruction Letters (pp 70-73)

Edited by Martin Abbott

Northern philanthropist Christopher R. Robert purchased twenty-one surplus buildings on Lookout Mountain from the federal government in 1866 and organized the Lookout Mountain Educational Institutions. He sought to create a boys' school on Lookout Mountain and girls' school on Missionary Ridge. Although he originally intended to serve poor children, prominent Chattanooga families sent their boys instead. The school was abandoned in 1872. Two letters, printed entire, graphically tell of the birth and development of the school: for example, "we have none of the 'white trash' [students]...most of the pupils are children of the 'bogus Chivalry'..." The superintendant says the sufferings of the mountaineers are "beyond belief."

June, 1958

Notes and Documents: A Nothing to Eat but Raw Bacon @: Letters from a War Correspondent 1862 (pp 141-155)

Edited by James M. Merrill

Writer and publisher Felix De Fontaine wrote letters as “Personne” to the *Charleston Daily Courier* from the western theater of the Civil War. In April-May 1862, he wrote letters to the paper, reproduced here, where soldiers and officers are interviewed and he discusses tactics, morale, the shortage of food, and the condition of the countryside around Corinth and Shiloh. The letters include his experience of the battle and the Southerners’ retreat.

September, 1958

The Underlying Causes of the Memphis Race Riot of 1866 (pp 195-221)

By Jack D. L. Holmes

Holmes details the situation on Memphis the spring of 1866 that erupted into a riot that left 48 dead. He addresses political conditions, the role of newspapers, economic problems, social conditions, the Freedmen’s Bureau role, the influence of colored schools and churches, and the U.S.C.T. stationed in Memphis. These all become “explosive ingredients” and are the complex, underlying causes of the riot.

Notes and Documents: The Battle of Shiloh: From the Letters and Diary of Joseph Dimmitt Thompson (pp 250-274)

Edited by John G. Biel

Two letters and notes from four pages of Dimmitt’s diary are reproduced with heavy annotations to tell in detail the experience at the Battle of Shiloh from April 5-10, 1862. Dimmitt (born in Ohio in 1825) was in the Thirty-Eighth Tennessee Regiment, CSA. Dimmitt’s diary gives an almost stream-of-consciousness description of the day of battle. His letters provide more reflection on the carnage.

December, 1958

Notes and Documents: Excerpts from the Civil War Diary of E.T. Eggleston (pp 336-358)

Edited by Edward Noyes

Edmund T. Eggleston was a Confederate sergeant in the First Mississippi Regiment Artillery. His diary covered November 1, 1863-December 31, 1864. Diary excerpts related to the Atlanta campaign, Hood’s march to Tennessee, and the Battle of Nashville. Eggleston is a “thoughtful observer of men and events” and his observations on military and political matters have depth.

March, 1959

Peace and the Presidential Election of 1864 (pp 3-190)

By Harriet Chappell Owsley

Owsley looks at the election of 1864, with the Charles F. Adams Papers as a primary source. Adams was the U.S. Minister to England during the war, and England’s relations to the CSA was a factor in the election. The English were especially interested in how the Union would reconcile with the South. In late 1863, Adams believed that emancipation and the restoration of the Union were necessary, and he was surprised when his English informant John Scott Russell suggested that the South would be open to some form of emancipation. The source of Russell’s view was a

Nashvillian, Thomas Yeatman, the stepson of John Bell, who was living in Paris. In the spring of 1864, a plan was created whereby Yeatman would take a reconciliation proposal to Jefferson Davis. However, their efforts failed in June 1864, as Lincoln and Seward were unwilling to accept the Yeatman plan – “like all other peace efforts...defeated by the demands of political expediency in the presidential election of 1864.”

Notes and Documents: Memoirs of Hylan B. Lyon, Brigadier General, CSA (pp 35-53)
 Edited by Edward M. Coffman

Secessionist H.B. Lyon (1836-1907) was a West Pointer from Kentucky who led a brigade under Forrest in 1864-1865. He wrote these memoirs, in third person, in 1903. After service in Arizona in the late 1850s-1861, Lyon joined the Third Kentucky Regiment Infantry as a captain. Lyon fought at Fort Donelson, where he was captured. Later exchanged, he proceeded to Vicksburg, fought at Coffeeville, Miss., was put in command of irregular cavalry near Port Hudson, joined Bragg's army after Missionary's Ridge, and then joined Forrest. He fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Tupelo, and on raids. Lyon commanded the guns at Johnsonville. Rather than surrender at the end of the war, Lyon went to Mexico for several years.

The Momentous Events @ of the Civil War as Reported by a Confederate Private-Sergeant (pp 69-86)
 By Robert Partin

Partin again draws from the correspondence of Hiram Talbert Holt, written between April 1861-February 1864 (see the December 1953 and September 1956 *THQ*.) Partin draws from the letters to share Holt's views on secession, news of early battles, the fall of Fort Pillow in 1862, the engagements at Murfreesboro and Tullahoma, and his service with the Army of Tennessee into early 1864. In February 1864, Holt was killed at a skirmish near Dalton, Georgia.

June, 1959

The Revolution in Tennessee, February, 1861, to June, 1861 (pp 99-119)
 By J. Milton Henry

Tennessee was a border state very similar to Kentucky in 1860. Why did Tennessee secede while other border states stayed with the Union? Tennessee's political scene is analyzed, with a special look at Tennessee's conservatives. Lincoln's patronage appointments helped estrange the state's Whigs, especially John Bell, who had conferred with Lincoln at his inauguration. The Federal attack on Fort Sumter provided the Tennessee conservatives with an excuse to give up their battle to save the Union, as they opposed coercion of the seceded states. Lincoln's subsequent call for 75,000 state troops to subjugate South Carolina sent them into revolt. (Andrew Johnson, who advised Lincoln in Tennessee patronage, was able to mollify east-state Unionists.) Tennessee left the Union as a revolutionary act and “explicitly waived ‘any expression of opinion as to the abstract doctrine of secession.’”

Van Dorn Conducts a Raid on Holly Springs and Enters Tennessee (pp 120-133)

By Robert Hartje

The most active phase of Earl Van Dorn's career in Tennessee began on February 20, 1863, when his cavalry unit arrived in Columbia. Until his death in May, 1863, his cavalry harassed Union forces with guerilla operations. His December 1862 raid on Holly Springs, Mississippi, is also detailed. It served as a model for his success behind enemy lines.

Tennessee and Mississippi, Joe Johnston's Strategic Problem (pp 134-147)

By Archer Jones

Between fall 1862 and summer 1863, Gen. Johnston was in charge of Confederate forces between the Appalachians and the Mississippi. His work as a commander in that period is examined. His operations and planning were complicated by the character of his subordinates, Bragg and Pemberton and an advancing Union army. Johnston's army had supply problems after staying in the same area for months. In April-May 1863, Johnston began a planned retreat into Mississippi and to help defend Vicksburg against Grant.

Notes and Documents: The South As Seen By a Tennessee Unionist in 1865: Letters of H. M. Watterson (pp 148-161)

Edited by Martin Abbott

Harvey M. Watterson was one of four presidential reporters sent by President Andrew Johnson to gather information on Southern views on Reconstruction in the fall of 1865. Watterson was a Tennessee Democrat who had worked against secession and retired to his plantation during the war. Afterwards, he went to practice law in Washington. Six lengthy letters written by Watterson in September-October (reproduced here) tell of circumstances in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia. He comments on the acceptance of emancipation, military cotton thieves, the Freedmen's Bureau, compliments on Johnson, the states' desire to renew relations with the Union, white annoyance at the U.S.C.T., fear of Northern vindictiveness, and advises Johnson to publish a proclamation that after the states reorganize they will be entitled to representation in Congress.

September, 1959

Nathan Bedford Forrest: An Analysis of Untutored Military Genius (pp 213-251)

By Jac Weller

Forrest was more than an individual champion on the battlefield, he was a superb military leader and battlefield commander. Weller lists professional military men who have studied Forrest, mostly Europeans, including British Field Marshalls Viscount Wolseley and Archibald Wavel – the latter followed Forrest's methods in North Africa in WWII. Weller gives Forrest's civilian background and recounts his military record. He then analyzes the qualities that led to Forrest's success: his remarkable efficiency, his employment of cavalry for movement, deep penetration into enemy territory, getting there "first with the most," the use of ruses, and his strong belief in taking the offense. Weller also looks at Forrest's use of weapons and weapon tactics, including

artillery and employment of weapons as a team, supplies, transportation, organization, and use of intelligence. Planning came naturally to Forrest and discipline was important. Weller also looks at Forrest's shortcomings: his lack of experience, poor role as a subordinate, reckless exposure of self, and his violent methods of discipline and punishment.

December, 1959

Forrest's 1864 Raid on Memphis (pp 295-321)

By Jack D.L. Holmes

Holmes details Nathan Bedford Forrest's strategic raid from Mississippi into the Union supply depot at Memphis in August 1864. Many sources are used to tell the story from the viewpoint of the Union and Confederate troops involved. In some cases, street to street combat ensued and Forrest captured civilians as well as soldiers, for a total of 600.

March, 1960

Cavalry Operation in the Battle of Stones River (pp 23-53)

By Edwin C. Bearss

In the first of two parts (see June 1960) Bearss breaks down the cavalry activities into the operations during the Union approach, starting on December 26, 1862. In minute detail he outlines locations and movement, units and numbers, both Union and Confederate, in advance of the coming battle. The night of December 29 finds both armies concentrated northwest of Murfreesboro and prepared to fight. He concludes that the Union cavalry did a better job than the Confederate, hampered more by the weather than the enemy.

Notes and Documents: The Death of John Hunt Morgan: A Memoir of James M. Fry (pp 54-63)

Edited by W. A. Smith and Wallace Milam

Smith and Milam comment on a twenty-page pamphlet *The Death of General John Hunt Morgan and What Led Up to It*, by James M. Fry MD, published in Wills Point, Texas. Fry says he was involved with Morgan's September 4, 1864, death. Fry was an "East Tennessee Confederate Scout who rode with Morgan," later a doctor in Texas. Fry had captured a local boy, Jim Leidy, in Greenville, who escaped and went to Bull's Gap, where Union General Alvan Gillem commanded cavalry. Fry writes his account in part to seek pardon for playing a role in Morgan's killing. Fry also shed light on whether Morgan had already surrendered when he was shot. Fry was not at the scene, but after his inquiries, he concludes that Morgan was killed fairly by the rules of war. He reprints a 1905 letter from a Union soldier who attempted to capture Morgan, and he states that Morgan fired his Colt revolver rather than surrender, and was killed by return fire.

June, 1960

Cavalry Operations in the Battle of Stones River (pp 110-144)

By Edwin C. Bearss

In the second of two parts (see March 1960), Bearss details Union and Confederate cavalry at Stone's River from the night of December 29, 1862-January 3, 1863. The maneuvers are broken down almost hour by hour and regiment by regiment, through the course of the battle and into its aftermath. He concludes that in the Stone's River campaign, the Confederate cavalry played a prominent but not decisive role, while the "Union cavalry was completely overshadowed by the greyclad horsemen." And compared to the infantry, both Blue and Gray horsemen suffered relatively few casualties.

Notes and Documents: The Yankees= Jeff Davis in Tennessee (pp 166-171)
Edited by James P. Jones

U.S. General Jefferson Columbus Davis was an Indiana native and Mexican War veteran whose first service in the Civil War was defending Fort Sumter. From November 1862 until May 1864 he served in Tennessee. Reproduced here is the Tennessee portion of a 47 page letter Davis wrote in January 1866 about his war experience. Included is the Battle of Stone's River, cavalry maneuvers in Middle Tennessee, and the Battle of Chickamauga.

Notes and Documents: Confederate Navy Hero Put the Flag Back in Place (pp 172-175)
By Boyce House

Dabney M. Scales (1842-1920) of the Confederate Navy practiced law in Memphis after the Civil War. He was a student at Annapolis when he left school to join the Confederacy, and was assigned as midshipman to the new ram *Arkansas* on the Mississippi River near Vicksburg. His ship battled past a squadron of forty Union ships, including six ironclads. When someone called that his ship's colors had been shot away, Dabney mounted among "hurricane of shot and shell" to knot the colors in place once more.

September, 1960
Isham G. Harris and the Pre-War Years (pp 195-207)
By Stanley F. Horn

This article argues that Harris was one of the main influences that caused the vote for the Tennessee public to succeed. While many people did want to succeed, the influence that Harris had as governor was a far greater force that lead Tennessee to ultimately ratify the vote to secede. Harris believed that the Union had every right to break away from the Confederacy because of states rights, but his desire to secede had nothing to do with his stance on slavery. Harris was an active participant in Tennessee politics as a member of the Democratic Party and in 1848 he served his congressional district as a democratic elector, and the later served in the House of Representatives in Washington. The article chronicles his time as he served in politics for Tennessee up unto the war, and his participation and influence in Tennessee decision to secede from the union.

Andrew Johnson and the Coming of the War (pp 208-221)

By LeRoy P. Graf

Graf argues that while Johnson is best known for his contributions to politics as president, he was an active participant in all governmental roles and offices, and that while people stereotype him as simply a Southern Unionist Democrat, there is much more to his character and his work as political leader. Johnson served in the House of Representatives, served as governor of Tennessee, represented Tennessee in the Senate, and was champion of the constitutional union, and he did all of this prior to the Civil War. Graf ultimately argues that while many Southerners were not pleased with his view of the War, Johnson was looking out for the well being of Tennessee in the efforts to foreshadow the wounds that would hurt the state and its economy drastically. His actions in the pre-war years, act as a prelude to his actions as president after Lincoln's assassination.

Chattanooga and the War (pp 222-230)

By Robert S. Henry

This article chronicles the Civil War as it went in and out of Chattanooga, by both Union and Confederate forces. Chattanooga had just established itself as a main place of transportation through the South, and this may have been a large reason that it was an important battleground of the Civil War. While the Confederacy relied highly on railroads, the rivers that ran through Chattanooga could only benefit the Union. The article continues to describe the role that Chattanooga played in the war, and that much of Chattanooga today is product of its experience through the Civil War.

Notes and Documents: A Methodist Circuit Rider Between the Lines: The Private Journal of Joseph J. Pitts, 1862-1864 (pp 252-269)

Edited by John M. Martin

Pitts (born 1832) was the Methodist minister on the Smith's Fork Circuit of the Tennessee Conference, serving sixteen congregations in eastern Wilson, DeKalb, and Smith counties from Commerce and Alexandria to Rome. His journal begins just after his assignment to the circuit on December 1, 1862, and ends on December 31, 1864 (a subsequent journal covering 1865 did not survive.) The area passed back and forth between Confederate and Union hands, often hampering Pitts's ability to hold services. His horse is impressed at times, leaving him to walk, and he endures shortages of food and clothes. In August 1863 he takes the oath of Union loyalty and received greater freedom to travel. He comments on military engagements at Hartsville, Murfreesboro, Milton, and LaVergne, hearing cannonading from all four.

December, 1960

Tennessee's Congressional Delegation in the Sectional Crisis of 1859-1860 (pp 348-371)

By Mary R. Campbell

When the 36th Congress met on December 5, 1859, the nation's sectional dispute was raging following John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. Elected before that event, Tennessee's

delegation – 5 Democrats, 6 “Opposition Party” (former Whigs), and 1 Whig -- had no mandate for a given stand. Campbell describes the various members, their political backgrounds, their votes, and speeches. She concludes that although the delegates’ sympathies were with the Union, they would resist aggression. They were hostile to the Republican Party, which they saw as entirely sectional and they were “strongly opposed to the continued agitation of the question of slavery.” But each would ultimately make his own individual decision regarding loyalty to the Union.

March, 1961 None

June, 1961

Andrew Johnson National Monument (pp 103-119)

By Hugh A. Lawing

This is a history and architectural description of Andrew Johnson’ home and tailor shop in Greenville, including how it became a national monument.

The Chattanooga Country in 1860 (pp 159-166)

By James W. Livingood

Livingood describes the state of Chattanooga on the eve of the Civil War as described from the 1860 U.S. Census. The population stood at 2,545, including 457 African Americans. The city was a port of entry for steamboats, many loading lumber. The Western & Atlantic, a Georgia railroad, had reached Chattanooga in 1850, and many new people moved to the city from all states and ten foreign countries – especially Ireland. He also addresses schools and manufactories and the local political scene. The *Gazette* was the pro-Union paper and the *Advertiser* presented the Southern cause. In the 1860 election, 1074 votes in Hamilton County went to John Bell, 820 to John C. Breckinridge, and 165 to Stephen Douglas – Lincoln got none. On June 8, 1861, 420 Chattanoogaans voted for secession and 51 against, although the county went pro-Union by 315 votes (1,260-845).

War Seen Through a Teen-ager=s Eyes (pp 177-187)

By Betsy Swint Underwood

This article provides excerpts from the February 1863-October 1863 diary of Martha Ann “Nannie” E. Haskins (1846-1930), a Clarksville resident. Her journal gives a vivid picture of life in a Federally-occupied Confederate town. She reflects on the Battle of Fort Donelson, where her older brother was captured, later dying in a Union military prison. She comments on news of how the war is going, her contempt for Yankees, and her scorn for citizens who associate with them. Later she would be forced to sign an oath of allegiance. Her diary clearly depicts “the hatred, bitterness, frustration, and sorrow” that came into Haskins’s life with the war.

September, 1961

Cravens House: Landmark of Lookout Mountain (pp 203-221)

By J. Eugene Lewis

A history and architectural description of the Craven House is given, along with its role in the Battle of Lookout Mountain. The house was built by ironmaster and mine owner Robert Cravens in 1856 and given the name Alta Vista. The property was acquired as part of the national military park in 1896, and was restored by the Chattanooga Chapter of the APTA in 1955-1956 after research into its appearance as of 1863.

December, 1961 None