EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nashville, August 1, 1861.

Hon. L. P. WALKER, War Department, Richmond:

SIR: Hon. George Gant laid before me you letter of 26th ultimo, upon the subject of transferring the provisional army of Tennessee to the Confederate States. **NOTE 1** The transfer is now being made as rapidly as Confederate officers can verify our rolls by the inspection of our regiments, and I hope will be completed within a few days.

There is in the hands of our quartermaster and commissary-generals a large amount of army supplies which, of course, must be transferred with the army, and in this connection I wish to suggest to you the propriety of establishing at Nashville a general depot of army supplies. In my opinion no better point for such depot can be selected in the Confederate States. If this policy shall be adopted by the Government the two gentlemen now at the head of these departments should be continued at the head of their respective depots. They are very efficient and reliable men. If, however, the Department shall determine not to continue them, then it is important that some authorized agent of the Government come here immediately for the purpose of taking an inventory and receipting for such supplies as are on hand in these departments.

In your letter to Mr. Gant you say, upon the subject of army appointments, that "Governor Harris has already been requested, in a letter from the President, to present his recommendations for these appointments." I have only to say that the letter of the President referred to has never come to hand, but in obedience to what I herewith transmit a list of the various persons appointed by me whose appointments have been confirmed by the Gen. Assembly to the various official positions connected with the provisional army of Tennessee, the reappointment of all of whom I earnestly recommend except the few that I have marked.
on the list "Not to be reappointed." Such as are thus marked I cannot recommend.

I regard it as a matter of importance that the army of Tennessee should be organized into brigades and divisions and commanded by Tennesseans. Identified as we are by a common interest, sympathy, reputation, and long association, our troops will be more efficient and vastly more contented when thus organized and commanded. I hope, therefore, that the organization will take place immediately, and a sufficient number of generals be appointed from the State to command. I hope, therefore, that the organization will take place immediately, and a sufficient number of generals be appointed from the State to command them.

The President has already appointed five brigadier-generals from Tennessee—Pillow, Anderson, Donelson, Zollicoffer, and Cheatham. I trust that he may find it consistent with his sense of duty to appoint Robert C. Foster, John L. T. Sneed, and W. R. Caswell, all good and true men, and each had discharged the duties of his position well and faithfully in the organization of the provisional army of the State. In this connection you must allow me to suggest through you to the President that Gen. Pillow would be more efficient and can render more important service to the cause as a major-general than he can as a brigadier; and in view of his ability, experience, and past services in that position during the Mexican war, I feel that he is entitled to the appointment and hope that it may be made.

The medical staff of our army was selected with great care and I am sure will not be excelled, if indeed it is equaled, in any State of the Confederacy. It is a matter of importance to the army that it be continued intact.

Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.


August 1, 1861 - Assault and battery in Memphis

A Woman Whipper.—On Monday Recorder Moore had before him Jeremiah Haley, who resides between Causey street and the bayou and Beal and Linden streets, whose achievements as a woman whipper were above the ordinary claims of the abusers of femininity. He commenced by using his doubled fists upon his daughter, a grown up woman. He then entered the house of a neighbor, whose husband died only the day before, and whipped her and her daughter. The recorder sentenced him to one hundred and three days labor on the chain gang.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 1, 1861.
August 1, 1861 - Medical Report of the Mother's Home Association

Medical Report.-Dr. G. W. Curry, the efficient and attentive physician of the Mother's Home Association, has favored us with a copy of his report for the month of July, from which we learn the following particulars: Number of patients in rooms on 1st July, 27; number received during the month, 123; total, 156. The following were the diseases: Pneumonia 25, phthisic 1, intermittent fever 51, remittent 2, congestive fever 8, measles 6, dysentery 9, diarrhea 8, constipation 1, enterites 4, pentenitis 1, anasarca 2, ascites 1, gun shot 5, fractures 1, dislocation 1, debility 6, ulcers 1, abcess 2, paralysis 1, neuralgia 1, sciatica 1, jaundice 1 ptyalism 2, cramp colic 2, oedemia 1, erysipelas 1, contusion 1, tonselletes 1, burn 1, stephrates 1, hermaturia 1; total, 150. Deaths-Congestive fever 2, eutirites 2, debility 1, pneumonia 1, paralysis 1; total, 7. discharged 105, removed to State hospital 16, died 7, remaining in rooms 22; total, 150. The number of deaths in June was 2, in July 1; total 229. The number received in June was 106, in July 123; total, 229.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 1, 1861.

August 2, 1861 - Grand Junction Insurrection

The riot at Grand Junction on Friday [August 2] was a serious affair, and might have been still more disastrous but for the firmness and bravery of the commander of the brigade, Col. Soulakowski, who, we are informed, shot down some of the men who refused to submit to his authority. We learn that when at Holly Springs [Mississippi], the men, by some means got access to a barrel of whisky. They knocked out the head and drank immoderately. The worst consequences followed. The men, who were traveling in box cars, indulged in the worst extravagances—even it is stated going so far as to throw their bayonets at each other. One man was thrown from the platform and killed by the train passing over him, cutting off an arm and a leg. On leaving the cars at Grand Junction, open mutiny broke out, and the men turned against each other with perfect ferocity, entirely disregarding the authority of their officers, until the determined conduct of Col. Soulakowski compelled a return to military rule.

One citizen of Grand Junction wrote the following eye-witness account:

"About 12 o'clock yesterday [August 2d] there arrived here from Camp Pulaski a regiment of Louisiana volunteers commanded by C. L. Soulakowski, on their way to Virginia. About six o'clock in the evening, after imbibing pretty freely of "bust head," a row was commenced between the Frank Guards and some of the other companies which resulted in a general fight of about one hour's duration, during which Maj. York and the Colonel, aided by some of the other officers, used every peaceable means to quell the riot but all to no avail. It seemed to be growing general when some of the men took shelter in the Percey Hotel, the doors of which were immediately assailed with the butts of muskets, axes, and whatever could else could be found to answer the purpose of a battering-
ram. They soon succeeded in smashing in all the doors, blinds and sash, when they rushed in like a mob of infuriated devils, and commenced an indiscriminate destruction of the hotel furniture and everything they; could lay their hand on. Drawers were torn open, the contents were destroyed, the furniture was broken and pitched out, the dining table was thrown over, and all the table furniture broken, the chairs smashed to pieces, and such a general wreck you have never witnessed in a civilized community.

About this time the efforts of the officers of the day and the guard proving unavailing to quell the mob, the officers, led by the colonel, commenced firing on them, which resulted in the death of two on the spot and the mortally wounding of some five or six others, and some six more dangerously wounded. Besides a number of others that left on the trains last night, that were slightly wounded The majority of the wounded were from pistol shots, some were bayonet wounds and broken heads from the clubbed muskets-the men not having any ammunition.

The hotel looks. . . like a hospital after a hard fought battle. The dead and wounded are strewn all over the second floor and the groans of the suffering are terrible.

After destroying the furniture and breaking all that they could about the house, two unsuccessful attempts were made to fire it.

Great credit is due Col Soulakowski and Maj. York, and the officers and men of the Armstrong Guards, for quelling the riot and saving the town from destruction. . .

I have just been informed by the surgeon, Dr. Henly, that there are three or four that will die during the day."

Memphis Appeal, August 4, 1861. NOTE 1

NOTE 1: See also Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, August 17, 1861, and the Nashville Union and American, August 7, 1861. The Grand Junction Insurrection seems heretofore not to have been chronicled in any history of the Civil War in Tennessee. It is not listed in the OR.

August 2, 1861 - A British war correspondent's observations of Confederate river defenses at Memphis and Fort Wright at Randolph

•See June 18, 1861—A British war correspondent's experiences at Forts Randolph and Pillow

Memphis is one of the strategic positions of the Confederates. On the edge of the bluff is constructed a breastwork of cotton bales, which an infantry could get at, and which would offer no resistance to vertical and but little to horizontal fire. This is placed so close to the edge of the bluff at various places that shell and shot would knock away the bank from under it. The river rolls below deep and strong, and across the roads or watercourses leading to it are feeble
barricades of plank, which a howitzer could shiver to pieces in a few rounds. Higher up the bank, on a commanding plateau, there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns, and the general [Pillow] informed me he intended to mount thirteen guns at this part of the river, which would certainly prove very formidable to such [steamships] as they have on these waters, if any attempt were made to move down from Cairo [Illinois]. In the course of the day I was introduced to exactly seventeen colonels. My happiness was further increased by an introduction to a youth of some twenty three years of age, with tender feet, if I may judge from prunella slippers dressed in green cutaway, jean pants, and a tremendous sombrero with a plume of ostrich feathers, and gold tassels looped at the side, who had the air and look of an apothecary's errand boy. This was "General" Maggies (let us say), of Arkansas.

June 18.

I have just returned from a visit to the works and batteries at the entrenched camp at Randolph's Point, sixty miles above Memphis, by which it is intended to destroy any flotilla coming down the river from Cairo, and to oppose any force coming by land to cover its flank and clear the left bank of the Mississippi.

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A few ridge-pole tents, pitched under the shade of some trees, on a small spur of the slope, was the only indication immediately visible of a material character. But a close inspection in front enabled me to detect two earthworks, mounted with guns, on the side of the bank, considerably higher than the river, and three heavy guns, possibly 42-pounders, . . . in the dust (?) close to the landing place, with very rude carriages and bullock poles to carry them to the batteries.

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The first work inspected was a plain parapet of earth placed some fifty feet above the river, and protected very slightly by two small [flanking?] parapets. Six guns, 32-pounders, and howitzers of an [old] pattern were mounted en barbette, without [illegible] traverses [illegible]. The carriages [illegible] rough [illegible] whatever, the wheels [illegible] once secured. Platforms and [illegible] semicircle of [illegible] the whole [illegible] plank, on the iron rails were not yet ready. The gunners, a plain looking body of men, very like railway laborers and mechanics without uniform, were engaged at drill It was neither quick or good work-about equal to the average of a squad after a couple of days exercise; but the men worked earnestly, and I have no doubt if the federalists give them time, they will prove artillerymen in the end. The general [Pillow] ordered practice to be made with round shell. After some delay, a kind of hybrid ship's carronade was loaded. The target was a tree, about 2500 yards distant I was told. It appeared to me about 1700 yards off. Every one was desirous of seeing the shot; but we were at the wrong side for the wind, and I ventured to say so. However, the general [Pillow] said otherwise. The word "fire" was given. Alas, the friction tube would not explode. It was one of a new sort,
which the Tennesseans are trying their practice hand at. A second answered
better. The gun went off but where the ball went to no one could say, as the
smoke came into our eyes. The party moved to windward, and, after another
fuse had missed, the gun was again discharged at some five degrees elevation,
and the shot fell in good line, two hundred yards short of the target, and did not
ricochet. Gun No. Two was then discharged, and off went the ball, at no partic-
icular mark, down the river, but if it did go off, so did the gun also, for it gave a
frantic leap and jumped with the carriage off the platform; nor was this won-
derful, for it was an old fashioned chambered carronade or howitzer which had
been loaded with a full charge, and solid shot enough to make it burst with
indignation. Turning from this battery, we visited another nearer the water,
with four guns, (thirty-two pounders,) which were well placed to sweep the
channel with greater chance of ricochet; and higher up on the bank, toward a
high peak commanding the Mississippi, here about seven hundred yards broad,
and a small confluent with runs into it, was another battery of two guns, with a
very great command, but only fit for shell, as the fire must be plunging. All
these batteries were very ill constructed and in only one was the magazine
under decent cover. In the first it was in the rear of the battery, up the hill
behind it. The parapets were of sand or soft earth, unprovided with merlons.
The latter had a few sand bags between the guns.

For five weeks the Tennessee troops under General Pillow, who is at the head
of the forces of the state, have been working at a series of curious entrench-
ments, which are supposed to represent an entrenched camp, and which look
like an assemblage of mud beaver dams. In a word, they are so complicated
that they would prove exceedingly troublesome on the troops engaged for their
defense, and it would require very steady, experienced regulars to man them so
as to give proper support to each other. The maze of breastworks, of flanking
parapets, of parapets for field pieced, is overdone. Several of them might prove
useful to an attacking force. In some places the wood was cut down in front so
as to form a formidable natural abattis; but generally here, as in the batteries
below, timer and brushwood were left uncut up to easy musket shot of the
works, so as to screen an advance of riflemen, and to expose the defending
force to considerable annoyance.

Seven or eight hundred men were formed into line for inspection. There were
few of the soldiers in any kind of uniform, and such uniforms as I saw were in
very bad taste; and consisted of gaudy facings and stripes on very strange gar-
ments. They were armed with old patter percussion muskets, and their ammu-
nition pouches were of diverse sorts. Shoes often bad, knapsack scarce, head-
pieces of every shaped-badges worked on the front or sides, tinsel in much
request. Every man had a tin water flask and a blanket. The general addressed
the men, who were in line two deep (and many of them unmistakable Irish-
men;) and said what generals usually say on such occasions—compliments for
the past, encouragement for the future."When the hour of danger comes I will
be with you." They did not seem to care much whether he was or not.
Randolph's Point is, no doubt, a very strong position. The edges of the plateau command the rest of the batteries below; the ravines in the bluff would give cover to a large force of riflemen, who could render the batteries untenable if taken from the face, unless the camp to their rear on the top of the plateau was carried. Great loss of life, and probably failure, would result from any attack on the works from the river merely. But a flotilla might get past the guns without any serious loss in the present site of their service and equipment; and there is nothing I saw to prevent the landing of a force on the banks of the river, which with a combined action on the part of an adequate force of gun-boats, could carry the position. As the river falls the round-shot fire of the guns will be less effective.

Having returned to the steamer, the party proceeded up the river to another small camp in defense of a battery of four guns, or rather, of a small parallelogram of soft sand covering a man a little higher than the knees, with four guns mounted in it on the river face. No communication exists through the woods between the two camps, which must be six or seven miles apart. The force stationed here was composed principally of gentlemen. They were all uniformed. A detachment worked one of the guns, which the general wished to see fired with round shot. In five or six minutes after the order was given the gun was loaded, and the word given, "Fire." The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. Another was tried. A strong jerk pulled it out bent and incombustible. A tired was inserted, which came out broken. The fourth time was the charm, and the ball was projected about 60 yards to the right and 100 yards short of the mark—a stump 1200 yards distant in the river. It must be remembered that there are no disparts, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood. The general [Pillow] explained that the friction tubes were the result of an experiment he was making to manufacture them, but I agreed with one of the officers, who muttered in my ear, "The old flintstock and portfire are a damned deal better." There were no shell, I could see, in the battery, and on inquiry I learned the fuses were made of wood at Memphis, and were not considered by the officers at all trustworthy. Powder is so scarce that all salutes are interdicted, except to the governor of the State. In the two caps there were, I was informed, about 4000 men. My eyesight, as far as I went, confirmed me of the existence of 1800, but I did not visit all the outlying tents. On ending, the band had played "God Save the Queen" and "Dixie's Land;" and the national anthem of the Southern Confederation, and by way of parenthesis, it may be added, if you do not already know that fact, that "Dixie's Land" is a synonym for heaven. It appears that there was once a good planter, named "Dixie," who died at some period unknown, to the intense grief of his animated property. They found expression for their sorrow in song, and consoled themselves by clamoring in verse for their removal to the land to which Dixie had departed, and where probably the revered spirit would be greatly surprised to find himself in
their company. Whether they were ill-treated after he died, and this had reason to deplore his removal, or merely desired heaven in the abstract, nothing known enables me to assert. But Dixie's land is not generally taken to mean the seceded States, where Mr. Dixie certainly is not at this present writing. The song and air are the composition of the organized African association for the advancement of music and their own profit, which sings in New York, and it may be as well to add that in all my tour in the South I heard little melody from lips black or white, and only heard negroes singing in the field.

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By the Memphis papers it seems as if that institution of blood prevailed there as in New Orleans, for I read in my paper as I went along of two murders and one shooting as the incidents of the previous day, contributed by "the local." To contrast with this low state of social existence there must be a high condition of moral feeling, for the journal I was reading contained a very elaborate article to show the wickedness of any one paying his debts, and of any state acknowledging its liabilities, which would constitute an invaluable *rude mecum* for Basing[h]al[l] street.

Memphis *Appeal*, August 2, 1861.

**August 2, 1861 - Description of the Confederate camp at Union City**

*See March 30, 1862-March 31, 1862-Descent upon Union City*

At Union city there were about 6000 men there, it was said-rude, big rough fellows, with sprinklings of old companies, composed of gentlemen of fortune exclusively. The soldiers who were only entitled to the name is [by] virtue of their carrying arms, their duty, and possibly their fighting qualities, lay under the trees playing cards, cooking, smoking, or reading the paper, but the camp was guarded by sentries some of whom carried their firelocks under their arms like umbrellas, others by the muzzle with the butt over the shoulder; one, for ease, had struck his, with the bayonet upright in the ground before him; others laid their arms against the trees, and preferred a sitting to an upright posture. In front of one camp there were two brass field pieces, seemingly in good order. Many of the men had sporting rifles or plain muskets. There were several boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age among the men, who could scarcely carry their arms for a long day's march; but the Tennessee and Mississippi infantry were generally the materials of good soldiers. The camps were not regularly pitched, with one exception, the tents were too close together; the water is bad, and the result was that a good deal of measles, fever, diarrhea and dysentery prevailed.

Memphis *Appeal*, August 2, 1861.
August 2, 1861 - A West Tennessee Confederate soldier's letter home to Memphis from General Pillow's camp

Genl. Pillow's Camp
Aug 2/61

Dear Ma,

This is about the first chance I have had to write home since I have been camped at this place, we have had so much to do that I scarcely get time to [do] anything but camp duty. I had no idea what trouble a cavalry company was. We are up at 4½ o'clock, and from that time until eleven we hardly have time to turn around, and it is so hot here that it has made several of our men sick already.

We drill about five hours a day, so you may know that that is enough to weaken anybody when it is down in a field that there is not a particle of shade in. The company is beginning to get tired of it, if we were moving or fighting we would not mind it half so much, but it is very tiresome to do nothing but drill and scrub sabres and brasses nearly the whole time as we have to do.

Genl [Gideon J.] Pillow has appointed us his special body-guard and given us a place to camp in—very pretty grove within fifty yards of his quarters, but we are in about the sunniest part of it. One good thing we have gotten rid of however is Picket duty; there is not a company here but that envies our position, and some of them have given us the name of the ["]Pillow's pets.["]

I met Sallie Newsome, here the other morning, she is here on a visit to her brother, Ed, who married a girl living near here. Sallie is the only good looking girl I have seen in this part of the country, and we have seen several hundred of them, our parade ground is filled with them nearly all day and [we] look at them as if they were the strangest sights in the world. Ed invited me very cordially out to see him, he lives about two miles back of New Madrid, and I am going out there to spend a day Sunday. He with some others are getting up a dance for several of their different friends in the companies here, and some three or four of our mess are going out.

There are some six or seven thousand men here now, and that many more within a few miles of this place. I scarcely have any idea of what we are going to do, but I am pretty certain that we will not leave here for ten days or two weeks yet. I wish that you would ask Pa to hire a negro man and send him up by some of the boats coming. Basborn and myself will pay for his hire. I suppose that he can get one easy enough, if Bob will come I would like to have him, and we will pay the same wages he could get in Memphis, ask him please not to fail as we want one very badly, and now that we have the position that we have there is really very little danger.

If you have time I wish you would send me two check shirts and I find it hard to get along with what I have, anything will come straight to me if directed to
Capt. McDonald, Independent Dragoons, New Madrid. I hope that you will write soon, for I feel right anxious to know how you all are at home, kiss the little ones for me and give my best love to all. I will write again in a few days.

Your affectionate son, John W. Harris.

TSLA Civil War Collection.\footnote{CONFEDERATE COLLECTION, MFM 824-3, ACCESSION NO. 1379, BOX 9, FOLDER 22.}

\textbf{NOTE 1:} See: June 3, 1861, "Provocation and reply, a battle of words" above

\textbf{NOTE 2:} Confederate Collection, mfm 824-3, Accession no. 1379, Box 9, folder 22.

\textit{August 3, 1861 - "Breaking up Social Relations"}

Some people have become so offended at families who still adhere to "the old rotten Union" that they threaten to break up all social relations with such. This is a good idea, and we insist upon all Secession bigots carrying out their threats. We know one Union family who will try to live without the visits, smiles, or prayers of such, and who will pursue the even tenor of their way despite their threats, frowns, proscriptions, and insulting arrogance, even coupled with the pretensions that neither their origin, raising, or positions in life entitle them to. There are a great many Union families in the country, who have some how taken it into their heads, that they can live without the aid, countenance, or friendship, of these recently puffed up, and most gloriously elevated characters, since their introductions into the pure, elevated, pious, and wealthy society, of the Southern Confederacy! They may be mistaken; but like the new Government of the Confederacy, it is an experiment, and they are willing to test it.

\textit{Brownlow's Knoxville Whig}, August 3, 1861.

\textit{August 3, 1861 - The parable of the patriotic, self-sacrificing Tennessee plantation mistress}

A Noble Woman.

We overheard a conversation some few weeks since, which threw light upon the character of our fair countrywomen. A lady, young and beautiful, a graduate of one of our most popular Female Colleges, married the choice of her heart. They have a large plantation and a strong force to work it. He felt it to be his duty to lead a company of his neighbors and friends to the field of war to meet the invaders of our homes. But she was in such a condition that he hesitated to go from home, and for a time she was not quite willing that he should leave her.

After some deliberation and consultation with friends, however, she said she earnestly desired him to go. [""]But who will take care of the plantation?"

"I can do it myself."

"You will need at least an overseer?"
"No, I can manage better than any overseer we are likely to procure."

"You must not be left alone."

"No, I will get some sensible woman for a companion. That is all I need or wish."

"What if you are disturbed or insulted?"

"I can shoot as well as my husband."

"What if your servants rebel against your authority?"

"There is no danger. They love me too well, and if need be I can make them fear me."

"Then you really wish your husband to go?"

"I do not like to be separated from him. It is a terrible trial, but some must go. And between submission to the North and the short separation from my husband it is easy to choose. I can't go and fight but I can stay and take his place on the plantation while he is gone. Let him go and do his duty. I will stay and do mine."

Tennessee and all the South is full of just such women. They can and will, to a great extent, take upon themselves the cares and labors of the loved ones who have gone to the camp, so far at least as business is concerned. Why will not our sisters in the churches do the same, so far as practicable, in the labors of the church and the Sabbath School? Much or most that is to be done in the school they can do as well or better than anybody else. Try it sisters. Try it at once. Don't let your school disband or if it has done so, don't let another Sabbath pass till you gather it again. Don't wait for some one else to begin. Begin yourself, by going at once to the others who will help you, and secure the hearty cooperation of all. These times of trouble and distress are no time to neglect the duties of religion. When the dampness of death broods over the land the light of religion is more needful than ever. Take your places, then, at once, my sisters in the Lord. Fill up, at once, the ranks left vacant by our brethren who have gone to defend you and the "other loved ones at home" from horrors worse than death. Don't let the cause of God, at home, suffer from their absence any more than the good lady referred to above intends to let the interest of her noble husband suffer in his absence.

A. C. D.

Tennessee Baptist, August 3, 1861. NOTE 1

NOTE 1: As cited in: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.

August 3, 1861 - Mary Sharp Normal School initiated, Winchester, Tennessee

Normal School for Female Teachers.
There will be hundreds of female teachers needed to take the places of those who have left for the North to return no more. Hundreds of our schools must stop unless the daughters of the South will step forward and prepare themselves for this noble branch of science. Teaching is a science that can be studied and taught. Well qualified teachers will command fine salaries.

A Normal School Department will be opened at the Mary Sharp College, Winchester, Tenn., for all those young ladies wishing to prepare themselves for teachers, and especial instruction and training given them in the art of successful teaching.

A young lady who will prepare herself for a teacher, can readily command a salary of $500 to $800 per annum.

This should encourage a large class to prepare themselves to serve their country in this her day of need.

Tennessee Baptist, August 3, 1861.

NOTE 1: As cited in: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.

August 4, 1861 - The "Huyett Battery."

No people whose country is invaded and whose homes are threatened with all the evils of a desolating war, hail with pleasure every new and formidable means presented of overcoming and destroying their enemy. The more destructive the means, the more welcome the announcement of their availability. We have just learned that an engine of war, terrible in the work it will do, but simple and easy in construction and management, has been invented by Col. D. H. Huyett of this city. It may not be prudent to state thus publicly the precise modus operandi of this new weapon, but according to the judgment of well know military gentlemen, it is entire feasible, and will supply a want long felt in the army and naval service. After the close of the war it may not be imprudent to give a full description of the instrument.

We have seen a drawing of this battery, and if certainly promises to be a very powerful engine either of defense or attack.

Chattanooga Gazette, August 4, 1861.

NOTE 1: There is nothing to indicate Huyett's "battery" was ever produced. It was most likely a land mine discharged from a distance by means of electricity or it was set off by a pressure detonator.

August 4, 1861 - Shelter for Memphis' homeless

Home for the Homeless.-The Association of the "Home for the Homeless," will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday, August 5th, at 10 A. M. This institution, thus far, has been kept up by the contributions of its mem-
bers almost entirely, and we hope they will not allow *their interest to flag* now. The Home is now in such a flourishing condition, and we trust, will remain so, notwithstanding the unsettled condition of public affairs. The poor we have always with us, and they must be cared for. As the Treasurer will make a report of the financial condition of the association, a full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of the President,

Mary L. Bayliss, R. Sec'y.

Memphis *Daily Appeal*, August 4, 1861.

**August 6, 1861 - Arrest of prominent East Tennessee Unionist Thomas A. R. Nelson**

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Knoxville, August 6, 1861.

Adjt. Gen. S. COOPER, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Thomas A. R. Nelson, with an escort of three men, supposed to be on his way to take his seat in the Federal Congress at Washington, was arrested about midnight night before last in Lee County, Virginia, by a company of Home Guards of that county. He was brought to a camp under my command at Cumberland Gap, and was from there sent, under a guard of 60 men, to Abingdon, Va. These facts are to-day communicated to me by Lieut.-Col. Walker, of Cumberland Gap. The knowledge of the event has apparently produced much excitement among Nelson's adherents here, giving rise to menacing language.

I have information from various sources, apparently reliable, that different bodies of men in the counties of Southeastern Kentucky, estimated to amount in the aggregate to several thousand, are under military organization, and are threatening to force a passage through the mountains into East Tennessee. The Federalists here, I am now well advised, are awaiting such a movement. My impression is that a large number of Union men are opposed to it, but there are very many Lincoln men here who will be restrained from co-operating only by considerations of policy or apprehensions of the consequences. A very large amount of arms and ammunition has been placed by the Lincoln Government in Kentucky. Anderson (of Sumter memory) is by the Federalists here believed to be the leading military man. A Kentuckian named Nelson, late a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, by some said to be Anderson's aide, by others said to be a newly-appointed general, having his headquarters at Cincinnati, is the most prominent man in getting up the threatened invasion of East Tennessee. My information goes to show that they contemplate a movement very soon, but I am not sufficiently advised of their state of preparation. It is becoming difficult to command reliable information, on account of the apprehension felt by spies in that region.

I send you a copy of the best map I am able to have made of the topography of country about the Kentucky line. It has been gathered from the best information I could get from scouts, but think it may be imperfect. The centers of their
military organizations seem to be Crab Orchard, London, Somerset, Barboursville, Albany, Columbia, and Boston. The principal gaps in the mountain are Cumberland, Big Creek, Elk, and the passes by Chitwood's and Camp McGinnis, but the top of the mountain is comparatively flat and 30 or 40 miles broad, and there are innumerable bridle-path passes intervening between Cumberland Gap and Camp McGinnis. My purpose is to form a chain of infantry posts at Cumberland Gap, Big Creek Gap, Elk Gap, Camp McGinnis, and Livingston, for which I have 33 infantry companies, all but one regiment very raw troops. There are six cavalry companies, which I propose to use as scouts, advanced posts, and to pass intelligence rapidly along the line of infantry posts. I will have a constant patrol at Archer's Gap, Chitwood's, and at other advanced posts near the Kentucky line, patrolling scouts of cavalry traversing the various paths leading across the mountains, the objects being to cut off communication between Kentucky and Tennessee Federalists, seize arms, or prevent them from being brought over, &c. Should there be an approach of Kentuckians in much force, I could soon concentrate upon the line of approach. I have a regiment here, one I am disposing at different bridges on the railroad, and sixteen other companies of infantry, the latter entirely undisciplined and some of them without arms. I hope in a few days to have a battalion of cavalry for service in connection with the road. There are three field pieces of artillery at Cumberland Gap, used as a fixed battery, with no experienced artillerists. Here there is a field artillery company with six 6-pounders, which might be taken to the Kentucky border when required.

I have great reason to fear that our friends in Kentucky are powerless to resist the complete dominancy of the Lincoln forces. I have thus far obtained no knowledge of the state of things in Southwestern Virginia or on the Kanawha.

Very respectfully,

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, Brig.-Gen.


August 6, 1861 - Prominent Memphis capitalists seek immunity from induction into Confederate army via formation of "Memphis Legion"

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 6, 1861.

Gen. L. POLK, Cmdg.:

SIR: The undersigned, officers of the Memphis Legion, beg leave to represent that since the war proclamation of President Lincoln in April last, nearly 4,000 citizens of Memphis and vicinity have gone into the Army of the Southern Confederacy, leaving at home only the heads of families and business men, who cannot go into regular service until compelled by dire necessity. Of this class about 700 have formed a military organization, known as the Memphis
Legion, many members of which are men of prominence and influence, who have large amounts invested in the commercial and manufacturing interests of this place and cannot leave without great pecuniary sacrifice, and, as we believe, without great inconvenience to the public. We think it is essentially necessary that the great commercial and manufacturing interests of Memphis should be encouraged and sustained to the utmost extent, that we may continue to furnish that portion of the surrounding country with the supplies and means which are expected of us to maintain the various relations existing between this and other communities. Hence it is, we think, important that as many of our enterprising merchants and manufacturers should remain at home and so arrange their military connections as to enable them to give a considerable portion of their time to business operations. As originally intended, our organization contemplated no other object than the protection of our families and our homes. It is thought, however, that we can make our legion more effective for this purpose and more useful to the public by placing ourselves under your command, which we will cheerfully do, provided that the War Department will receive us on the terms proposed or suggested in your memorandum to Col. Worsham, namely, to be subject to the other of the commanding general at this place, and to be detailed for duty mainly for the defense of Memphis and immediate vicinity (with the understanding that when not on duty our members may be allowed the privilege of attending to their ordinary business). We are led to believe that there are duties required here which can be performed by us under this arrangement. The subject of pay and subsistence, together with those of uniforms and arms, we leave to be settled by yourself and the Department, but would remark that we are poorly armed and equipped; in fact have not enough, nor but few of the right sort. We hope you are in possession of facts enough to appreciate our motives, and will only add that if you approve of these suggestions and they are practicable and proper, we will feel grateful if you will ascertain the views of the War Department of the subject, the same to be agreed upon for the term of one year.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

L. V. DIXON, Col.

J. J. WORSHAM, Lieut.-Col.

H. O. LOFLAND, Maj.

JOHN B. WELD, Adjutant.

[AND 9 CAPT. S. ]

August 7, 1861 - Camp Hatton, Knoxville. Excerpt from John Bradford's letter to his brother Abram in Tank, Tennessee, Davidson county about his recent experiences:

. . . We came back to Knoxville about two days ago and are now encamped a mile and half north of that City. I expect we will go from here to Wheeler's or Cumberland Gap on foot about forty miles. A tramp that I don't like much. We have got the wagons and mules all ready. We are allowed two wagons to a company. John Russell tells me that [you] are getting to be a very good rider. You must be careful and not get hurt. I want you to have old George and Mc fattened up by the time I come home so that we can ride around and see the girls. . . It rains here nearly every night. Tell Andy Russell that John is very well. We have a few sick yet. . . My health and John's and I believe of all that are in camp now is very good. You must take good care of the dogs so we can hunt next winter. You have no idea how many troops pass through here. From the Southern states one or two regiments pass up every week. . . You must tell me about the corn. [A neighbor] has just come back and says he thinks there will be more corn made up there than was every made before. Direct your letter, Battle's Regiment, Knoxville.

Frederick Bradford Papers, TSLA

August 7, 1861 - On Tennessee Volunteers, by "TWELVE MONTHS" NOTE 1

•See May 20, 1861—Confederate Secretary of War L. P. Walker to Governor Isham G. Harris relative to twelve month enlistments for Tennesseans and provision of muskets

In addition to the thirty thousand men that Tennessee already has in the field, fifty thousand more can readily be furnished to the Confederate States, for the common defense if needed, provided the term of enlistment shall be fixed at twelve months.

Our people do not, and never did, like the idea of volunteering for three or five years, of "for the war: because it implies the idea of their being considered "Regulars," a term not popular in the "Volunteer State."

Let Jeff Davis call on Tennessee for fifty, or sixty, or even one hundred thousand twelve months' volunteers and the call would be responded to before the muster rolls could be arranged; but as our people have an aversion to the "Regular service" and that aversion cannot be overcome. Old Hickory implanted the "volunteer" idea into our people, and there it sticks, a monument to his influence to this day. Let the Confederate States say how many "twelve months" men they want, and Tennessee will gladly and promptly furnish them, but our people will never generally be willing to go in for long terms of service. The "Volunteer State" will be true to her name, but have the authorities at Richmond look at this matter in its true light. We can and will furnish the troops, but let us (the volunteers) fix the term of service.
NOTE 1: See December 11, 1861 Tennessee Adjutant General Washington Curran Whitthorne to General A. S. Johnston relative to difficulties in raising volunteers in Tennessee below.

August 7, 1861 - Governor Isham G. Harris' proclamation raising and organizing the Reserve Corps of Tennessee.

Whereas, by the act of the General Assembly, passed May 6, 1861, it is made the duty of the Governor "to raise, organize, and equip a provisional force of fifty-five thousand volunteers, twenty-five of whom, or any less number which the wants of the service may demand, shall be fitted for the field at the earliest practicable moment, and the remainder of which shall be held in reserve, ready to march at short notice;" and, whereas, the provisional force which has been organized, armed, equipped, and fitted for the field has been transferred to the service of the Confederate States; and, whereas, the President and Congress of the United States have been deaf to the promptings of justice, and notwithstanding their troops have been ingloriously defeated in their plans of subjugation by the intrepid valor of the South, have appropriated immense amounts of money and are bringing into the field large additional armaments to effect their purpose of overriding and trampling upon the rights and liberties our people;

Now, therefore, I, Isham G. Harris, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the above-recited act, do issue this my proclamation, appealing to the patriotism of the people to raise, organize, and thoroughly prepare a reserve force of thirty thousand volunteers, to be styled the "Reserve Corps of Tennessee," which shall be organized in companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, and mustered into the service of the State, and held ready to march at short notice; but not put on pay or subsistence, or withdrawn from their ordinary vocations until the necessity for actual service shall arise, when they shall be ordered out on duty, and place on the same footing of the other twelve-month volunteers.

Officers will be appointed to visit the respective counties in which companies may be raised and organized, and muster them into service, after they shall have reported themselves by companies to the Adjutant-General. When thus mustered into service, they will be required to drill by companies at least once a week, and by battalions and regiments as often as once a month, and, when on duty, will be subject to the rules and articles of war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Executive Office, in Nashville, this, the 7th day of August, 1861.

By the Governor, ISHAM G. HARRIS
August 7, 1861 - Poverty in Memphis

The Poor.-We have frequently expressed regret that the city council should have refused to sanction and employ a city almoner, on the plan in operation sometime since, by which means, with the kind and liberal co-operation of our citizens much good was done at a very small cost to the city. The mayor yesterday reported to council that from five to ten persons suffering from poverty were appealing to him for aid, and he recommended that steps be taken for their relief. We hope steps will be taken at once. The poor must be attended to, and the destitute relieved. The duty to prevent starvation and misery is a public one, and if council have not the necessary chartered powers in this matter, they ought to make the acquisition of those powers a portion of the improvements of the city charter about to be applied for.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 7, 1861.

August 7, 1861, "Ought these ladies to want the money necessary to carry out their Christ-like scheme of beneficence?" Benefit for the Southern Mothers

The Southern Mothers' Benefit.-We have before now had the satisfaction of calling public attention to the profound claims of the Southern Mothers to the liberality of our citizens. They take the sick soldier and administer to his wants; they supply him with food, with medicine, with a comfortable bed, with attendance. Day and night the kind ladies leave their parlors and their boudoirs, and lay aside the elegancies and enjoyments of life, to spend the weary hours among the sick. There they sit with kindly beaming faces, sweet, low voices, and gentle hands, assisting, comforting and soothing the sick soldier. They literally fill to the sufferer the place of the absent mother. Ought these ladies to want the money necessary to carry out their Christ-like scheme of beneficence? Every man and woman in Memphis will say no! On Saturday night the ladies who recently gave a most acceptable concert for the Second regiment, will give a second concert for the benefit of the Southern Mother's Home. Let the success be such as so holy a cause deserves. Let the thousands of the city set their fact toward the theater on Saturday night, that the great undertaking of the Memphis mothers may have its treasury amply filled. Prof. Winkler, to whose efficient superintendence former success was so greatly owing, will on this occasion again give his valuable services.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 7, 1861.

August 8, 1861 - The Tennessee Military and Financial Board's appeal for homespun clothing for the Volunteer State's soldiers

Military and Financial Board, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8th 1861
The Military and Financial Board of this State, impressed with the necessity of preparing to protect the patriotic volunteers now in the service from the rigors of the approaching winter, appeals to the wives, mothers, and daughters of Tennessee to manufacture woolen good and stockings for those who are defending their homes and protecting them from the horrors of armed occupation of our soil.

It is suggested that each lady in Tennessee shall prepare goods for one suit of clothing and knit two pairs of stockings. If this shall be done, every soldier will be amply clothed and provided against the sufferings of a winter's campaign.

Shall this appeal be made in vain[?] It is by undivided exertion alone, that our wants can be supplied.\textsuperscript{Note 1}

Neil S. Brown
W. G. Harding
Jas. E. Bailey

Clarksville \textit{Chronicle}, August 16, 1861.

\textbf{Note 1:} It is difficult to know to what extent the women of Tennessee responded to this call, and the degree to which their response aided or debilitated the Confederate cause during the cold, wet month of February. In any event, it was clear to the state's military and financial planners that they themselves hadn't done enough to provide for Tennessee's soldiers. This letter indicates that Tennessee was not prepared for war and that its citizens went into the war without proper supplies and backing. See also Memphis \textit{Daily Appeal}, August 11, 1861.

\textit{August 8, 1861} - "There is constant talk here about the war, some of the people is scared half to death I aint scared." Robert F. Jared's letter to his cousin David H. Nichols

Sparta, Tenn. White County,
Aug. 8, 1861
Dear Cousin:
Your letter came to hand July, 20th, I and Pa was glad to here from you. We are all well at present but Pa he is in very bad helth, he is out at the Mountain now 12 miles from Sparta, he has been there two weeks and he aint coming home till frost, Crops looks very well here at this time, we have not suffered for rain but little there has been more wheat raised here this year than has been raised for many years. Wheat is worth 75 cts here corn a dollar.

There is constant talk here about the war, some of the people is scared half to death I aint scared. I never think about it much. I go about my business like I allways did. I hope these few line find you all well so far a I have no more to
write at present I will bring my letter to a close, excuse my bad writing, and look over mistakes and as I am in a hurry so no more at present, I remain
Your friend untill death,
R. F. Jared to D. H. Nichols

Jared Correspondence.


August 8, 1861 - Apparel for the Confederate army

Clothing for Our Army.
The important subject of preparing clothing for our soldiers during the approaching winter campaign, is not, we fear, attracting that degree of attention which it deserves. We have recently learned from various sources that many of them are sadly deficient in this respect already. This may possibly be tolerated to some extent in the warm months of summer, and even in the early part of fall, but during the winter the preservation of the health and efficiency of our army absolutely requires that it should be clothed and equipped with every regard for its comfort.

It is ample time that the people in the various Southern States, independent of the Government, should turn their attention to this matter. The bleak and chilly days of October, will soon overtake our gallant soldiers who are now in the mountains of Virginia, and upon the western plains of Missouri, sustaining our cause at the point of the bayonet against a sturdy people who are inured to the hardships of the climate.

To further this object, let the citizens of every county, city and town that has furnished one or more companies, form clubs, raise subscriptions and enter upon this work immediately. Exertions should be made to gather up all the wool that can possibly be obtained, and if necessary, with a little admixture of cotton which will be plentiful-let it be knit into socks and woven into a stout and durable material, suitable for warm and comfortable clothing. The spinning wheels and looms upon every plantation should be brought into requisition, as they must be relied upon to a considerable extent in expediting this matter.

We make these brief comments merely to awaken attention to the subject, rather than point out the means of executing the scheme suggested. We feel confident that the patriotic people of the South will not stop to calculate the cost involved, but will rather look to the urgent necessity of the case. May none dishonor the draft that will be made upon their liberality.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 8, 1861.
August 8, 1861 - Journeymen tailor's union contributes to the Southern Mothers association

Southern Mothers.-Mrs. Mary Pope, of the Southern Mothers' association, desires us to state that the society thankfully acknowledge the handsome present of one hundred dollars from the journeymen tailors of the city, by the hands of Messrs. T. Kelley, John Cook and William Rushhaupt. The interest in their work, manifested by the people from all parts of the country, is most cheering to the Mothers, and most grateful to the brave men in arms for the defense of our firesides. A donation from LaGrange, by the hands of Mr. Richmond, was also received. The ladies will accept the thanks of the Mothers.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 8, 1861.

August 8, 1861 - Cotton factory destroyed in Bolivar environs

Factory Burnt.-The Normant cotton factory, belonging to P. Miller, located near Bolivar, Tenn., was consumed by fire on Thursday night last (8th). This is a great misfortune now when the South is compelled to manufacture for herself, and owners of such property should guard it with redoubled vigilance. Loss, $25,000, without insurance.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 11, 1861.

August 9, 1861 - Oil cloth for sale in Memphis

Home Manufactures.-Speed, Donoho & Strange, who rank among the most prominent and the earliest of Memphis secessionists, are now manufacturing in this city oil cloth of a splendid quality, suitable for waterproof coats, tents impenetrable to rain, and various other articles for camp and domestic use. It is gratifying to find that we have resources, skill and powers of invention in the South, the existence of which its enemies have little suspected.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 9, 1861.

August 9, 1861 - Relocation of the Southern Mothers hospital

Removal of the Mother's Hospital.-By the generous kindness of Mr. Norton, the proprietor of the Irving block, Court square, the hospital of the Southern Mother's institution has been removed to the north building of the block, freely placed at their service by Mr. Norton. The rooms are numerous and large, admitting of free ventilation, and adapted for comfort. A hundred beds will be provided, and in case it is needed the whole of the upper story can be occupied, greatly increasing the amount of accommodations. As patients become convalescent, or in cases where such a step is deemed desirable, they will be taken into the private houses of the members and attended by their host's family physician. In the basement every accommodation required is provided for cooking. On the third story four fine rooms, quiet and retired will be reserved for cases requiring extra attention. The number of patients last night was eleven in the
hospital and five at the residences of members. The association is performing its great and good work without expense to the State or to the Government. The assiduous attentions and skill of Dr. Curry have received deserved encomium from the military board.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 9, 1861.

**August 10, 1861 - Governor Isham G. Harris' order for a search for arms in Tennessee**

*To the Clerks of the County Courts of the State of Tennessee:*

You are hereby requested to issue to each constable in your respective counties an order requiring him to make diligent inquiry at each house in his civil district for all muskets, bayonets, rifles, swords, and pistols belonging to the State of Tennessee, to take them into possession, and deliver them to you. A reward of one dollar will be paid to the constable for each musket, and bayonet or rifle, and of fifty cents for each sword or pistol thus reclaimed. You will forward the arms thus obtained, at public expense, to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville, and Memphis, as may be most convenient; and will inform the Military and Financial Board by letter, addressed to them at Nashville, of the result of your action and of the expenses incurred. A check for the amount will be promptly forwarded. It is hoped that every officer will exert himself to have this order promptly executed.

Isham G. Harris, Governor, &c.

Nashville, August 10, 1861,


**August 10, 1861 - "To the Clerks of the County Courts of the State of Tennessee."**

You are hereby requested to issue each constable in your respective counties, and order requiring him to make diligent inquiry at each house in his civil district for all muskets, bayonets, rifles, swords and pistols, belonging to the State of Tennessee, to take them into possession and deliver them to you.

A reward of one dollar will be paid to the constable for each musket and bayonet or rifle, and of fifty cents for each sword or pistol thus reclaimed.

You will forward the arms thus obtained, at public expense, to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, as may be most convenient; and will inform the Military and Financial Board by letter, addressed to them at Nashville, of the result of your actions and the expenses incurred. A check for the amount will be promptly forwarded.

It is hoped that every officer will exert himself to have this order promptly executed.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, Gov. &c.
Nashville, Aug. 10, 1861

Clarksville Chronicle, August 23, 1861.

**August 10, 1861 - Soldiers' spouses to draw soldier's pay in Memphis**

The Wife of the Soldier.-A visit to the public offices, yesterday morning, enabled us to see one of the most interesting spectacles of the present time-a large crowd of respectable looking, and neatly dressed females-not a few of them with "children in arms." They had called to draw their monthly allowance in the absence of their husbands, who have been mustered into the service. We understand that the number of married men already enrolled and mustered from this county, exceeds four hundred and twenty-five. It will be a satisfaction to the absent soldier, placing himself as a rampart between the perfidious foe and his country, to know that those at home are provided for, and will want no comfort in his absence, but are, as it were, the children of the State, looking up to their great mother for the protection and support they naturally expect as her children. Should apprehension arise that he may never return, the soldier's wife will have the consciousness of knowing that he fell in a glorious cause, his name inscribed with those of the world's heroes and indelibly graven upon the heart of his country.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 11, 1861.

**August 12, 1861 - Inventory of Tennessee armament**

Maj. Gen. Polk:

ORDNANCE OFFICE AT MEMPHIS, August 12, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. POLK:

SIR: If this war should unfortunately be prolonged, the valley of the Mississippi must ultimately become its great theater, for the enemy now working to subjugate the South knows the value of our great artery of commerce and of the prominent cities upon it too well for us to doubt that he will bend all his energies to control them. To prepare for such a defense as may be commensurate with the interests involved, we may have to invoke all the resources of this valley, and I feel satisfied that they are amply adequate to the emergency.

You now have in the section under your command, already finished and to be finished in the next 30 days, 75 field guns of various caliber, and I beg you will allow me to suggest and recommend that 50 batteries, of 6 guns each, be put into the field as early as possible.

To effect this, it will be best to send agents to Vicksburg, Jackson, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, and Nashville, to make contracts for, say, 165 field pieces and howitzers. Sixty field pieces can be contracted for at this place, one battery to be finished per week. I would recommend that the batteries be composed of the following guns: Two 6 pounder field pieces; two
12-pounder rifled Parrott guns; one 12-pounder howitzer; one 24-pounder howitzer; making a total of 74 6-pounder field pieces; 74 12-pounder Parrot guns, rifled; 37 12-pounder howitzers; 37 24-pounder howitzers.

For the moving of this artillery we shall require 2,500 sets of artillery harness; 225 gun carriages, and 225 caissons; 38 battery wagons, and 38 battery forges. The cost will be, for-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>225 field pieces at $600 each</td>
<td>$135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 gun carriages, at $400 each</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 caissons, at $375 each</td>
<td>84,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 sets of harness, at $50 per horse</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 battery wagons, at $400 each</td>
<td>14,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 battery forges, at $450 each</td>
<td>16,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools, &amp;c., for same</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>515,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This estimate is based upon the number of pieces allowed per thousand men by the United States Government. Three hundred pieces would be the supply allowed for 100,000 men, two pieces per thousand men for battery purposes, and the third piece to be held in reserve, in case the pieces in battery should be disabled by any casualty. Should you fail to get the number of pieces contracted for, yet you could not fail to get a large supply of them, and the entire manufacturing enterprise of the country would be enlisted in the manufacture of cannon or of any and all kinds of ordnance, as they would have abundant machinery in readiness for turning its powers into any required channel. The history of all wars of independence teaches us that the fires of patriotism burn more brightly at the outbreak than towards their close. Men in the outset of such a contest are more oblivious of personal discomfort, less selfish, than they become as the struggle progresses, and more willing to contribute in all ways the means of winning independence. Our Revolution of ’76 is an instance to illustrate this truth. The paper of the Government passed current at first, though rejected as worthless towards the close, yet that Government was surely better able to make good its contracts at the end of that struggle than at the beginning. May not such be the result in this contest, and does not wisdom point out the necessity of securing such war material as we can while our Government is in good credit?

For the 300 field pieces will be required the following kind and quantity of ammunition:

---

*For 6-pounder*
Costing, say, $100,000; making a total cost for the 225 field pieces and ammunition for one campaign, say, $640,000.

I would also respectfully recommend that contracts be made for 25,000 sword bayonets for Mississippi rifles and 10,000 for double-barreled shotguns. These bayonets complete will cost about $9 each, making a total cost of $315,000 for the 35,000. Bayonets and gun barrels for rifles really forged out for rifling can be procured in any quantity at $3 each from Hillman Bro., on Tennessee River. The dies for locks and nipples are being made here and can be turned out in large quantities. A foundry and shop in this city can turn out gun stocks at the rate of 100 to 200 per day, and we can thus have a weapon equal in all respects to the Mississippi rifle, while it will not be so heavy.

Two machines for rifling cannon will be in operation here this week, and, if successful, they can turn out 6 pieces daily. Contracts may be made at other points for casting and boring guns, while the rifling could be done here whenever required.

The spirit animating the United States Congress and people, and the great preparations made for a war upon a grand theater, induce me to urge upon you the importance of a timely and efficient preparation on our part, and the plan for equipping ourselves I have now the honor to submit to your superior judgment.

Respectfully,

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ammunition Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-pounder shot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spherical-case shot</td>
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<td>Canister stand</td>
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<td><strong>For Parrot rifled cannon</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
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<td><strong>For 12-pounder</strong></td>
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<td><strong>For 24-pounder howitzer</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>5,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canister</td>
<td>1,951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
August 12, 1861 - T. A. R. Nelson petitions Jefferson Davis for his release and the release of his son from prison

RICHMOND, VA., August 12, 1861.

His Excellency JEFF. DAVIS, President of the Confederate States.

SIR: I have been arrested and as I learned since my arrival in this city upon the charge of treason, but whether against the State of Tennessee or the Confederate States I am unadvised. I am conscious of no act either against the State or the Confederacy that will support or sustain such an accusation.

I am sincerely anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of East Tennessee the section of the State in which I reside as best promotive of the peace and interest of the entire State.

I ask that I may be discharged from a vexatious prosecution that I may return home peacefully to follow my private interests and pursuits assuring your excellency that I will not either directly or indirectly by counsel, advice or action encourage, aid or assist the United States Government to invade or attain success in the present struggle with the Confederate States; nor will I counsel or advise others to thwart or cripple the Confederate States in the pending contest with the United States nor will I do so by my own acts.

In view of the increased majority in the election which has just taken place in Tennessee I shall feel it my duty as a citizen of that State to submit to her late action, and shall religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation whatever or opposition to her government.

The parties arrested with me with the exception of my son who acted by my command were mere guides and conductors through the mountain passes on my way to my place of destination, and whatever view may be taken of my own course they are innocent, in no way responsible legally or morally and have committed no offense against the laws of the Confederacy or the State of Tennessee; and I ask that they also be discharged from custody by your excellency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. R. NELSON.


August 13, 1861 - Jefferson Davis releases T. A. R. Nelson, and his son, on concluded conditions; a Civil War quid pro quo

RICHMOND, VA., August 13, 1861.
THOMAS A. R. NELSON, Esq.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th instant in which you ask to be discharged from arrest and prosecution and make promise that you will "as a citizen of Tennessee submit to her late action and religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation whatever or opposition to her government." The desire of this Government being to maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens it has been its policy not to enter into questions of differences of political opinion hereafter existing.

I am therefore pleased to be spared the necessity of inquiring whether to rest content with your submission as a loyal citizen of your State in her recent action in adhering to this Confederacy and adopting its permanent constitution by an increased majority. I have ordered your discharge and that of your companions from custody.

I am, &c.,
JEFF'N DAVIS.


August 15, 1861 - Shortage of black powder for Confederate needs in West Tennessee

MILITARY AND FINANCIAL BOARD, Nashville, Tenn., August 15, 1861.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, Memphis:

SIR: Your letter of the 13th to Governor Harris requesting him to send you gunpowder of every description has been sent to this department. We have but 11,000 pounds of blasting and 35,000 pounds of rifle powder, and are using from 600 to 700 pounds daily in making cartridges and field ammunition. Having sent a great part of our cartridges, &c., to Virginia and East Tennessee, we have scarcely any on hand. We have as yet but little saltpeter on hand, and but faint hope of getting it for some time in any considerable quantities. Under the circumstances, we feel reluctant to part with any part of our stock, unless there is a necessity for it. If your command requires it, of course we will send it to the last ounce, but we suppose from the last report of the ordnance department at Memphis that you must have double the quantity that we possess here. If you are compelled to have it, let us know.

With respect,

J. E. BAILEY, For the Board.

**August 15, 1861 - Description of food at Camp Zollicoffer, an excerpt from the journal of Amanda McDowell**

... Jack... has been to camp [Zollicoffer], he says Fayette is not very well, owing to his food and lodging. His food is beef, bacon and flour bread with no way to cook it. They have a camp kettle, and frying pan, and no dish[es] at all. Jack says they have not even got a dish rag or bit of soap, and they cannot cook decently that way, and Fayette cannot eat it, I know...

*Diary of Amanda McDowell.*

**August 15, 1861 - Concern expressed for security at the arms manufacturing "laboratory" in Memphis**

The Laboratory.-Considerable apprehension having been excited in the neighborhood of the laboratory, at the corner of Monroe and Third streets, and elsewhere, by the explosion of a signal light on Saturday night, we called there yesterday to ascertain the condition of the works, and were politely conducted over the establishment by Jesse Tate, Esq., and from the obliging superintendent of the place, A. C. Wurzbach, Esq., we received every particular we asked for, as to the manner of conducting business. We were struck by finding on every part of the premises the most minute attention paid to tidiness. The floors are all kept scrupulously swept, so that no loose material is left underfoot. There is but one light and one match safe on the place; they are both in the superintendent's office. No light is permitted in the working portion of the premises, except an alcohol light within a tureen, like those on which meat is kept warm in hotels. This is used for keeping the lubricating composition of the minie balls melted for dipping the balls in. As it is common to place similar tureens, heated in the same way, on table cloths at dinner, of course there is no danger in this—which is kept away from any explosive article. The gunpowder to be used in making the cartridges is brought out of the magazine each morning, and what remains over is replaced there every night, together with all the cartridges finished and packed. These are afterward removed to the magazine beyond the city limits. The kegs for removing the powder are closed, being made for the express purpose. The magazine is separate from the main building; it has double walls with an air chamber between them, and is considered safe even in case of the main building burning. The place is guarded night and day by reliable and well-known citizens under command of ex-Marshal Underwood. We would wish, however, to suggest to the commissary department that a quantity of turpentine, now stored near the Union street end of the cotton shed in the rear of the laboratory, be removed to some more suitable spot. The residents in the neighborhood would feel more secure if it was away. The cause of the alarm on Saturday night was the burning of a small signal light, which was perched in the office at least a hundred feet from the powder magazine; no gunpowder or cartridges are in the same office. The cause of the fire, unless from a spontaneous ignition of materials that were perhaps-though we hear of no proof that such was the fact-put together and packed before they were dry.
When such precautions are used as those observed at the laboratory, the consequences of the building itself catching fire would not be of the dreadful character many have supposed. Mr. Wurzbach assures us that after the work people have left, he regularly, every night, personally goes over the entire premises to ascertain that the regulations as to removing material, etc., have been complied with.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 15, 1861.

**August 16, 1861 - "To Southern Mothers."**

As our coast is Blockaded, our government has not been able to procure a sufficient supply of blankets for our sick soldiers. In this emergency they have called on you to aid them. Knowing as they do that there are thousand of families who can spare, without inconvenience, from one to six blankets or comforts, they feel that they have only to make their wants known to you.

Let each neighborhood at once make up a package. Throw into your box bed blankets (old or new) comforts, socks; add a jar of jelly or preserves, or anything your good sense tells you is needed by the sick and wounded soldier. Start at once your box on its mission of mercy. It will strengthen the heart it will nerved the arm of the soldier who is fighting our foes. Think of the fever wasted form of the bruised and bleeding soldier as he lies without cover on his pallet of straw! - Shall he languish in want while his bleeding wounds are the brightest memnetoes of that immortal field of Manassas? Think too of Manassas glorious dead! They died for you and yours.

Boxes should be sent to E. W. John's, Med. Surgeon, Richmond, Va.

Southern papers please copy.

Clarksville Chronicle, August 16, 1861.

**August 16, 1861 - "To Volunteers;" a remedy eliminating soldiers' rail transportation difficulties**

Volunteers belonging to the 14th regiment, (Col. Forbes) have in many instances been subjected to inconvenience and embarrassment in respect to their passage, by railroad, from this pace to Nashville, when returning to their regiment, but such need not be the case again. Mr. Thomas McCulloch wrote to James E. Bailey, Esq., one of the State Military Board, at Nashville, an brought the matter to his notice, and the result is that Mr. McCulloch has received from Gen. Foster, authority to give all volunteers, going on to join their regiment, a pass over the railroad, from here to Nashville, at the expense of the State, and informing him that they will be furnished at Nashville, with free passes from that point to their ultimate destination.
This is a very important arrangement and we hope our friends will aid in communicating it to such of our soldiers as they may meet with.

Clarksville Chronicle, August 16, 1861.

August 16, 1861 - "The state of things in East Tennessee is incredible;" a letter to U. S. Senator Andrew Johnson

Jamestown Russell Co. Ky
August 16, 1861
Hon Andrew Johnson
Dear Sir.—

I arrived at this point to day in Company with about 240 men from Morgan, Roan, Scott, Fentress, and Overton Counties. We have just decided to proceed to Camp Robinson [Kentucky], near Lancaster. - We are out of money—and traveling on the hospitality of our Union friends of Ky. We left our homes by different routs, and are together by some chance.—

The state of things in East Tennessee is indescribable.- Many of our people are prisoners in the rebel Camps.—Squads of Cavalry are Continually Scouring over the Country taking what they like—are pasturing their horses in Corn fields—taking prisoners all they can. The line between Tennessee and Kentucky is the main line of their Operation. The East Tennesseeans are tying to get to Kentucky by thousands, for the purpose of Arming and Organizing—and then going back to relieve those we have left behind us.—We expect now, to reach Camp Robinson in three or four days, and hope to meet many of our friends there—and if possible hope you will be there soon to aid us, by your Council.- If you know where Maynard is, Communicate the above to him, that he may assist if possible in giving us aid.—

G W. Bridges was taken prisoner on the 7th. of August.—he came to Monticello and ventured back to see his family, who was coming by Jamestown, and was taken three miles inside the Kentucky line.- Myself and G. W. Keith came with him to Monticello and considered him out of reach of the enemy—We have not been back home since.

To conclude—I cannot write all.- we need help and must have it or we are lost.
Your friend B. J. Staples
Of Morgan Co. E. Tenn.

Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 4, pp. 681-682.

NOTE 1: Slightly different versions of this letter appeared in the Louisville Journal, August 28, 1861; Knoxville Register, September 19, 1861; Memphis Appeal, August 30, 1861. See The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 4, fn. 1 p. 682.
**August 16, 1861 - Railroad passes authorized for some Tennessee soldiers**

"To Volunteers."

Volunteers belonging to the 14th regiment, (Col. Forbes) have in many instances, been subjected to inconvenience and embarrassment in respect to their passage, by railroad, from this place to Nashville, when returning to their regiment, but such need not be the case again. Mr. Thomas McCulloch, wrote to James E. Bailey, Esq., one of the State Military Board, at Nashville, and brought the matter to his notice, and the result is that Mr. McCulloch has received, from Gen. Foster, authority to give to all volunteers, going on to join their regiment, a pass over the railroad, from here to Nashville, with free passes from that point to their ultimate destination.

This is a very important arrangement and we hope our friends will aid in communicating it to such of our soldiers as the meet with.

Clarksville Chronicle, August 16, 1861.

**August 17, 1861 - Death due to abortion in Confederate Memphis**

A Strange Occurrence.—On Saturday two women arrived in a carriage near the entrance to the Memphis hospital, now devoted to sick soldiers; one of them got out and assisted the other, who appeared to be very sick, to alight. She then laid her down under a tree, and returning herself to the carriage was driven off. The person so left was taken into the hospital, and kindly attended to by the Sisters of Charity, who are the nurses of the soldiers there. At midnight, she had a prematurely born child; shortly after the birth she died. It appears that she was a woman of ill character named Judith; the woman who left her is known as "Big Mary," and lives on Gayoso street near the bayou bridge; she is a person of the worst reputation. The birth was the result of abortion caused either by drugs taken for the purpose, or excessive drink. It was stated yesterday that a post mortem examination of the baby would be made.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 20, 1861.

**August 20, 1861 - "The Concert;" a benefit in Clarksville for sick soldiers**

The concert, given on Tuesday [20th]-evening by the ladies of this city, for the benefit of the sick soldiers at Camp Boone (Ky), and elsewhere was a decided success. The large hall of the Female Academy was filled at an early hour, with an audience in which the female persuasion largely predominated, and which, under the brilliant gals-light, presented a magnificent coup d'oeil. Clarksville may justly feel proud of being able to muster such an audience, as graced that hall, on this occasion. As to the young ladies who so generously volunteered their talent for the noble object in views,—they formed a galaxy of resplendent beauties; and it was well remarked, by a connoisseur in such matters of female loveliness, that another bevy, so perfectly unexceptional in personelle, could
scarcely be found, even in Tennessee. This may be truly said of them, *en tout*, and as truly may we say that *two or three of them* were nature's perfection, in her happiest moments of creating the beautiful!-But to the concert. We feel much more at home in a critique of live beauty, than of intricate music; and it is certainly a far pleasanter theme,-but as it was generally believed that there was "a chief among them taking notes," and, too that he was print 'em -we must not entirely disappoint that expectation however poorly we may fill it. So, now, a word or two about the music.

The opening chorus-"*Cheer, Boys, Cheer!*"-was given by a party of gentlemen from Camp Boone, with piano accompaniment, and this was followed by a piano solo by Mr. Wetherell of Memphis, which was executed very finely.

The first on, on the programme, was the *Valley of Camous*, by Mrs. G____k, but for some reason or other she substituted another in place to it. This Mrs. G. sang in a fine manner, though did not appear to us to be in much voice on this occasion, as she is known to possess.

After this came a duett by Miss [illegible] . . .

Another piano solo by Mr. Wetherell, and then a duett by Mrs. A____k and her sister Mrs. G____k. This latter piece was finely sung and the audience testified their gratification in loud applause.

Following this was *La Manole* [?] Miss Marion S____t, a piece of more than ordinary difficulty, yet which she sang with an ease and grace which surprised, almost as much as they pleased, those who heard it. Another storm of applause, and rain of flowers, met the blushing young cantatrice, as she retired from the stage. Part first of the entertainment was concluded by a brilliant quartette which fairly bought down the house; and, after a recess of some fifteen minutes,—

Part second was opened, by Mr. Wetherell, with beautiful piece of dream music—*magic Bells*. In his rendering of this piece, Mr. W. displayed high cultivation and skill, as a pianist, and won grateful acknowledgment from the audience of the pleasure he had afforded them. The second item of part two was-"*I've left my snow-clad hills*" -a song by Miss Nannie G____d; who, though suffering from a cold, which made her somewhat hoarse, sang it smoothly; and the popular taste for simple ballad music was amply testified in the reception of this song. Number three was a duett-*"All things are beautiful*" -sung by Misses Mary and Julliet McD____l. Both of these young ladies have a fine voice, and sing well, but when two are united, and blend in that remarkable harmony, of which they are capable, the effect is doubly pleasing. In this duett they took the house by storm, and when it was concluded, a persistent and irresistible *encore* impelled them to reappear, when they sang, with happy adaptation to the moment, a pretty goodnight song. This was followed by a song by Mrs. A____k, which she had substituted for the *Southern Marsaillaise*, which was on the programme, much to the disappointment of the audience who were
anxious to hear the latter. They were in no humor to pout, though, after they heard the song.

One of the decidedly noticeable features of the evening followed, not, in the execution, by Miss Eunice D____s, of Nashville, of a most brilliant and difficult piece, on the piano-a kind of fantasia, full of beauty and harmony and melody; now soft and gentle, then wild and thrilling-a piece certainly not to be attempted by any 'prentice hand. It was a piece of brilliant execution, and though played without notes, if there was any skip or slip in it, we failed to detect it. It elicited most rapturous applause.

The next piece was a selection from Traviata-"Je suis sauve enfinne"-sung by Mrs. C____n. The singular power and fine cultivation of this lady's voice were so well known in musical circle, here, that the audience were prepared to expect a rich treat in her singing, and they were not disappointed. The case with which she compassed the highest notes, the wonderful command of voice that was displayed, and its melody, all combined to astonish, and to charm. Such indeed are Mrs. G's powers, as a vocalist, that she would win merited applause before any audience-even the most critical.

Following this rich morceau was a piece to our liking:-a piece perhaps better appreciated than any other on the programme. It was "The Minute Gun at Sea," sung by Misses Nannie and Bettie G_____d. It is a favorite with us. True it's an old piece, but like wine and friends it's all the better for that. It was long since we had heard the old familiar strains, and they touched chords in our heart that had not vibrated in years. They led us back to day when we listened to music with less care upon our hearts than weighs there now, and when we hung upon the music of lips whose strains now are those of angels! Memories so blessed are not wakened often in life,—but, when they are, like ripples on a wave of ocean, they stretch away to an eternal shore.

The singing of this duett was very fine; the blending of the two sweet voices, in the touching strains, the imagery of the storm, and the wrecked ship, and the distant solemn booming of the 'minute gun at sea"-all come home to the heart of every listener, in the plain English of feeling. It needed not the flowers that fell at the fair sisters' feet, at the close of the song, to tell how well they had done—how much they had pleased. A better testimony was in the [illegible]. . .

The last piece on the programme was another aria from Traviata-"Sempre Libre"—a composition evidently involving a severe test of the vocal powers, and requiring extraordinary capacity both in compass and command of voice. It was sung by Miss Marion S____t, and her execution of it, we believe, was faultless-wonderful it certainly was, for one young as she is. She may well feel proud of such a success, and of the natural endowment, and added cultivation that enabled her to accomplish it.

We can add but a few words now. The entire Concert was worthy of all praise—all did well—the gentlemen none the less because we have said so little of
them. Our only regret is that such entertainments can not be more frequently enjoyed.

Clarksville Chronicle, August 23, 1861.

**August 20, 1861 - Blanket drive for soldiers**

Blankets for the Soldiers.

The near approach of the autumnal season, and the almost certainty of the continuance of the war, suggests not only the propriety, but the necessity of supplying our troops in the field with warm clothing and warm covering. It will not probably be within the power of the government to do this, and much necessarily depends upon individual effort. On this subject the following suggestions of the West Tennessee Whig are the most feasible and practicable we have seen:

"[" The supply of blankets in the stores are exhausted, and the possibility of supply from the North is cut off by the rigid non-intercourse of the war, while the blockading of our sea-ports cuts us off from all hopes of a reasonable supply by importation. How, then, it may be asked, are the wants of our soldiers to be supplied? It can only be done by every family giving up a portion of the blankets they have for family use, to the soldiers, and supplying the deficiency thus created by making "comforts," out of cotton, for their own use. These comforts do well enough for persons in comfortable houses at home, where they are not exposed to the weather, and our people are expected to make use of them, and send their blankets to the soldiers. There is no time to be lost in doing it, either. Before many are aware of it, the cool nights of early autumn will be upon them, and what they do for the comfort of the soldiers, they must do quickly."

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 20, 1861.

**August 23, 1861 - Civilian concern expressed about animosity between Major-General Leonidas Polk and Major-General Gideon J. Pillow**

MEMPHIS, August 23, 1861.

Hon. D. M. CURRIN, Richmond, Va.:

DEAR SIR: Our army matters here are in a terrible condition. Go to president Davis and Secretary Walker, and insist upon their sending a practical military leader here to take charge of our army in the field to President Davis and Secretary Walker, and insist upon their sending a practical military leader here to take charge of our army in the field or put Hardee on this line of defenses. Polk and Pillow are at logger-heads—Polk giving a command and Pillow countermanding it by the same messenger. Something must be done, and that quickly. Pillow, I learn, is acting on his own hook; will not give up his position as a senior general; denies Polk's authority to give him orders. Pillow has ordered
his forces (only 6,000 to 7,000 men) into the interior of Missouri, against the
advice of Cheatham, Stephens, and other prudent and qualified men, and will
most assuredly be cut off. He says he intends to fight his own fight first before
he joins commands with Hardee or any one else. This state of things will pro-
duce mutiny and revolt, and our people, whose sons, brothers, and husbands
are in the army, will rise up in revolution at such conduct.

Your friend, SAM. TATE.

We hope to hear that A. S. Johnston has been assigned to this command. Gen.
Polk is a sensible gentleman, and will do well if he had proper co-operation.

S. TATE.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 4, p. 396. NOTE 1

NOTE 1: Polk and Pillow were plantation neighbors in Maury County. Tate was a
Memphian and president of the Memphis to Charleston railroad, and a vol-
unteer aide on General Albert S. Johnston's staff.

August 23, 1861 - Governor Harris' appeal to Tennessee's patriotic mothers, wives and
daughters

Isham G. Harris, Governor of the State of Tennessee, to the patriotic Mothers,
Wives, and Daughters of said State:

Whereas, The approach of winter admonishes us of the necessity and
importance of providing warm and comfortable clothing, blankets, &c. for our
large and gallant army of patriotic volunteers, who are nobly battling for the
maintenance of our rights and independence, and the defence of our altars and
our homes; and a state of war renders it difficult, if not impossible, to draw our
usual supply of winter clothing from other markets, we must therefore rely
upon our own resources, which are doubtless ample, when fully developed,
and which, it is confidently believed you have both the will and the power to
develop.

I, therefore, appeal to the patriotic women of Tennessee to set about the work at
once, of manufacturing all the jeans, linseys, socks, blankets, comforts, and all
other articles which will contribute to the relief, health, and comfort of the sol-
dier in the field.

In connection herewith, I beg also to call your attention to the communication
addressed to me by the Assistant Surgeon General of the Confederate States, hereto appended. NOTE 1

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the importance of an early and generous
response to the call thus make upon you. Let an agent be appointed in each
county to receive and forward all articles to such points as the necessities of
our troops may require.
In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the department in Nashville on this 23d day of August, A. D. 1861,

ISHAM G. HARRIS


NOTE 1: Not found.

August 23, 1861 - Need for increased security at the Southern Mothers' hospital

The Southern Mothers and the Special Policeman.

Editors Appeal: The petition for a special policeman to perform certain duties for the Mothers' Rooms, having given rise to much discussion in the Board of Aldermen, and the matter being evidently from the reports of that discussion greatly misunderstood, will you permit me to correct the false impression created thereby and more particularly by the remarks of Ald. Kortrecht. In the beginning of the enterprise of the Mothers, the Vigilance Committee ordered the free women of the city to do the washing of the establishment in regular course, and the captain of the police was instructed to have them brought to the Rooms, and see that they returned the articles in due time. This required only a few hours time every week, and there being a larger number of such women in the city enjoying the protection of the laws, for the vindication of which our boys are in arms, the duty, if properly seen to by the police, cannot fall upon the same person oftener than once in two or three months. It was to attend to this duty, only, that the Mothers desired a special person detailed. They have no further need for an officer in their establishment. I regret having troubled the city in the matter, since it has given rise to a misunderstanding of their position and wants.

In regard to the remarks of Ald. Kortrecht, I wish to state that he has been misinformed. The Secretary of War has been applied to, to give the appointment of a surgeon in the army to G. W. Currey, M. D., the surgeon of the Rooms, but has not yet acted upon the petition. Gen. Polk has ordered the payment of the soldiers' rations to the Mothers while the soldiers are in the rooms, but they have not yet been drawn, and when drawn will not support the institution or pay one tenth of its expenses. It takes charge of no soldiers but those in the service of the Confederate States, and of no persons but the soldiers themselves. It is not a charitable institution. These men are periling their health, their lives, and the hopes of their families in many instances, for the defense of our homes and dearest rights, and we cannot consent to have it called a charity, in those who stay securely under the protection their valor gives them, to care for them with the tenderness of mothers when they shall be sick or disabled. The people have taken this view of it, and sent to the Southern Mothers money, furniture, food, etc., that has made their institution a home to the sick and disabled soldier; and the great-hearted southern people will do it still, and never think it a
charity. But upon the contributions of that public to this cause the Mothers rely, and have relied to this moment.

S. C. Law, Pres. S. S. M.

Mary E. Pope, Secretary.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 23, 1861.

**August 23, 1861 - Memphis city council interrogates the Southern Mothers**

Council and Southern Mothers.

Editors *Appeal*: I notice the following extract from the proceedings of the Council of Wednesday [21st], which is but one of innumerable assertions which have appeared in print that are calculated to mislead, unintentionally, no doubt, the readers of your paper:

"Ald. Farmer said: The Southern Mothers would save the city six hundred dollars a month by keeping soldiers from going to the hospital.

"Ald. Kortrecht said, he had been told by ladies of the institution that the Confederate government had voluntarily recognized the institution, the Secretary of War having written to them to that effect, and would allow them fifty cents a day for the Confederate soldiers attended to there. They expected, during the war, to receive pay for the board and medical attendance of such sick soldiers."

This impression has been promulgated until many think that there is no provision made for the sick of the army of this division, and, as an observer, I feel it due to the medical department of this division of forces to make the following queries:

1. Does the keeping or medical attendance of the soldiers at the general army hospital at Memphis cost the city one cent?

2. What objection is there to the regulations or management of the general army hospital?

3. Has the general army hospital ever refused to take or said it was not ready to receive any sick soldier who presented himself with the proper report from the commanding officer or surgeon?

4. Is not the general army hospital bound to be made large enough to accommodate all the sick and wounded who may be sent here from the army for medical treatment?

5. Is there any hospital arrangements in the city for the poverty-stricken wives and children of the poor soldiers who are enlisted from our city and State district, to fight in our cause?

6. If all arrangements are made by the Confederate government for the sick and wounded soldiers at this place, would it not be better that the Institution of the
Southern Mothers be converted into one to take care of the women and children who are the wives and children of poor soldiers?

7. Is the Southern Mothers' Institution allowed 40 or 50 cents a day for each patient unsolicited by them, when the army regulations allow only about one half, or but little more, when the rations are commuted? M.

Continued debate in the Memphis city council relative to the Southern Mothers and special policemen

Board of Aldermen.

The Official Proceedings.

At a called meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, held yesterday evening, August 23d, 1861, at 4 o'clock, present: John Park, Mayor; Chairman Merrill, Aldermen Ayres, Greenlaw, Morgan, Cochran, Grant, Farmer, Amis, Gailor, Kortrecht and Kirby. . . .

Alderman Kortrecht.

Ald. Kortrecht asked permission to make a personal explanation in relation to his position before the Board at its last meeting in relation to the Southern Mothers' association. His explanation, which was as follows, was received by the Board:

I desire to say that I have been misunderstood in the remarks I made in the Board on Wednesday evening, on the resolution to appoint a special policeman for the society of Southern Mothers. What I said was that I was informed the society was organized by the ladies with the most patriotic motives—with no expectation of government aid, but with the view of supporting it alone by voluntary contributions of its members and the public. That unexpectedly to the society and without any application by it or its members, it had been officially recognized and adopted as a government institution—as a sort of quasi government hospital, and as such would receive forty (not fifty as reported, but forty) cents rations per day for the board, nursing and medical attention of each soldier in the actual service of the Confederate government provided for by the society or its members, and, therefore, that if an officer was needed to impress assistance for the society, the military officer in command of this division was the proper person to be applied to make such appointment.

At the same time, in answer to inquiries, I took especial pains to say I was informed the society's surgeon was not receiving pay; that he had patriotically tendered his services without compensation; and that I supposed if the society took care of any soldiers not yet received into, or had been discharged from the service of the Confederate States, that for those it would get no rations, and that whatever rations it did receive I presume would, with the voluntary contributions, be used for the benefit of the soldiers taken care of by the society. I think I can safely appeal to all who heard me that I done full justice to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the ladies and all others connected with the S. S. M. [Society of Southern Mothers].
I now see by an official card from the S. S. M., in "all the city papers," that I have been misinformed; that it is not a "charitable institution," that "it takes charge of no soldiers but those in the service of the Confederate States, and of no persons but the soldiers themselves," and that the "Secretary of War has been applied to, to give the appointment of surgeon to the society's physician, but has not yet acted on the petition." I did not know these facts, hence, did not state them.

My offense "Hath this extent, no more."

Now with this additional information before me, I wish to say, with all deference to the ladies of the Society of Southern Mothers, for whom I have the highest respect, that inasmuch as the city of Memphis has a hospital of its own to support-without either "voluntary contributions" or "government rations," and that in these times its expense is and will continue to be greatly increased by having to provide for those not "in actual service," and for "others than soldiers themselves," as, for instance, soldiers' wives and children, and widows and orphans, disabled soldiers, discharged because of inability to do work or service, or those becoming sick before received into "actual service" and being destitute; and the many other "transient poor" whom neither the Confederate government, the State, the county, nor even the S. S. M. will provide for; and inasmuch as the corporation owes a considerable due debt without the means to pay, and the S. S. M. are said to have several thousand dollars ahead, and will doubtless continue to receive, as it should, liberal contributions for its support, I still think the city government has sufficient burthens on its hands without voluntarily assuming more.

In entertaining these views as an Alderman sworn to dispose of the city revenue according to its charter, I intend no injustice or disrespect for the ladies composing the society of Southern Mothers, but to continue to render them, as I have heretofore done, all honor and praise for their patriotic labors and self-sacrifice.

I have only to add that I ask "all the city papers to publish this," and present the bills to me for payment. . .

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 24, 1861.

August 24, 1861 - Excerpts from a letter to Mrs. U. G. Owen

Jacksboro Tenn.

Aught the 24th 1861.-

To Mrs. U. G. Owen.

My Dear beloved & affectionate Wife

. . . I received your very kind & interesting letter yesterday. . .

Laura I could not keep the tears back when I commenced to Read it to hear of your sickness & troubles, but rejoiced to hear that you were able to write. . .
I hope you will try to be better satisfied than you have been before. You must try to content yourself. To day is a beautiful Sunny day. . . I hope you will get this Thursday.

I have not a word of interest to write. Those Ladies at Nashville have offered their Services to our Regiment here—they will come if Col. Battle would just say they might. I think the next move we make will go nearer to Middle Tenn. I hope we will be nearer enough for you to come & stay with me some this fall. The winter will soon pass & Spring will Return & then I hope we can live happily together again. As you say it will be the happiest time of my life when we get back out old home at Owen Hill. You said in your letter that I would go back there and look at your grave. Oh! that nearly kills me [to] think of seeing your grave. I have often heard you say you did not intend to be buried in that old Grave Yard, but at your Uncle Lee Hughes Grave Yard with your friends. I hope my dear little wife that I will never see your grave. I want to be in my grave before you die.

My grave may be in some of battle field, but I feel that I will Rest at the foot of My blessed Father in the old family Grave Yard at Owen Hill, Oh! the Grave is seems would be a happy place if I could lie down at the feet of my Dear father & Mother I friends generally. And have my Dear Sweet lovely wife the only human on earth I have to love and live for on my left. If we both could lie in one Coffin, but I will quit such a serious subject, for dinner is about ready and I will finish after dinner. I have eaten dinner, had fresh mutton, pork & beans, corn bread, fired corn, butter milk, apple pies, home made mollasses Coffee has played out in this in this party of the country. I bought 15 cents worth of fine peaches—got 50 peaches for 15 cents. My weeks board will be out tomor-row and I will try to make out in camp but the boys buy half they eat anyway. Sugar has nearly played out too in East Tenn. The nights are cool & damp, but I have my cot, my shawl & two blankets. I haven't' the Hospital blankets now—we needed all [of] them. All the College Grove Company are well except about 4 they have chills & fever. . .

This is a beautiful Saturday evening, warn & Sunny and what would I give to be at Flat Creek I would like to go to Flat creek now about as well you did when you were at Owen Hill. Anywhere on this earth that you are I would like to be. I would live in a cave of on the mountains with my sweet darling wife. The world has no attractions for me when absent from my blessed wife, My partner in life who Shares my toils & troubles my joys. Tomorrow is Sunday and I will go to church in this place There is a very nice church. I heard that there was a piano forte, in this town, That is something extra. There are two or three very nice Refined yon ladies, Hotel keeper's daughters.

I want you to write soon. Who took our bacon or did Hampton get it and who paid for it or is it paid for. Tell me how my chickens are. Can black crow yet [?] I want to know everything, but my dear, if you feel weak & and just write a few lines don't write a tedious letter that will tire you. I could write a dozen sheets
of paper to [you] but your little sweet hands become nervous & weak & you can’t write long, but I will praise you for you have done well.

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U. G. Owen, Col. Battle's Regiment No. 20
Jacksboro, East Tennessee

Dr. U. G. Owen to Laura, August 24, 1861.

NOTE 1: The meaning of this is not clearly understood but may have been a reference to a prototype of the American Red Cross. It seems ambiguous, however, and could refer to camp-followers. See below, letter of October 20, 1861 for a more direct reference.

August 24, 1861 - Patriotic secessionist sacrifice at Mary Sharp College (Winchester) graduation

Home Spun at the Mary Sharp.

It has already been mentioned in the Baptist that the Graduating Class of the Mary Sharp College appeared and read their Essays in home made cotton dresses. This was a pleasant surprise to most of the Trustees as well as the strangers present. It was designed to be emblematical of the intention of these young women to make themselves all that the present condition of our country may require her daughters to be. We have since heard of some of these graduates appearing at church in the same humble but most becoming garb, where it elicited the earnest admiration of the right thinking of the other sex.

After the exercises at the Examination were over, and most of the pupils and their friends had gone, the subject of introducing the Cottonade dress as the School uniform, in winter, until the war is over, was much talked of among some of the Trustees and the remaining teachers. It was suggested that a bolt of cotton goods of the best quality, and of such pattern and colors as the lady teachers should agree upon should be ordered from some of our own factories, and kept at the College for the supply of the girls—to be furnished to them at cost. They could thus be all dressed alike, and hence all temptation to extravagance would be removed. The dress would be uniform in thickness and fashion, and hence none of those "bad colds" which come from changing from thick to thin dresses, from close to open sleeves, etc. It would furnish a warm and comfortable garment not easily torn or readily soiled, and would comport better than lighter material with the strong shoes which school girls should always wear. The teachers with whom we conversed were more than willing to adopt it for themselves as well as encourage its adoption by the pupils.

The trustees have not adopted it as the uniform of the College by any formal vote, but we are sure there is not one that would not gladly see it introduced by the voluntary action of parents, teachers and pupils. We have heard of some pupils who are determined to wear it at all events. Can it not be a general
thing? Will not the President of the Mary Sharp give some public intimation of what would be desirable in this time of our trouble. Will not the friends and patrons of the school prepare in time for the coming session, and advise those who are in Winchester to order the goods and have them in readiness.

One of the Trustees.

Tennessee Baptist, August 24, 1861.

NOTE 1: As cited in: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.

August 25, 1861 - An Alabamians Prejudiced Opinion of East Tennessee

Extract from a Letter of a Volunteer in East Tennessee to a Friend in Mobile.

Russellville, August 25, 1861.

You see from the date of my letter that we have moved east. We are near Cumberland Gap, and right in a nest of Unionists and abolitionists. We have had no fighting yet, but from present prospects I think we will have some work very soon. This is the poorest, meanest country I ever stopped in, and the people are poorer and meaner than the country. I have been scouting a good many miles from the camp, and find that the further I go the worse they get. The women are large, healthy, strong, ugly and stupid; they wear only one garment, and that sets as close to them as a pair of pantaloons. The men are entirely worthy of the women. How they live here is a mystery to me. I see but a few patches of corn, and that will all be made into whisky. An immense crowd of the nation visits our camp every day, bringing from a quart to a half gallon of buttermilk (from ten miles sometimes), and a dozen or so Irish potatoes, which they sell at famine prices or barter for bacon.

We find the latter article a better circulating medium than the Tennessee bills, with which we were paid off at Union City. There is not enough silver in this country to break a ten dollar note. We get rid of our money, however, among ourselves, with the aid of "set back" and "draw poker." Card playing is almost the only amusement we have at present. There has been so much rain lately, that, except when on duty, we are obliged to stick in our tents and play, to prevent death from ennui.

To-day is Sunday, and in the distance I hear some psalm singing, and presume from that fact that the chaplain is on duty. That gentleman up to this time has found his office a sinecure. The first two or three times he held forth, quite a crowd went to hear him, but at present, to use the language of a flush messmate of mine, "the thing's played out." . . .

Item.-Two women have just passed through the camp—best I have seen yet—low neck, short sleeve, short frock, (latter too much so by twenty inches.) The weather has cleared up and the sun is coming down at the rate of 99 Fahrenheit. I stopped writing to make a chicken trade with the females I mentioned above. I got ten chickens from the biggest footed one for two dollars and "nine pence."
That is the best trade that has been made since we got here. I flatter myself that exterior had a good deal to do with it. I also contracted with her for one gallon of buttermilk and five pounds of butter to be delivered to-morrow at the rate of 50 cents per gallon of milk and 20 cents per pound of butter, (a tip-top contract.) I'd like to have you dine with me to-morrow. At all the places where we have camped the ladies have come in crowds to see us. Many of them have been very kind and have tried to make themselves useful, particularly about the sick, but it's no go. I was a little sick while at Corinth and was visited by some seven or eight, armed with soup, tea, arrow root and other fixings, together with advice, consolation, &c. I can say, from experience, that they did no good on my case. I could not help feeling very much bothered while they were talking to me and of course was too polite to refuse taking anything they offered, and always thanked them profusely.

The result is my system is still thoroughly saturated with arrowroot, &c., and I have almost lost all taste for mustard, pepper, salt, &c., from having suffered a great quantity of the former condiment to be extensively used in my case, at the earnest request of some ladies who were treating me. I would not have used any of the stuff, but they promised to call again and I was afraid they would catch me.

Mobile Register And Advertiser, September 1, 1861.

NOTE 1: As cited in: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.

August 26, 1861 - Inflation in Jackson environs

Went to town. Wanted to get my negro shoes. Got 8 pair. Everything is scarce and high. The north are straining a point to wipe the South out. They have numbers, better armed navy, &c. The South resolved never, never again to let the Stars and stripes float over them. So far, the South has had decidedly the advantage in fighting & heaven smiling upon us, we will conquer. . .

Robert H. Cartmell Diary.

August 26, 1861 - Difficulties with civilian travel on the train to and from Cedar Hill, Robertson County and Nashville

Division Headquarters
Nashville August 26, 1861
To J. T. Matthews
Cedar Hill Tennessee
Dear Sir,

Your communication of the 24th is just in hand. Gen Foster regrets that you have been placed in such inconvenience. It is not his desire to annoy loyal
citizens, although it will be difficult to frame any passport system, which will not do so, more or less. The officers have been directed to pass you and other known citizens from way stations without passports, and only to question and stoop suspicious characters.

By order of R. C. Foster
Brig. Genl. Commanding.

Winds of Change, p. 15.

NOTE 1: Apparently lost.

August 28, 1861 - Indigence in Memphis

For the Poor.-There is much poverty in this city; the Mayor has a large number of applications daily to aid destitute persons, and hitherto he has had no means in his hands for the purpose. Council yesterday empowered him to dispense assistance in such cases to the amount of fifty dollars a week.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 28, 1861.

August 29, 1861 - Excerpt from a letter to Mrs. U. G. Owen

Jacksboro Tenn
Augt the 29th 61
Mrs. U. G. Owen.
Dear Beloved Wife,

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Next Saturday will be the last day of Sept & two years will have expired since we joined out Right hands in the holy bonds of Wedlock. My love your married life is now & has been a miserable one. Poor unfortunate little woman it seems that the fates have consigned you to a very unhappy life, but should I ever live to get back with you again I will do everything on earth I can to comfort my sweet lovely wife. God knows that it is not flattery for me to say that she is my sweet lovely wife for she is the dearest, the most lovely creature on earth to me.

Laura I have seen a soldier drove off out of the Regiment today. He was a bad case—would not do right, &c. & we drove him off. Made him pull off his shoes, Roll up his breeches & covered his head with tar & feathers, put him in front of a guard, made him walk through town. No news to write this time. . .

Please write to me

Dr. U. G. Owen to Laura, August 29, 1861.
August 29, 1861 - General Orders, No. 14, relative to relaxation of travel restriction in Confederate Union City and Clarksville

General Orders, No. 14, Quartermaster Department No. 2, Memphis, Tennessee, August 29, 1861

From and after the Second day of September, 1861, passports from and to places in the Confederate States to citizens thereof or persons friendly thereto, shall not be required of persons leaving this department or traveling therein; but guard effectually against information being conveyed to the enemy, it is ordered that the commanding officers at Union City, in Obion County, and Clarksville, in the County of Montgomery, Tenn., will place a guard of not less than one non-commissioned officer and two privates at each point, whose business it shall be to prevent by any means, persons passing from the State of Tennessee to any of the United States without a lawful passport.

The commanding officers at these points shall grant passports only to persons duly vouch'd for as entitled thereto.

To avoid inconvenience to the loyal citizens of the South who may wish to pass through these points into the United States on any account, it is further provided that all such persons who may not have the means of being identified at Union City or Clarksville may get passports from the military authorities where they live from the Governor of their respective states, from the Governor of Tennessee or from the headquarters of this department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Polk

Nashville Union, September 6, 1861. [Note 1]

[Note 1: See also OR, Ser. I, Vol 4, p. 397.]

August 29, 1861 - Catching a Federal spy near Jacksboro; an excerpt from the journal of Bradford Nichol, Rutlege Battery

Nothing unusual today. At night we were informed of a certain man Kelsoe, who was accused of being a spy. Said Kelsoe having come across the Cumberland Mountains near Big Creek Gap, about dark, with fifteen well-armed cavalrymen. A 9 o'clock P. M. Lieut. Falconet with nine of our men, viz.; Trabue, Martin, Bellsnyder, Hough McLemore, Marbury, Hadley and myself, and Lieut. Will Demoss, of the 20th Tenn. Regt., with like number, proceeded in route for Kelsoe's quarters, four miles off. Through many dark windings, and yet darker woods, we were carried by our guide, until we were the last informed we were within three hundred yards of his house. On the route an incident (funny after it was over) occurred. Dr. Demoss by some means learned that John Hough was possessed of a canteen of extra good rye. He wanted it badly, but being aware of the danger of loud speech, whispered to the man in his rear (you see, we were in single file the Lieut. In front and Hough delegated to guard the rear from surprise.) "I say" Lieut. Demoss whispered, "Hough to
the front, pass it down." Along the whisper came in solemn, sad and serious
tone—"Hough to the front." Reaching him, Geo Trabue says, Joe fairly shook,
and said, "George, it's all over with me, but if I go, tell my ma I died a brave
boy, facing the enemy." He took old "Rosenantic" steed to Joe, and slowly
made to the head of the column. When he reached it, what relief and chagrin
was in store for him, for Lieut. Demoss simply, but naturally, asked him for a
drink-only that and nothing more. Still 'tis not safe for you to quote Joe and
George's conversation, for Joe will fight sure and certain.

Well, here we dismounted, and soon posted sentinels. This was surely amusing.
Over a fence on our left crept Fred Hadley, Frank Johnson and a 20th boy,
when they found to their astonishment they had gotten into a watermelon
patch. Frank, thinking it a rock, mounted a melon, to find it burst beneath its
dignified load. The men being careful in place, a portion of the infantry went
softly to the door. At the concerted whistle Lieut. Demos, in thunderlike tone,
gave the command, "Charge bayonets!" When in went the door with a crash.
Not without some trouble were our birds to be caught. Out of the back door
Kelsoe and two of his men ran, the others had gone on further to camp for the
night.

The night being very dark they fell on their hands and feet and crawled for
some distance by the infantry to within several feet of our artillery guard.
Sergt. Kit Bellsnyder, being on the qui vive, heard and spied them, and aston-
ished the gent with a "Halt! Surrender, or die."

At this junction Lieut. Falconet, who happened nearby, slipped forward with
his dark lantern in had, approached within a foot of Capt. Kelso, and suddenly
opening it presented a navy pistol at his breast, at the same time ordering him
to raise hands and surrender.

Having secured these three men, we placed them on, and tied them to, our
steeds, and returned to camp full of joy at this first success assured enough sol-
diers of the C. S. Capt. Kelso, we are informed by one of the captives, is the
legal captain of one hundred and four men in the U. S. service.

Journal of Bradford Nichol, Rutlege Battery, August 29, 1861. NOTE 1

NOTE 1: TSLA Microfilm No. 1627.

August 29, 1861 - Memphis prostitutes arrested for refusing to pay monthly municipal tax

Persons of Ill-Fame.-The police are arresting women, having received direc-
tions to do so, on the charge of being inhabitants of houses of ill-fame. Several
women will be brought before the Recorder this morning on that charge. It is
believed that there is a connection between these arrests and the refusal of this
class of this population to pay a monthly tax of fifty dollars, each house, to the
city, as they are required to do by an ordinance recently passed by the Council.
That ordinance is entirely illegal, and is not worth the paper it is written upon,
and no outside proceeding can make it binding, or give its provisions the force of law.

Memphis Daily Appeal, August 29, 1861.

**August 30, 1861 - “Camp Moore is evidently a very unhealthy place.” Confederate recruit S. T. Williams' letter to his Uncle**

August 30, 1861

Camp Brown near Union City, Tennessee

Dear Uncle,

According to promises I will try to drop you a line which inform you I am now in Tennessee and in the enjoyment of very good health. I have been a little sick since I land here but one dose of medicine cured me. All the boys in this company that left Ouachita are well except John Fuller & Charles Worley. Worley has been at death's door and very low now improving slowly though. John's sickness is produced mostly from the thoughts of home, something I thought he would be far from. I left Monroe the morning of the 22nd and landed at Camp Moore on the 23 at four o'clock. My regiment was packed at the Depot to leave for this place and did so. . . so I stayed at Camp Moore only an hour which met with my approbation precisely. Camp Moore is evidently a very unhealthy place. I found a great many sick there and they were burying from one to six per day so I learned. I enjoyed my trip to that place very well I got in company with the Moorehouse Southerns at Monroe and found Bela McCloud in the company. They are now in Camp Moore in the Thirteenth Regiment, which I suppose will soon be completed.

From Camp Moore to this place was a tolerable hard road to travel. We had to take old box cars with planks laid across for seats and no place to lie down, no place to lean on. This is the way we had to travel for forty-eight long hours. I was very well entertained in the day time looking at the country from Jackson to Camp Moore is the poorest country I ever saw. From Jackson to Holly Springs is poor yet they have tolerable crops. They cultivate the valleys entirely. The hill washed red and in Gullies. They all have beautiful residences and are fine looking people. I was some of as find looking lady's as I ever saw who waved us on top to the border to defend them from danger. This was very encouraging to us. I would like to live about Holly Springs right well I think. It seems to be a place of considerable manufacture it is a poor country that is the lands. Also the cotton-growing part of Tennessee. We are out of the land of cotton now. Union City is about twenty two miles south of Caro.

Eleven east of the river four miles south of the Kentucky line and sixty north of Jackson, Tennessee. The Railway bridge at Jackson was burned down the night after we past which you know doubt have seen an account of. They have take one man on suspicion for the offence. There is a spy cant occasionly there were two brought to town yesterday. It is supposed they will be put to death. . . I am very well pleased with our encampment. It is on a beautiful poplar ridge
good water and very well prepared for camp. This is a very good country. The land is rich but suitable to nothing but Grain. The weather is getting cool up here. We shall soon need woolen clothes. Colonel Morrison proposed to send us such clothing as we may need... I wrote to Father a few days since but said nothing of clothes. Tell him to attend to this as all the boys will want flannel shirts etc. Winter clothing of all kinds in fact you will know better what we will want than I do. I am better pleased with camp life than I thought I would but what a contrast between this and the pleasures and quietude of home. For the sake of our country we can stand camps find but anything else would be no endurance.

I have written all I can think. I hope you will give me a long letter excuse bad writing, spelling, etc. For there is so much fuss hear a man can't keep his mind on one thing too long. Give my love to all. Tell them to write. William joins me in Love.

By the protecting land of almighty Providence I expect to meet you all face to face. I remain your nephew... Goodby.

S. T. Williams

TSLA Confederate Collection, Box 11, Letter, folder 41, Williams, S. T.

August 31, 1861 - Camp meetings decline in East Tennessee as a consequence of war

Camp Meetings.

But a few Camp Meetings are being held this season, in our country, and the few that have been held have been failures. Indeed, we think it advisable to call in such as they may have been appointed. The state of feeling in the country is by no means favorable to religious meetings of any sort. The people are arrayed against each other, and all are on one side or the other. This might be, and produce no mischief if the people would refrain from heated discussions, and govern their temper, as they might do, and as they really ought to do. But, as a general thing, the Preachers have acted so badly, as to destroy confidence in them, or kill off all respect for them. No class of Church members have been as intemperate, as proscriptive as those Preachers who have entered into this contest. The result is, that in all the congregations of the country, there is a division in sentiment, and a portion of the congregation are unwilling to hear these men preach. Others, who may not have entered into angry disputations, have aspired to be Chaplains in the army, and whether the people are just or unjust in their reflections upon them or not they nevertheless incline to the opinion that it is the eighty or ninety dollars per month that they are after. Believing this, though it may be uncharitable, these men can't preach profitably to the people. Upon the whole, we think it most advisable to hold as few camp meetings as possible this season.

We cannot but think that the following prophetic language from the book of Jeremiah (chap. 10th) was intended for this country and generations:
"My tabernacle is spoiled, and all my cords broken, my children are gone forth of me, and they are not: there is none to stretch forth my tent any more, and to set up my curtains. For the pastors are become brutish, and have not sough the Lord; therefore they shall not prosper, and all their flocks shall be scattered."

This is rapidly fulfilling. The Pastors are becoming brutish, advising bloodshed and death, and the flocks are scattering—Churches are breaking up—men and women are refusing to attend religious services. They say that they hear no prayers for peace—no sermons favorable to practical Christianity—no exhortations to repentance and faith—but they are annoyed with prayers against the blockade—sermons favorable to war—and exhortations making assaults upon private character. To be a member of the Church, is no longer a passport to any one, but he who can make it appear that he has no connection with any Church, is less liable to be suspected of villainy than the Church-going man. This is a sad picture of affairs, but it is nevertheless a true one!

Brownlow’s Knoxville Whig, August 31, 1861.

August 31, 1861 - Progress in the printing of bibles for Confederate soldiers

The Word of God is Not Bound.

The first set of plates for printing pocket Bibles and Testaments ever owned and worked in the South were laid upon the press of the Southwestern Publishing House last Wednesday, and it can now be said for the first time that the South is independent of the North for the Word of God. Lincoln no longer binds the Word of God.

These plates for the Bible and Testament have cost, including tariff, ($150), freight and other expenses connected with them, some $1250. More than one-half of this sum was contributed by the brethren and citizens of West Tennessee and North Alabama to us personally—to enable the Publishing House to print cheap Bibles and Testaments for the Confederate soldiers. There is not another set of plates on which a pocket Bible or pocket Testament can be printed in the Southern Confederacy to-day.

Believing that the balance for the plates will be contributed as a voluntary offering to the enterprise, the Southwestern Publishing House offers to print Bibles and Testaments for the Confederate army at the following rates:

Pocket Testaments.—Plain $12.50 per 100—15 cts. retail; Gilt Sides $15 per 100—20 cts. retail.

Pocket Bibles.—$7.50 to $12 per dozen, according to style and binding. Fine bound copies, with name in gilt letters, from $2 to $5 per copy. Let every community that has sent out a company forward each soldier a Bible or Testament, and a package of religious tracts—price 25 cents per package of 300 pages.
Will all our exchanges in the South call attention to this enterprise, and to the fact that the Southwestern Publishing House offers to supply 100,000 Bibles and Testaments for the Confederate army at cost of material and labor?

*Tennessee Baptist, August 31, 1861.*

**NOTE 1:** As cited in: [http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts](http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts).

**August 31, 1861 - Blankets for Tennessee soldiers collected in Nashville**

Women Worth Fighting For.-We are informed that the Rev. Mr. Campbell collected donations of over 200 blankets from the ladies of Nashville yesterday—a good work for one day.

Mr. Campbell thinks he will be able to procure 2,000 blankets for our soldiers, in Nashville.

Mr. Campbell has a special agency from the government for this service both in the city and State.

It must be most cheering to our army to know that the ladies of Nashville and of the South are willing to make any sacrifice in their power to aid them in the holy cause of southern independence. Some ladies are giving all their blankets to the soldiers, supplying their place with cotton comforts. Fighting for such wives, sisters and daughters—for such a cause—such a country—how can our armies be conquered?

*Memphis Daily Appeal, August 31, 1861.*