
JANUARY 1861

January 5, 1861: <i>"The Effect"</i>	1
January 7, 1861: <i>Excerpts from Governor Isham G. Harris' Legislative Message</i>	1
January 7, 1861: <i>"The negros think when Old Lincoln takes his last they will all be free." The letter of Martha Gilbert of Robertson County to Cave Johnson Courts</i>	4
January 9, 1861: <i>"Shall Tennessee Submit?"</i>	4
January 9, 1861: <i>"Returned without a fight."</i>	5
January 20, 1861: <i>Pro-secessionist proposal to construct a fort at Randolph, Tennessee, on the Mississippi River</i>	6
January 21, 1861: <i>"Firing of a Cannon."</i>	6
January 26, 1861: <i>Secession fever in Jackson</i>	6
January 29, 1861: <i>"Working Men Read."</i>	7
January 31, 1861: <i>Thoughts concerning secession in Jackson</i>	9

FEBRUARY 1861

February 2, 1861: <i>"The Tennessee Convention."</i>	1
February 2, 1861: <i>The politics of secession in Jackson</i>	1
February 3, 1861: <i>"Read the Treasonous Circular!"</i>	1
February 5, 1861: <i>"Tennessee—Which Way, North or South?"</i>	3
February 6, 1861: <i>A newspaper notice in favor of Tennessee's secession</i>	5
February 7, 1861: <i>A newspaper notice urging a pro-secession vote</i>	5
February 7, 1861: <i>Secession Demonstration and Ball in Memphis</i>	5
February 8, 1861: <i>"TENNESSEANS, DECIDE FOR TENNESSEE."</i>	11
February 8, 1861: <i>"Another Political Demonstration—Minute Men Torchlight Procession."</i> .	12
February 9, 1861: <i>The vote against secession, and against "Convention" or "No Convention"</i>	12
February 9, 1861: <i>"Display of Flags"</i>	13
February 9, 1861: <i>"The Issue Today"</i>	13
February 9, 1861: <i>Election day in Jackson, the first vote on secession</i>	15
February 9, 1861: <i>"THE CONVENTION."</i>	15
February 10, 1861: <i>"The Result"</i>	16
February 10, 1861: <i>"Jovial"</i>	16
February 10, 1861: <i>"THE ELECTION—ITS RESULTS."</i>	17
February 10, 1861: <i>"MEMPHIS TRADE AND MEMPHIS VOTING."</i>	17
February 11, 1861: <i>Result of the vote in Jackson</i>	19
February 11, 1861: <i>"The great news from Tennessee. . . "</i>	19

MARCH 1861

March 1, 1861: <i>Punishment for selling pornography in Memphis</i>	1
March 1, 1861: <i>The "Black Swan" performs in pre-secession Memphis</i>	1
March 2, 1861: <i>An Address to the Women of the South</i>	2
March 7, 1861: <i>Abolitionist attempts to divest the South of the territory acquired by the Mexican War</i>	3
March 8, 1861: <i>Honey and hugging</i>	3
March 15, 1861: <i>Memphis rabbi sued</i>	4
March 15, 1861: <i>Committee established to investigate Memphis alderman on immoral conduct accusations</i>	4
March 16, 1861: <i>Memphis' Italian-American population</i>	4
March 17, 1861: <i>Memphis alderman investigated on moral's charge</i>	4
March 19, 1861: <i>Wealth and tax brackets in Memphis</i>	5
March 20, 1861: <i>Secessionist rationalization of anti-secession results of February 9, 1861 vote in Tennessee</i>	5
March 20, 1861: <i>Rabbi Peres vs. the Children of Israel</i>	7
March 22, 1861: <i>Call for a Union Party State Convention in Nashville</i>	7
March 22, 1861: <i>Pro-Union candidate for State Senate endorsed for Robertson, Stewart and Montgomery counties</i>	8
March 22, 1861: <i>Report on infanticide in Memphis</i>	8
March 22, 1861: <i>Continuation of Rabbi Peres vs. Congregation of the Memphis Synagogue</i> ..	9
March 23, 1861: <i>Rabbi Peres wins in common law court</i>	9
March 26, 1861: <i>The Homeless in Memphis</i>	10
March 22, 1861: <i>Memphis wife beater fined</i>	10
March 26, 1861: <i>Passover in Memphis</i>	10
March 29, 1861: <i>Maynard rifles as a recruiting tool in Memphis</i>	10
March 29, 1861: <i>Sons of the South to serve the Confederacy</i>	10
March 30, 1861: <i>Madame Arrabella Clifton, Memphis psychic</i>	11

March 30, 1861: *News about a new steam-powered fire engine for Memphis* 11
March 30, 1861: *Relief for the Homeless in Memphis* 11
March 30, 1861: *A plea for a cemetery for the poor in Memphis* 12

APRIL 1861

April 1, 1861: <i>"A Wife Whipper."</i>	1
April 2, 1861: <i>Obituary for Uncle Sam; a pro-secession argument in Memphis</i>	1
April 4, 1861: <i>Wife beater fined in Memphis</i>	3
April 5, 1861: <i>Assault with intent to kill Rabbi Peres in Memphis</i>	4
April 5, 1861: <i>"Poor Julianna-poor Magdalen, who not only with the frowns of those who were of her sex-stood up for the ill-used wife, and the _____ man shot her, killed her because she said a word for an oppressed, injured sister." Murder of a prostitute in Memphis</i>	4
April 8, 1861: <i>Domestic violence in Memphis</i>	4
April 6, 1861: <i>Secessionist fever in Jackson</i>	5
April 9, 1861: <i>Public school vandalism and gang warfare in Memphis; Pinch vs. South Memphis</i> 5	
April 10, 1861: <i>A Connecticut-Tennessean offers support to the Confederacy</i>	6
April 12, 1861: <i>one East Tennessee woman's notice of the bombardment of Fort Sumter</i>	7
April 12, 1861: <i>"The uniform is a beautiful dark green coat, with red pants and blue stripe, and cap with long brim." Juveniles mimic military companies in Memphis</i>	7
April 13, 1861: <i>The politics of secession in Jackson</i>	7
April 15, 1861: <i>Governor Isham G. Harris' reply to President Lincoln's request for Tennessee militia to support the Union</i>	8
April 17, 1861: <i>Talk of secession and war in Jackson</i>	8
April 17, 1861: <i>"They are prepared to render any service in the cause of Southern independence." Feminine values and support for secession in Memphis</i>	8
April 17, 1861: <i>Volunteer firemen convert to military company in Memphis</i>	9
April 18, 1861: <i>Reply to Connecticut-Tennessean's offer of support for the Confederacy</i>	9
April 18, 1861: <i>Parental influence stifles potential union sentiment in Cleveland</i>	10
April 18, 1861: <i>"The women of Greece took part in their wars, as also the early Saxons and Britons." Woman's role in war</i>	10
April 18, 1861: <i>Juvenile rivalry repeated in Memphis</i>	11

April 18, 1861: <i>Flags, volunteer companies, Maynard rifles and rifled cannon</i>	12
April 19, 1861: <i>Calling upon women to take up the slack in Memphis</i>	12
April 19, 1861: <i>Some notes fleshing out secessionist Zeitgeist in Memphis</i>	12
April 19, 1861: <i>Memphis clothing merchants offer places of business for military recruiting purposes</i>	13
April 19, 1861: <i>Blue Jackets, the Committee of Public Safety, and forced enlistment in the army of the Provisional Government of Tennessee in Memphis</i>	13
April 20, 1861: <i>A. J. D. Thurston from Confederate Nashville to U. S. Senator Andrew Johnson in Washington, D. C., relative to the high degree of excitement in the Tennessee capitol city surrounding secession and the bombardment of Fort Sumter in Charleston, S. C.</i>	15
April 20, 1861: <i>Tennessee pro-secession representative sent to Montgomery, Alabama, to discuss the Volunteer State abandoning the Union</i>	16
April 20, 1861: <i>Conditions in and around Murfreesboro before Tennessee's secession from the Union, excerpt from the diary of John C. Spence</i>	16
April 20, 1861: <i>Meeting in Jackson</i>	17
April 20, 1861: <i>Governor Isham G. Harris justifies his refusal to send two regiments of militia to aid the Federal government</i>	17
April 20, 1861: <i>Memphis Sixth Ward women urge organization to make military flags and uniforms</i>	19
April 21, 1861: <i>Peter Turney solicits exemption of his unit from Major-General Gideon J. Pillow's command</i>	19
April 21, 1861: <i>"To the Women of the South"</i>	20
April 21, 1861: <i>Italian community of Memphis form military company</i>	21
April 21, 1861: <i>Procuring arms for the Memphis Home Guard</i>	21
April 21, 1861: <i>"Many of our daughters are already active in the service with their needles." An appeal for Memphis women to form societies to aid soldiers</i>	21
April 21, 1861: <i>Women of Memphis' eighth ward organize</i>	22
April 22, 1861: <i>Anxious telegram communication between Governor Isham G. Harris and L. P. Walker, Confederate Secretary of War, relative to need for arms in Tennessee</i> 22	22
April 23, 1861: <i>A call for female volunteers from the Memphis Ladies Benevolent Society</i> . . .	23
April 23, 1861: <i>Evidence of Union sentiment in Cleveland</i>	23
April 23, 1861: <i>The Ladies Patriotic Association of South Memphis organized</i>	23
April 23, 1861: <i>Southern Home Society of Memphis' eighth ward formed</i>	23
April 23, 1861: <i>Memphis' Second Presbyterian Church women offer to make uniforms</i>	24

April 24, 1861: <i>Nashville Mayor R. B. Cheatham issues proclamation banning vigilantism</i> . . .	24
April 24, 1861: <i>Sewing and Rifle companies in Memphis</i>	24
April 24, 1861: <i>Secession meeting in Lagrange</i>	25
April 24, 1861: <i>Excerpt from Gideon Pillow's confidential report to Confederate Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, relative war preparations in pre-secession Tennessee</i> . . .	25
April 25, 1861: <i>Excerpts from Governor Isham Harris' Legislative Message advocating secession</i> ^{NOTE 1}	27
April 25, 1861: <i>Secession flag presentation to the editors of the Memphis Daily Appeal</i>	27
April 25, 1861: <i>Secession news in Memphis</i>	30
April 26, 1861: <i>Brigadier-General Gideon J. Pillow endorses Randolph, Tennessee, as optimum site for a fort</i>	31
April 26, 1861: <i>"Palmyra True to the South;" demagoguery and enlistment in Clarksville</i> . . .	31
April 26, 1861: <i>Germantown Ladies organize to help protect the fatherland</i>	32
April 26, 1861: <i>Chelsea's Southern Mothers</i>	32
April 28, 1861: <i>"The performance of divine service is rare in jail." A plea to bring the Gospel to city jail prisoners</i>	32
April 28, 1861: <i>Call for public assistance for the families of Confederate volunteer soldiers</i> . .	34
April 29, 1861: <i>Report of Henry W. Hilliard to Confederate Secretary of State Robert Toombs relative to Tennessee's probable secession from the Union, including pertinent sections of Governor Isham G. Harris's secret message to the General Assembly on the same subject</i> ^{NOTE 1}	34
April 29, 1861: <i>Excerpt from a letter by Robert D. Jamison of Murfreesborough relative to excitement surrounding secession crisis in Tennessee</i>	36
April 30, 1861: <i>Sallie Gannaway Jamison</i> ^{NOTE 1} <i>to Camilla Jamison in Murfreesborough</i> . . .	37
April 30, 1861: <i>Special rates on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad</i>	37

MAY 1861

May 1, 1861: <i>Resolution of Tennessee General Assembly to explore joining the Confederate States in a military league</i>	1
May 1, 1861: <i>Major-General Gideon J. Pillow's instructions to Brigadier-General John L. T. Sneed regarding defenses at Fort Randolph</i>	1
May 1, 1861: <i>Conditions in and around Murfreesboro on the eve of the secession of Tennessee, excerpt from the diary of John C. Spence</i>	2
May 3, 1861: <i>"The Masses of the people of Tennessee-Their Love of the old Union-Demagoguism-Slaveholders and non-Slave holders;" class- and race-consciousness and pro-secession rhetoric in Clarksdale</i>	2
May 3, 1861: <i>"Volunteers;" suggestion to keep Clarksville volunteer clerks' pay in escrow</i>	4
May 4, 1861: <i>Pre-secession difficulties with arms distribution</i>	4
May 4, 1861: <i>Thoughts on the secession crisis, excerpt from the journal of Amanda McDowell, Cherry Creek community, White County</i>	5
May 4, 1861: <i>The War and the Winchester Female College</i>	6
May 4, 1861: <i>"Letter from Memphis."</i>	8
May 4, 1861: <i>Call up of the patrician Memphis Hickory Rifles</i>	10
May 5, 1861: <i>Concerns about secession expressed by one Madison County yeoman farmer</i> . .	10
May 5, 1861: <i>In praise of portly girls</i>	11
May 5, 1861: <i>Tents</i>	12
May 5, 1861: <i>Flag presentation to the Bluff City Guards</i>	12
May 5, 1861: <i>Hickory Rifles flag presentation</i>	13
May 5, 1861: <i>Juvenile delinquents at Grace Church in Memphis</i>	13
May 6, 1861: <i>Fear of abolitionists in White County, an excerpt from the journal of Amanda McDowell of the Cherry Creek community</i>	13
May 7, 1861: <i>Panhandling nuisance in Memphis</i>	14
May 7, 1861: <i>The prayer of a Southern Mother</i>	14
May 7, 1861: <i>Tennessee General Assembly passes resolutions in favor of secession and admission of Tennessee into the Confederacy subject to popular vote on June 8, 1861</i> 15	15

May 7, 1861: <i>Confederate salute, in Montgomery, Alabama, to Tennessee's announcement of secession</i>	16
May 7, 1861: <i>Correspondence from Mrs. S. C. Law, President of the Society of Southern Mothers (Memphis) to Brigadier-General John L. T. Sneed, relative to support for sick and wounded Confederate soldiers</i>	16
May 7, 1861: <i>Tennessee forms a military league with the Confederacy</i>	16
May 7, 1861: <i>Innocence, rhetoric and a flag presentation in Stewart County</i>	18
May 7, 1861: <i>Pulaski's Martha Abernathy's remarks about the beginning of hostilities in the Civil War</i>	20
May 7, 1861: <i>Percussion Caps</i>	21
May 8, 1861: <i>Mysterious murder in Randolph, Tipton County</i>	21
May 8, 1861: <i>Seeing Confederate soldiers off at the Cleveland Depot</i>	21
May 8, 1861: <i>The General Assembly forgives Tennesseans from paying out-of-state debts</i> ...	21
May 8, 1861: <i>More panhandling in Memphis</i>	22
May 8, 1861: <i>Confederate stationary for sale in Memphis</i>	22
May 8, 1861: <i>Lessons on the preservation of soldiers' morale</i>	22
May 8, 1861: <i>Drunken volunteer firemen's brawl in Memphis</i>	23
May 9, 1861: <i>"Tennessee has taken her position and has proudly determined to throw her banners to the breeze, and will give her strength to the sacred cause of freedom for the WHITE MAN OF THE SOUTH;" excerpts from the "LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE" May 9, 1861.</i>	24
May 9, 1861: <i>An Act to amend the Militia Law of the State, requiring Captains to give notice, and for other purposes</i>	26
May 10, 1861: <i>Rhetorical Approbation for Secession in Clarksville</i>	27
May 10, 1861: <i>". . . this whole region in a miserable state of unpreparedness, and totally unable to meet an invasion that is imminently threatened by U. S. troops from the North." A Mississippian's fearful assessment and counsel relative to military preparedness in West Tennessee</i>	28
May 12, 1861: <i>Anxieties about weaponry expressed in pre-Confederate Tennessee</i>	29
May 12, 1861: <i>Major General Gideon J. Pillow commends the ladies of Memphis</i>	30
May 13, 1861: <i>Rumors of slave rebellion in Bradley County</i>	31
May 13, 1861: <i>Prospects of Enfield rifle manufacturing in Nashville</i>	31
May 14, 1861: <i>"That is their post, one of inferiority, not of citizen soldiers." Anxieties about free Negroes in Memphis</i>	31
May 15, 1861: <i>Tennessee joins the Confederacy</i>	32
May 15, 1861: <i>Memphis committee of safety censors negro preaching and church services</i> ..	32

May 16, 1861:	<i>A brief report on army life at camp Randolph, near Memphis</i>	32
May 17, 1861:	<i>"Victor Emmanuel II of Italy and the Confederate States-twin sisters of freedom." Flag presentation to the Memphis Italian-Bersaglieri military company</i>	33
May 19, 1861:	<i>"We have no spoons, knives, nor forks, but use our fingers, pocket knives & sharp sticks." Letter from G. W. Wharton of Cannon County, to his Uncle Daniel Weedon describing life at a Confederate camp of instruction in Middle Tennessee</i>	34
May 19, 1861:	<i>The problem of panhandling girls in Memphis</i>	35
May 20, 1861:	<i>Confederate Secretary of War L. P. Walker to Governor Isham G. Harris relative to twelve month enlistments for Tennesseans and provision of muskets</i>	35
May 20, 1861:	<i>Enthusiasm for war in Middle Tennessee, excerpt from the diary of John C. Spence</i>	37
May 20, 1861:	<i>Confederate Navy's interest in the Tennessee Iron Works in Stewart County</i>	37
May 20, 1861:	<i>Resolution of the Confederate Congress to provide for the defense of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers</i>	38
May 21, 1861:	<i>Letter from James Ferguson^{NOTE 1} to his wife in Bolivar</i>	38
May 21, 1861:	<i>Tennessee—Confederate passion and rhetoric; Dr. Robert C. Abernathy of Pulaski to Dr. Hern of Indiana regarding Southern enthusiasm to defend itself from the Federal invasion</i>	39
May 21, 1861:	<i>"Tennessee."</i>	40
May 21, 1861:	<i>Assessment of military preparations in West Tennessee; an excerpt from the report of George B. McClellan</i>	41
May 22, 1861:	<i>Mrs. McEwin's Union Sentiment in Nashville</i>	42
May 22, 1861:	<i>Flag waving in Memphis</i>	42
May 22, 1861:	<i>Deceased infant discovered in Memphis</i>	43
May 23, 1861:	<i>Convicts produce accouterments of war in Nashville</i>	43
May 24, 1861:	<i>Major-General Gideon J. Pillow on expected attack by River upon Fort Randolph</i>	43
May 24, 1861:	<i>"TO THE PALMYRA VOLUNTEERS."</i>	44
May 24, 1861:	<i>"Tennessee's Battle-Song"</i>	45
May 25, 1861:	<i>Governor Isham G. Harris on Confederate strategy for Tennessee</i>	46
May 25, 1861:	<i>"MURDER WILL OUT" by William G. Brownlow</i>	47
May 25, 1861:	<i>War excitement in Jackson</i>	48
May 25, 1861:	<i>Assistance for Soldiers' Families in Memphis</i>	49
May 26, 1861:	<i>Assessing need for public assistance in Memphis</i>	49
May 27, 1861:	<i>Fear of a slave insurrection in Madison County</i>	49

May 28, 1861: <i>Difficulties and disarray in recruiting for Tennessee's Confederate Volunteer ranks, Isham G. Harris to L. P. Walker, Isham G. Harris to L. P. Walker . .</i>	49
May 28, 1861: <i>Convict labor and an upsurge in war production in Nashville</i>	50
May 28, 1861: <i>Exhortation to provide for needy families of Confederate volunteers</i>	51
May 28, 1861: <i>Memphis highlanders organize a volunteer military company</i>	51
May 28, 1861: <i>Editorial opinion on the indecency of giving daguerreotypes to soldiers</i>	51
May 29, 1861: <i>The work of the Southern Mothers</i>	52
May 29, 1861: <i>Attempt at welfare fraud in Memphis</i>	52
May 29, 1861: <i>A Woman Driver</i>	53
May 29, 1861: <i>Women drill in Confederate military camps in Jackson</i>	53
May 30, 1861: <i>Excerpt from a letter by Davidson Countian Edward Bradford, at Camp Trousdale (camp of instruction) wrote to his father, Frederick in Tank, Tennessee . . .</i>	54
May 30, 1861: <i>Call for Delegates to the East Tennessee Convention</i>	54
May 30, 1861: <i>Prayer at the first day of the East Tennessee Unionist Convention in Knoxville</i>	55
May 30, 1861: <i>A Scotchman on the Crisis.</i>	56
May 30, 1861: <i>Need for uniforms, city almoner's report, and assistance to the families of volunteer Confederate soldiers</i>	56
May 30, 1861: <i>Major General Gideon J. Pillow orders army medical staff to assist Southern Mothers</i>	57
May 31, 1861: <i>Shooting lessons near Cleveland</i>	57
May 31, 1861: <i>Resolutions of the East Tennessee Unionist Convention in Temperance Hall, Knoxville</i>	58
May 31, 1861: <i>Official application forms for obtaining public assistance in Memphis</i>	61
May 31, 1861: <i>Execution of murderers Moses and Isacc in Memphis</i>	62
May 31, 1861: <i>Dealing with the poor in Memphis</i>	66
May 31, 1861: <i>Memphis system for providing relief to the needy families of volunteers to be adopted at Shelby County Seat at Raleigh</i>	66

JUNE 1861

June 1, 1861: <i>Troop train accident</i>	1
June 1, 1861: <i>Decaying vegetables for the poor</i>	1
June 3, 1861: <i>Provocation and reply, a battle of words</i>	1
June 5, 1861: <i>Report on welfare disbursements in Memphis</i>	2
June 6, 1861: <i>Call for daily interdenominational Christian prayer meetings to shield soldiers and the Confederacy</i>	2
June 6, 1861: <i>Shortage of forms delay relief to volunteers' families in Memphis</i>	3
ca. June 6, 1861: <i>"TRUE MEN OF THE SOUTH TO THE RESCUE;" Secessionist propaganda poster text in Memphis on the eve of the vote on secession</i>	3
June 7, 1861: <i>Miss Molly Thompson's address to the "Southern Confederates" at Camp Clopton, Tipton County</i>	4
June 7, 1861: <i>Secession atmosphere in Cleveland</i>	4
June 7, 1861: <i>Tennessee bullets and rifles; experimental ballistics in Nashville</i>	5
June 7, 1861: <i>East Tennessee spa opens for the season</i>	5
June 7, 1861: <i>Thirty-nine families apply for public assistance in Memphis</i>	6
June 8, 1861: <i>Tennessee voters select secession over union</i>	6
June 8, 1861: <i>Secession</i>	8
June 8, 1861: <i>Voting for secession in Jackson</i>	8
June 8, 1861: <i>Flag presentation in Memphis</i>	8
June 9, 1861: <i>Excerpt from a letter by Tennessee Confederate recruit John Bradford to his father, Frederick, about life at Camp Trousdale:</i>	9
June 9, 1861: <i>The vote on the secession issue in White County, an excerpt from the journal of Amanda McDowell</i>	9
June 9, 1861: <i>Murfreesboro's Kate Carney's observations on the war; aiding Confederate soldiers</i>	10
June 11, 1861: <i>Conversion of State Hospital into Confederate soldiers' barracks</i>	10
June 11, 1861: <i>Relief payments for Fifth district in Shelby county</i>	10

June 11, 1861: <i>Memphis Rifle company sets out for boot camp</i>	10
June 12, 1861: <i>Cumberland mountain health resort opens for the season</i>	11
June 13, 1861: <i>Letter to the Memphis Appeal commenting on apparent lack of patriotism displayed by a majority of Memphis men</i>	11
June 13, 1861: <i>West Tennessee spa, Dunlap Springs, near Bolivar, opens for the season</i>	12
June 13, 1861: <i>Visitation to the Southern Mothers' Association Hospital on Union and Second, Memphis</i>	12
June 13, 1861: <i>Fasting in the Bluff City</i>	13
June 14, 1861: <i>Survival tips for soldiers in military camps from the "Old Camper"</i>	13
June 14, 1861: <i>"All honor to the ladies of Memphis for their patriotic toils, their silent self-devotion to their country's service!"</i>	14
June 14, 1861: <i>Memphis city council terminates welfare assistance program for volunteers' families</i>	15
June 15, 1861: <i>Letter from W. H. Dawson^{NOTE 1} at 4 Mile Branch, Monroe County, to his Grandfather</i>	16
June 15, 1861: <i>Preparations for home defense in Jackson</i>	17
June 15, 1861: <i>Anti-secessionist sentiments in White County, an entry from the journal of Amanda McDowell</i>	17
June 15, 1861: <i>Widows, orphans and philanthropy in Memphis</i>	18
June 16, 1861: <i>Ten pins, mineral water, the Raleigh hotel and fresh air</i>	19
June 17, 1861: <i>A British war correspondent's observations of Memphis, Gideon J. Pillow and the Southern army</i>	20
June 18, 1861: <i>A British war correspondent's experiences at Forts Randolph and Pillow</i>	22
June 18, 1861: <i>On social life at the Confederate camp of instruction at Union City</i>	29
June 18, 1861: <i>Increased donations for the Southern Mothers' hospital in Memphis requested</i> 29	
June 19, 1861: <i>A trip from Jackson to the Confederate camp of instruction at Union City</i>	30
June 19, 1861: <i>William Howard Russell departs Memphis for Columbus, Kentucky, via Troy and Union City, Tennessee</i>	30
June 20, 1861: <i>East Tennessee Unionist resolutions to secede from Tennessee and remain in the Union</i>	32
June 20, 1861: <i>Excerpt from a letter written at Camp Trousdale; Dr. U. G. Owen, 20th Tennessee, to his wife, Laura</i>	34
June 20, 1861: <i>Major-General Gideon J. Pillow's situation report for military measures taken in West Tennessee, including plans to stretch a chain across the Mississippi River to blockade Federal gunboats, etc.</i>	35
June 20, 1861: <i>A visit to the Southern Mothers' Hospital in Memphis</i>	37

June 21, 1861: <i>Optimism and confidence expressed by one Tennessee Confederate</i>	38
June 21, 1861: <i>"Let us show them that we are as fruitful in expedients to preserve life, as are terrible in avenging our wrongs;" a patriotic appeal to southern women to produce homespun clothing</i>	38
June 21, 1861: <i>"General Orders [,] No. 1."</i>	39
June 22, 1861: <i>"No less than two hundred and eighty-five persons are employed, of whom two hundred and thirty are females." A visit to the Confederate saber factory in Memphis</i>	40
June 22, 1861: <i>Meeting of the Southern Mothers announced</i>	41
June 25, 1861: <i>Militia Call Up in Clarksville</i>	41
June 27, 1861: <i>The care of the indigent insane Confederate soldier or his family members . . .</i>	42
June 27, 1861: <i>Southern Mothers' Association report</i>	43
June 28, 1861: <i>Tennessean Sam Tate, President of the Memphis to Charleston Railroad, to Robert Toombs Confederate States Secretary of State warning him about conditions in East Tennessee</i>	44
June 28, 1861: <i>Chapter 24, in eleven sections, passed by the 31st (Confederate) General Assembly, relative to the authorization of the Governor to draft free persons of color into the Army of Tennessee:</i>	44
June 29, 1861: <i>Tennessee General Assembly joint resolution transferring state volunteer military units to the forces of the Confederacy</i>	46

JULY 1861

July 1, 1861: <i>Letter from Moses Joseph Nichols at Camp Trousdale^{NOTE 1} to his grandmother Malinda Jared in Cookeville</i>	1
July 2, 1861: <i>Excerpt from Confederate Recruit John Bradford's letter (with the "Hickory Guards,") to his sister from Camp Trousdale, Sumner County</i>	2
July 2, 1861: <i>Governor Isham G. Harris reports to Confederate authorities relative to the strength of the provisional army of Tennessee</i>	2
July 2, 1861: <i>Artillery shells and hand grenades</i>	3
July 3, 1861: <i>President of the Memphis to Charleston Railroad to Confederate Secretary of War relative to dearth of military leadership in Memphis</i>	4
July 3, 1861: <i>Report to the Southern Mothers' Association Executive Committee</i>	4
July 4, 1861: <i>Prophetic thoughts on the Fourth of July</i>	6
July 4, 1861: <i>On the Fourth of July in Confederate Memphis</i>	7
July 5, 1861: <i>Leonidas J. Polk appointed to command of the Army of Tennessee to oversee the transition of the Tennessee Provisional Army to the forces of the Confederacy</i> 8	8
July 5, 1861: <i>Prominent Memphis citizens urge the appointment of Gideon J. Pillow as Commander of the Army of Tennessee</i>	9
July 5, 1861: <i>Memphis city schools to be suspended</i>	10
July 6, 1861: <i>"The Union, Constitution and Laws"</i>	10
July 7, 1861: <i>Fear of a Unionist insurrection near Cleveland</i>	12
July 9, 1861: <i>Excitement in Travisville and Fentress County; a letter to U. S. Senator Andrew Johnson</i>	12
July 9, 1861: <i>Mississippi River bathing and murder in Memphis</i>	13
July 9, 1861: <i>Shot, grape shot and railroad chairs</i>	13
July 9, 1861: <i>Memphis' welfare office's dire report</i>	13
July 10, 1861: <i>Letter from J. E. (James) Taft at Camp Trousdail, Tennessee to James Caldwell at Camp Fisher, Virginia</i>	14
July 11, 1861: <i>Concern about secret societies and loyalty to the Confederacy in the Tennessee/Georgia border counties</i>	14

July 11, 1861: <i>Correspondence between William Richardson Hunt, Captain for Ordnance of Tennessee, and L. P. Walker, Confederate Secretary of State regarding manufacture of rifle cartridges</i>	15
July 11, 1861: <i>Donations to the Southern Mothers' Association</i>	15
July 12, 1861: <i>Edward Bradford, from Davidson County, writes to his mother from Camp Trousdale (camp of instruction), concerning camp life and treatment of deserters</i> 16	
July 12, 1861: <i>Sickness among Confederate troops in Jackson environs</i>	16
July 12, 1861: <i>Troubles in Morgan, Scott and Fentress Counties; a letter to U. S. Senator Andrew Johnson</i>	17
July 12, 1861: <i>Reduction, not suspension, of Memphis city school budget</i>	18
July 13, 1861: <i>Governor Harris makes recommendations to Jefferson Davis relative to appointing generals with diverse political credentials</i>	18
July 13, 1861: <i>Commander of 13th Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers urges Jefferson Davis to appointment of Gideon J. Pillow Commander of the Army of Tennessee</i> . . .	19
July 15, 1861: <i>A request for arms to fight a guerrilla^{NOTE 1} war against Confederate forces in Fentress County; a letter to U. S. Senator Andrew Johnson</i>	20
July 17, 1861: <i>Nan Floyd, Sevier County Unionist, taunts Secessionist women at Strawberry Plains</i>	21
July 18, 1861: <i>Editorial anxieties in Memphis about food supply and clothing for Tennessee's soldiers</i>	22
July 19, 1861: <i>Excerpt from the letter of John Bradford, with the Davidson County "Hickory Guards" at Camp Trousdale, to his father relative to life in camp</i>	23
July 19, 1861: <i>"The Railroads."</i>	23
July 19, 1861: <i>"Evidently benevolent efforts must be made." Charity for the families of volunteers suggested</i>	24
July 19, 1861: <i>Gratitude and praise for the Southern Mothers</i>	24
July 21, 1861: <i>Formation of a military sewing society promoted</i>	25
July 22, 1861: <i>Death and burial of the slave "Old Aunt Lucy" in Maury County</i>	25
July 22, 1861: <i>Regimental benefit in Memphis</i>	25
July 23, 1861: <i>Governor Harris to L. P. Walker, Confederate Secretary of War relative to transfer of the Provisional Army of Tennessee to the Confederate States.</i>	26
July 23, 1861: <i>Private Edward Bradford [C. S. A.] writes to his father writes to his father</i> . .	28
July 24, 1861: <i>"A whisper was muttered that expanded into a rumor, and the rumor grew into a downright assertion that Dan, the polite, roguish, smart, industrious Dan, was a woman!" The saga of Dan Edson</i>	28
July 25, 1861: <i>A note of thanks to the Southern Mothers</i>	30
July 26, 1861: <i>Tobacco for the troops</i>	31

July 26, 1861: *Life in a Cumberland Plateau spa* 31

July 27, 1861: *Letter from R. J. C. Gailbreath [C. S. A.] in Bristol, Tennessee, to his wife Mariah Gailbreath, near Gainesborough, relative to railroad transportation, the first battle of Bull Run, and righteousness of the Southern cause* 33

July 28, 1861: *Excerpt from a letter by John Bradford, with the 20th Tennessee in Bristol, to his father in Davidson County* 36

July 29, 1861: *Fayetteville Committee of Correspondence's offer to furnish Confederate soldiers with winter clothing* 36

July 29, 1861: *A Madison County farmer rationalizes secession* 37

ca. July 31, 1861: *Report on the strength of the Provisional Army of Tennessee* 37

AUGUST 1861

August 1, 1861: <i>Governor Isham G. Harris's comments on the transfer of Tennessee forces to the Confederacy</i>	1
August 1, 1861: <i>Assault and battery in Memphis</i>	2
August 1, 1861: <i>Medical Report of the Mother's Home Association</i>	3
August 2, 1861: <i>Grand Junction Insurrection</i>	3
August 2, 1861: <i>A British war correspondent's observations of Confederate river defenses at Memphis and Fort Wright at Randolph</i>	4
August 2, 1861: <i>Description of the Confederate camp at Union City</i>	8
August 2, 1861: <i>A West Tennessee Confederate soldier's letter home to Memphis from General Pillow's camp</i>	9
August 3, 1861: <i>"Breaking up Social Relations"</i>	10
August 3, 1861: <i>The parable of the patriotic, self-sacrificing Tennessee plantation mistress</i>	10
August 3, 1861: <i>Mary Sharp Normal School initiated, Winchester, Tennessee</i>	11
August 4, 1861: <i>The "Huyett Battery."</i>	12
August 4, 1861: <i>Shelter for Memphis' homeless</i>	12
August 6, 1861: <i>Arrest of prominent East Tennessee Unionist Thomas A. R. Nelson</i>	13
August 6, 1861: <i>Prominent Memphis capitalists seek immunity from induction into Confederate army via formation of "Memphis Legion"</i>	14
August 7, 1861: <i>Camp Hatton, Knoxville. Excerpt from John Bradford's letter to his brother Abram in Tank, Tennessee, Davidson county about his recent experiences:</i>	16
August 7, 1861: <i>On Tennessee Volunteers, by "TWELVE MONTHS"</i> ^{NOTE 1}	16
August 7, 1861: <i>Governor Isham G. Harris' proclamation raising and organizing the Reserve Corps of Tennessee.</i>	17
August 7, 1861: <i>Poverty in Memphis</i>	18
August 8, 1861: <i>The Tennessee Military and Financial Board's appeal for homespun clothing for the Volunteer State's soldiers</i>	18
August 8, 1861: <i>"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</i>	

August 8, 1861: <i>Apparel for the Confederate army</i>	20
August 8, 1861: <i>Journeyman tailor's union contributes to the Southern Mothers association</i> .	21
August 8, 1861: <i>Cotton factory destroyed in Bolivar environs</i>	21
August 9, 1861: <i>Oil cloth for sale in Memphis</i>	21
August 9, 1861: <i>Relocation of the Southern Mothers hospital</i>	21
August 10, 1861: <i>Governor Isham G. Harris' order for a search for arms in Tennessee</i>	22
August 10, 1861: <i>"To the Clerks of the County Courts of the State of Tennessee."</i>	22
August 10, 1861: <i>Soldiers' spouses to draw soldier's pay in Memphis</i>	23
August 12, 1861: <i>Inventory of Tennessee armament</i>	23
August 12, 1861: <i>T. A. R. Nelson petitions Jefferson Davis for his release and the release of his son from prison</i>	26
August 13, 1861: <i>Jefferson Davis releases T. A. R. Nelson, and his son, on concluded conditions; a Civil War quid pro quo</i>	26
August 15, 1861: <i>Shortage of black powder for Confederate needs in West Tennessee</i>	27
August 15, 1861: <i>Description of food at Camp Zollicoffer, an excerpt from the journal of Amanda McDowell</i>	28
August 15, 1861: <i>Concern expressed for security at the arms manufacturing "laboratory" in Memphis</i>	28
August 16, 1861: <i>"To Southern Mothers."</i>	29
August 16, 1861: <i>"To Volunteers;" a remedy eliminating soldiers' rail transportation difficulties</i> 29	
August 16, 1861: <i>"The state of things in East Tennessee is incredible;" a letter to U. S. Senator Andrew Johnson</i> ^{NOTE 1}	30
August 16, 1861: <i>Railroad passes authorized for some Tennessee soldiers</i>	31
August 17, 1861: <i>Death due to abortion in Confederate Memphis</i>	31
August 20, 1861: <i>"The Concert;" a benefit in Clarksville for sick soldiers</i>	31
August 20, 1861: <i>Blanket drive for soldiers</i>	34
August 23, 1861: <i>Civilian concern expressed about animosity between Major-General Leonidas Polk and Major-General Gideon J. Pillow</i>	34
August 23, 1861: <i>Governor Harris' appeal to Tennessee's patriotic mothers, wives and daughters</i> 35	
August 23, 1861: <i>Need for increased security at the Southern Mothers' hospital</i>	36
August 23, 1861: <i>Memphis city council interrogates the Southern Mothers</i>	37
August 24, 1861: <i>Excerpts from a letter to Mrs. U. G. Owen</i>	39

August 24, 1861: <i>Patriotic secessionist sacrifice at Mary Sharp College (Winchester) graduation</i>	
	41
August 25, 1861: <i>An Alabamians Prejudiced Opinion of East Tennessee</i>	42
August 26, 1861: <i>Inflation in Jackson environs</i>	43
August 26, 1861: <i>Difficulties with civilian travel on the train to and from Cedar Hill, Robertson County and Nashville</i>	43
August 28, 1861: <i>Indigence in Memphis</i>	44
August 29, 1861: <i>Excerpt from a letter to Mrs. U. G. Owen</i>	44
August 29, 1861: <i>General Orders, No. 14, relative to relaxation of travel restriction in Confederate Union City and Clarksville</i>	45
August 29, 1861: <i>Catching a Federal spy near Jacksboro; an excerpt from the journal of Bradford Nichol, Rutlege Battery</i>	45
August 29, 1861: <i>Memphis prostitutes arrested for refusing to pay monthly municipal tax</i>	46
August 30, 1861: <i>“Camp Moore is evidently a very unhealthy place.” Confederate recruit S. T. Williams' letter to his Uncle</i>	47
August 31, 1861: <i>Camp meetings decline in East Tennessee as a consequence of war</i>	48
August 31, 1861: <i>Progress in the printing of bibles for Confederate soldiers</i>	49
August 31, 1861: <i>Blankets for Tennessee soldiers collected in Nashville</i>	50

SEPTEMBER 1861

September 1, 1861: <i>Exhortation to women of Shelby county and Memphis to form military aid societies</i>	1
September 2, 1861: <i>Negro workers march through Memphis</i>	3
September 3, 1861: <i>"Flag for the Third Cavalry Battalinn"</i>	3
September 3, 1861: <i>"Mammoth Apples."</i>	4
September 3, 1861: <i>Southern Mothers swamped</i>	4
September 4, 1861: <i>"The Ladies Helping."</i>	4
September 4, 1861: <i>"The Women of Tennessee-Appeal for Aid for Our Army"</i>	4
September 5, 1861: <i>Excerpt from Edward Bradford's letter to his father about discipline at Camp Zollicoffer</i>	6
September 5, 1861: <i>Talk of drafting women to serve as nurses at the Southern Mothers' hospital</i> 6	
September 6, 1861: <i>Correspondence from the Tennessee Military and Financial Board to the Confederate Secretary of War relative to the urgency of guaranteeing the debt owed to Tennessee banks incurred as a result of providing troops for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States (P. A. C. S.)</i>	7
September 6, 1861: <i>Condition of Tennessee Treasury and of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments of the Confederate Army in Eastern and Middle Tennessee</i> ...	8
September 6, 1861: <i>"Cutting It Fat."</i>	8
September 6, 1861: <i>"Soldier's Aid Society."</i>	9
September 7, 1861: <i>"Southern Rights Festival."</i>	10
September 7, 1861: <i>Suggestion to use female prisoners as washerwomen for the Southern Mothers' hospital</i>	10
September 7, 1861: <i>An appeal for feminine assistance for the Confederate army</i>	10
September 9, 1861: <i>Fighting near Cedar Creek, Greene County</i>	12
September 9, 1861: <i>Citizens of Sneedville request protection from Unionists in Hancock and Hawkins counties</i>	12
September 9, 1861: <i>East Tennessee Refugees in Ohio</i>	13

September 10, 1861: <i>President of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad receives instructions relative to executing duties as Assistant Quartermaster General for Tennessee and adjoining states</i>	13
September 10, 1861: <i>B. P. Bradley's Love Letter from Camp Trousdale, Robertson County, to Martha W. Justice, of Cooperstown</i>	14
September 10, 1861: <i>Vivandiere of the army arrested in Memphis</i>	14
September 12, 1861: <i>News from McMinnville and Warren county</i>	15
September 12, 1861: <i>Evolution of the Southern Mothers' hospital</i>	15
September 12, 1861: <i>A mistaken case of abortion in Memphis</i>	16
September 13, 1861: <i>"Southern School Books"</i>	17
September 13, 1861: <i>"Confederate School Books"</i>	18
September 13, 1861: <i>The Garde Civile and the City Guard flag presentation ceremonies in Memphis</i>	18
September 13, 1861: <i>Memphis mosquito remedies</i>	19
September 13, 1861: <i>Report on soldier sock knitting in Franklin</i>	19
September 14, 1861: <i>"Whiskey Drinking in [Confederate] Knoxville"</i>	19
September 14, 1861: <i>"High Rents" in Confederate Knoxville</i>	20
September 14, 1861: <i>"Coffee! Coffee!! Coffee!!!"</i>	20
September 14, 1861: <i>Book Police in Confederate Knoxville</i>	21
September 14, 1861: <i>A Plea to East Tennessee Unionists for Accommodation to the Confederacy</i> 22	
September 15, 1861: <i>Life in a Confederate camp of instruction; a letter from Sergeant Fayette McDowell at Camp Myers [Overton County, Tennessee] to his sisters at home in the Cherry Creek community in White County</i>	26
September 15, 1861: <i>Martial Support League</i>	27
September 16, 1861: <i>East Tennesseans marched through Nashville as traitors to the Confederacy</i> ^{NOTE 1}	27
September 18, 1861: <i>"Clothing for the Soldiers"</i>	28
September 18, 1861: <i>"Steamer V. K. Stevenson Captured."</i>	29
September 19, 1861: <i>Knitting Socks for Confederate Soldiers at the Franklin Female College</i>	29
September 19, 1861: <i>Diminution of soap manufacturing in the Bluff City</i>	30
September 19, 1861: <i>Extra session of the Memphis City Council; taxing boy entrepreneurs and the need for a physician at the city hospital</i>	30
September 20, 1861: <i>"A BRAVE WOMAN."</i>	31
September 20, 1861: <i>Hunt Guards' home made uniforms</i>	32

September 20, 1861: <i>Free medicine for sick soldiers in Memphis</i>	32
September 22, 1861: <i>Meeting of the Hebrew Ladies' Association of Memphis</i>	33
September 23, 1861: <i>Pseudo Tennessee Emigres.</i>	33
September 24, 1861: <i>Arming soldiers in Knoxville with reworked country rifles</i>	33
September 25, 1861: <i>Praise for the sewing skills of Memphis women</i>	34
September 27, 1861: <i>"To the Benevolent Ladies of Clarksville, Tennessee."</i>	34
September 28, 1861: <i>Allegations of Confederate Postal Service Discrimination against the Knoxville Whig</i>	35
September 28, 1861: <i>Preacher Reform and Politics in Confederate East Tennessee</i>	38
September 29, 1861: <i>Affair at Travisville, Pickett County.</i> ^{NOTE 1}	39
September 30, 1861: <i>"It is a loss to the Confederacy as well as to the proprietors, for the cannon made at this establishment was the best work of the kind turned out in the South."</i>	41

OCTOBER 1861

October 1, 1861: <i>Report of the Tennessee Military and Financial Board to the General Assembly</i> <i>1</i>	
October 3, 1861: <i>Memphis woman arrested in Virginia suspected of spying for the Union</i>	6
October 4, 1861: <i>On the Ladies Tennessee Hospital Association</i>	6
October 7, 1861: <i>Shelby County Court appropriates \$20,000 for the relief of soldiers' families</i>	7
October 8, 1861: <i>Excerpt from a letter to Mrs. U. G. Owen</i>	7
October 8, 1861: <i>Report on the Texas Rangers in Nashville</i>	8
October 8, 1861: <i>Suggestion to use Castor bean oil as an industrial lubricant</i>	8
October 10, 1861: <i>Volunteers' conditions for service, placement of rendezvous camps and troop transport issues in Middle Tennessee</i>	9
October 10, 1861: <i>"Such as seek Tennessee do so with much peril to their lives." Securing the Ten- nessee-Kentucky border with cavalry from Monroe, Overton county</i>	10
October 10, 1861: <i>Importance of work accomplished by the Southern Mothers hospital</i>	10
October 12, 1861: <i>"DUNLAP ZOUAVES-RALLY, REORGANIZE! RALLY!"</i>	11
October 12, 1861: <i>"Vampires." A condemnation of Confederate war speculators</i>	12
October 13, 1861: <i>Soldiers Aid Society's work</i>	13
October 14, 1861: <i>Correspondence from Confederate civilians in the Upper Cumberland area asking for assistance to quell Federal guerrillas along the border and retain lo- cal regiments</i>	13
October 15, 1861: <i>Governor Isham G. Harris to President Jefferson C. Davis relative to difficul- ties in recruiting, Confederate strategy and geopolitical concerns</i>	17
October 15, 1861: <i>"Southern Mothers"</i>	18
October 15, 1861: <i>"Families of Soldiers"</i>	19
October 15, 1861: <i>Burglars Caught</i>	19
October 15, 1861: <i>Murder of a Woman</i>	19
October 15, 1861: <i>A Letter Questioning Confederate Public Finances</i>	20
October 16, 1861: <i>"A Case for Charity"</i>	21

October 16, 1861: <i>"Criminal Court"</i>	21
October 16, 1861: <i>A report on the Texas Rangers in Nashville</i>	21
October 17, 1861: <i>Residents of Overton and Fentress counties seek retention of local units for domestic use only</i>	22
October 18, 1861: <i>A letter of thanks from Fort Henry</i>	23
October 18, 1861: <i>Price inflation in Jackson environs, one result of secession</i>	23
October 18, 1861: <i>"VAMPIRES AGAIN."</i>	24
October 18, 1861: <i>"LETTER FROM GEN. PILLOW."</i>	25
October 19, 1861: <i>"The Policy of Our Planters in the Future"</i>	27
October 19, 1861: <i>Captain Thomas R. Mason's Report [Robertson County]</i>	29
October 19, 1861: <i>The Tennessee Baptist's Advice on Firearm Cleansing</i>	29
October 19, 1861: <i>Further Progress and Challenges in the Effort to Print Bibles for Confederate Soldiers</i>	29
October 19, 1861: <i>How to Pay for a Year's Subscription to the Tennessee Baptist in War Time</i> .	30
October 19, 1861: <i>Appeal for Boards to Bind Bibles and Testaments for Confederate Soldiers</i> .	31
October 27, 1861: <i>Memphis' Jewish women's war production record</i>	31
October 22, 1861: <i>William Blount Carter enters East Tennessee to initiate bridge burning, loyalty of Tennesseans in County to the Union</i>	32
October 22, 1861: <i>SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. HDQRS. FIRST DIV., WESTERN DEPT., Columbus, Ky., relative to grain trade</i>	34
October 22, 1861: <i>"Arrest of Selby."</i>	34
October 22, 1861: <i>"AT THE STATION HOUSE;" miscegenation in Civil War Memphis</i>	35
October 23, 1861: <i>Thomas Menees seeks elective office</i>	35
October 23, 1861: <i>Mail packet service between Nashville and Fort Donelson</i>	36
October 23, 1861: <i>Bobbed Hair in Clarksville</i>	36
October 24, 1861: <i>Excerpt from a letter to U. G. Owen</i>	36
October 24, 1861: <i>Old apparel in Nashville</i>	37
October 25, 1861: <i>Captain A. O. Edwards, in Germantown, to his sister in Tullahoma</i>	37
October 25, 1861: <i>AWOL Shelby county soldiers' families barred from receiving aid</i>	38
October 26, 1861: <i>Letter to Jefferson C. Davis relative to unlawful arrests in East Tennessee</i>	38
October 26, 1861: <i>Departure editorial by William G. Brownlow</i>	40
October 26, 1861: <i>Official Confederate correspondence relative to East Tennessee Unionist T. A.</i>	

<i>R. Nelson's expected public support for the Confederacy</i>	42
October 26, 1861: <i>"SUFFERING WOMEN AND CHILDREN"</i>	43
October 27, 1861: <i>"Another Patriotic Exercise."</i>	44
October 27, 1861: <i>William Blount Carter reports on conditions faced by Union loyalists in East Tennessee and prospects for a military raid</i>	44
October 27, 1861: <i>Noting Nostradamus in Memphis</i>	45
October 28, 1861: <i>Correspondence from T. M. Brennan, president of the Clairborne Machine Works, Nashville, to Major V. K. Stevenson, president of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Confederate Quartermaster regarding estimate for weapons production:</i>	45
October 30, 1861: <i>Letter from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, to Jefferson C. Davis objecting to Special Orders No. 142</i>	46
October 30, 1861: <i>An Act to amend the law respecting Bowie Knives and other weapons</i>	47
October 30, 1861: <i>"The Rambler."</i>	47
October 31, 1861: <i>Destruction of Confederate Quartermaster supplies and Lizzie Whitehouse's bordello</i>	49

NOVEMBER 1861

November 1, 1861: <i>Memphis Safety Committee petitions Jefferson Davis for permission to announce amnesty in return for allegiance of ex patriot Tennesseans in Kentucky</i>	1
November 1, 1861: <i>Report on river defenses at Fort Pillow</i>	3
November 2, 1861: <i>Intelligence relative to Confederate forces near Monroe, Overton County</i>	3
November 3, 1861: <i>"To the People of Nashville"</i>	4
November 3, 1861: <i>Report of Major Gilmer, C. S. Engineers, regarding the defenses of the Cumberland River.</i>	4
November 5, 1861: <i>Letter from C. F. Austin and M. V. Adcock (C. S. A.) to E. A. Reader and Kishiah Adcock, probably near Burns, Tennessee, in Dickson County, relative to army life in Claiborne County</i>	5
November 6, 1861: <i>Tennessean Sam Tate, President of the Memphis to Charleston Railroad, reports to Major-General Leonidas Polk concerning procurement of arms and submarine batteries</i>	6
November 6, 1861: <i>Confederate election in Jackson environs</i>	7
November 6, 1861: <i>Pro-Union sentiment on the Cumberland River near the Kentucky-Tennessee border; an excerpt from a report by Lieutenant S. L. Phelps, commanding the U. S. Gunboat Conestoga</i>	7
November 8, 1861: <i>Bridges burned in East Tennessee on East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad</i>	7
November 8, 1861: <i>Skirmish at Strawberry Plains Bridge</i> ^{NOTE 1}	8
November 8, 1861: <i>Joel Shoffner at Flat Creek to his son Daniel at Cumberland Gap</i>	10
November 8, 1861: <i>Concerns expressed to Jefferson Davis that defense of Cumberland Gap by General Felix Zollicoffer not adequate to prevent Federal invasion of East Tennessee via Jamestown, Fentress County</i>	11
November 8, 1861: <i>Zollicoffer determines to establish defensive line at Jacksborough to thwart expected Federal invasion of Tennessee from Kentucky</i>	12
November 8, 1861: <i>Holston bridge burned, Watauga bridge threatened by Union guerrillas</i>	13
November 8, 1861: <i>Revolt of East Tennessee Unionists</i>	13
November 10, 1861: <i>Skirmish, Bristol</i>	16

November 10, 1861: <i>"Jumping:" workers and wages in Confederate Memphis</i>	16
November 10, 1861: <i>"Mortuary"</i>	16
November 10, 1861: <i>Tableaux and Songs: A Confederate Soldiers' benefit in Memphis</i>	16
November 10, 1861: <i>"A Circular Joke"</i>	16
November 10, 1861: <i>"Donation of Wood:" Help for the poor and absent volunteer families in Memphis and environs</i>	17
November 10, 1861: <i>"The City Yesterday;" the nervous aftermath, in Memphis, of the Battle of Columbus, Kentucky</i>	17
November 10, 1861: <i>"WANTED AT THE OVERTON HOTEL TODAY"</i>	19
November 10, 1861: <i>Unionist attack on Wautanga</i>	19
November 10, 1861: <i>Memphis receives the wounded from the Engagement at Belmont</i> ^{NOTE 1}	19
November 11, 1861: <i>Reports on burned bridges and insurrection of Unionists in East Tennessee</i>	20
November 11, 1861: <i>Federal intelligence relative to Confederate camps and unit strength in Fentress and Overton counties</i>	20
November 11, 1861: <i>Knoxville placed under Confederate martial law</i>	22
November 11, 1861: <i>Energetic efforts by C. S. A. authorities to suppress East Tennessee insurrection</i>	22
November 11, 1861: <i>Blackface entertainment for sick Confederate soldiers</i>	25
November 12, 1861: <i>"To the People of Tennessee. . . If you fail to respond to this appeal, I shall be compelled. . . to disband these regiments of brave soldiers and call you who have arms into service as militia."</i>	25
November 13, 1861: <i>Correspondence between president of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad and Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate Acting Secretary of War relative to protection for the railroad</i>	26
November 13, 1861: <i>Smith's Regiment</i>	27
November 13, 1861: <i>Confederate reaction to bridge burning in East Tennessee</i>	27
November 13, 1861: <i>Jewish support for the Confederacy in Memphis</i>	28
November 13, 1861: <i>Treatment of the wounded at the Overton hospital</i>	29
November 14, 1861: <i>"To the Owners of Guns"</i>	30
November 15, 1861: <i>Dispersion of Unionists' Camp near Chattanooga</i> ^{NOTE 1}	30
November 15, 1861: <i>"Mayor's Proclamation"</i>	34
November 15, 1861: <i>Liberty Ball</i>	34
November 15, 1861: <i>Taylor's Repeating Battery.</i>	35
November 15, 1861: <i>Eagle Foundry</i>	35

November 15, 1861: <i>"Several houses are manufacturing cannon, others are making cannon balls and shells. . . " A description of Confederate Memphis</i>	35
November 15, 1861: <i>Nashville Volunteer Fire Company Deluge No. 3 donates to the Ladies' Hospital Association</i>	36
November 15, 1861: <i>Memphis' Mayor Park's advocates cessation of business for a day</i>	37
November 15, 1861: <i>Federal prisoners taken at the Engagement at Belmont arrive in Memphis</i>	37
November 16, 1861: <i>William Blount Carter escapes to Union lines</i>	38
November 17, 1861: <i>Governor Isham G. Harris' call for civilians' sporting arms and serious thoughts as to the meaning of war by one Madison County farmer</i>	38
November 17, 1861: <i>Negro servants requested for work at Overton Hospital</i>	38
November 17, 1861: <i>Report on the situation at Overton Hospital</i>	38
November 18, 1861: <i>A plea for arms; North Carolina Governor Henry T. Clark's reaction to bridge burning in East Tennessee</i>	39
November 19, 1861: <i>General Order No. 12; "Let the soil of Tennessee be preserved from his unhallowed touch. . . "</i>	40
November 19, 1861: <i>Divided loyalty in Sequatchie</i>	41
November 19, 1861: <i>Sickness afflicts the Texas Rangers in Nashville</i>	41
November 20, 1861: <i>"For Brigadier-General."</i>	41
November 20, 1861: <i>"Sewanee Coal."</i>	42
November 20, 1861: <i>"I have to request at least that the prisoners I have taken be held if not as traitors as prisoners of war." A Confederate inquiry for instructions relative to the fate of East Tennessee Unionist prisoners</i>	42
November 20, 1861: <i>Costume ball announced in Memphis</i>	43
November 21, 1861: <i>ORGANIZE! DRILL!</i>	44
November 21, 1861: <i>City Defenses</i>	45
November 21, 1861: <i>Letter from M. B. Stewart in Decatur to his brother Richard Stewart [Confederate] relative to dispersion of Unionist Camp near Chattanooga on November 15</i>	46
November 21, 1861: <i>Operations in Tennessee</i>	48
November 22, 1861: <i>Winchester's donation of clothing</i>	49
November 22, 1861: <i>"Soldiers' Relief Society."</i>	49
November 22, 1861: <i>"Special Orders, No. 1;" calling up the militia in Memphis</i>	50
November 22, 1861: <i>"Your failure to attend to these duties will subject you to heavy penalties, as provided under the late amendment to the Militia Laws." Letter of Colonel Commandant W. A. Holman [Robertson County] to Thomas R. Mason, relative</i>	

<i>to Militia call up and rendezvous at Nashville</i>	51
November 22, 1861: <i>"Meeting of the Memphis Clergy"</i>	53
November 22, 1861: <i>1861-December 6, 1861, Correspondence relative to the arrest of Dr. William G. Brownlow for treason against the Confederacy</i>	54
November 22, 1861: <i>Call for Memphis women to sew soldiers' underwear</i>	57
November 24, 1861: <i>"I don't know if any [news] that ever hurt me as bad in all my life to think that the brave sons of tennessee would stand back and be drafted." William Farmer, at Camp Tyree Springs to his mother in Robertson county</i>	57
November 24, 1861: <i>Call for an Overton Hospital milk cow</i>	58
November 25, 1861: <i>"It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burned bridges." Confederate policy towards captured Unionist rebels</i>	58
November 25, 1861: <i>General Order No. 13; ". . . use all legitimate means to secure a sufficient number of volunteers from their respective commands. . . "</i>	59
November 28, 1861: <i>"Tennessee Patriotism"</i>	60
November 28, 1861: <i>Death of a slave</i>	61
November 28, 1861: <i>Confederate military pacification and assessment of success in suppressing Unionist rebellion in East Tennessee</i>	61
November 29, 1861: <i>Confederate General Orders No. 4 relating to political loyalty in East Tennessee</i>	63
November 30, 1861: <i>Confederate Proclamation to the People of East Tennessee</i>	63
November 30, 1861: <i>"Why Must Tennessee be Disgraced?"</i>	64
November 30, 1861: <i>"Shot Accidentally."</i>	65
November 30, 1861: <i>"Took the Oath."</i>	66
November 30, 1861: <i>"Look Out for Rogues."</i>	66
November 30, 1861: <i>"Attention, Militia."</i>	66
November 30, 1861: <i>Texans presented with gloves and blankets in Clarksville</i>	67

DECEMBER 1861

December 1, 1861: <i>"The Southern Mothers"</i>	1
December 1, 1861: <i>"Notice to Volunteers and Militia"</i>	2
December 1, 1861: <i>Letter from H. T. Blevins to Captain N. J. Lillard relative to conditions in East Tennessee, Meigs County and strength of Confederate spirit</i>	2
December 1, 1861: <i>"Must the Odium Endure."</i>	3
December 1, 1861: <i>Minor depredations by recruits and formation of society to operate a Confederate hospital in Murfreesboro, excerpt from the diary of John C. Spence</i> ..	4
December 1, 1861: <i>"It was Unnecessary;" editorial disapproval of Governor Harris' military draft</i>	4
December 1, 1861: <i>Editorial backsliding in Nashville: the Daily Gazette elucidates its stance against Governor Harris' draft</i>	5
December 1, 1861: <i>Correspondence and militia notices in the Nashville Daily Gazette</i>	5
December 1, 1861: <i>Exemplary conduct of the Southern Mothers</i>	8
ca. December 1, 1861: <i>Unionist attack at Morristown</i> ^{NOTE 1}	9
December 2, 1861: <i>John R. Branner, President of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, protests the Confederate military's disruption of his railroad's schedule</i>	9
December 3, 1861: <i>"GOV. HARRIS AND THE MILITIA;" criticism of Governor Harris' draft</i>	10
December 3, 1861: <i>"Volunteering;" complaints about Governor Harris' draft in Giles County</i>	12
December 3, 1861: <i>Editorial squabbling over the Governor's draft</i>	12
December 3, 1861: <i>"Artillery Men Wanted."</i>	13
December 3, 1861: <i>"Correspondence;" donations from New Orleans to the Tennessee Ladies' Hospital Association in Nashville</i>	13
December 3, 1861: <i>"Ladies' Tennessee Clothing Association."</i>	14
December 3, 1861: <i>Militia companies in Palmyra and the fight at Cousin Sally Dillard's.</i> ...	14
December 3, 1861: <i>"Spirit of the South."</i>	15
December 4, 1861: <i>Presidents of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company threaten to cease railroad traffic in East Tennessee</i>	15

December 4, 1861: <i>A call to raise the "black flag" in Memphis; the rhetoric and logic of war</i>	16
December 4, 1861: <i>"A Weak Invention;" one editor's support for resisting Governor Harris' draft</i>	16
December 4, 1861: <i>Tennessee's Confederate Electors cast their votes</i>	17
December 4, 1861: <i>The Nashville Daily Gazette objects to Governor Harris' plan to draft the militia into the Confederate army</i>	17
December 4, 1861: <i>Scott County Confederate prisoners-of-war</i>	18
December 5, 1861: <i>"A Mistaken Haste;" anti-draft editorial from the Memphis Argus.</i>	18
December 5, 1861: <i>Rumors of Confederate defeat in Morristown environs</i>	19
December 5, 1861: <i>Dispersal of Union sympathizers in Cocke County</i>	19
December 6, 1861: <i>A letter from home, Frederick Bradford, in Davidson County, to his sons with the 20th Tennessee Regiment</i>	19
December 6, 1861: <i>Report of a draft riot in Nashville</i>	20
December 6, 1861: <i>"What is Needed."</i>	21
December 6, 1861: <i>"Confederate Doctors."</i>	21
December 6, 1861: <i>Poor Folks' Prices in Clarksville</i>	22
December 6, 1861: <i>Failure by Confederates to construct defenses for Nashville</i>	22
December 6, 1861: <i>Memphis military school established</i>	25
December 7, 1861: <i>"Recruits Wanted for the McCann Zouaves."</i>	25
December 7, 1861: <i>Recruiting advertisement for the Confederate army</i>	25
December 7, 1861: <i>"Cheap Blankets."</i>	26
December 7, 1861: <i>The consequences of interracial love in Memphis</i>	26
December 7, 1861: <i>Winter fuel for the poor in Memphis</i>	26
December 7, 1861: <i>J. G. M. Ramsey and W. H. Tibbs ^{NOTE 1} advise President Jefferson Davis against the release of William G. Brownlow</i>	26
December 8, 1861: <i>"Bacon and its Price."</i>	28
December 8, 1861: <i>Edgefield Soldiers Relief Society</i>	28
December 8, 1861: <i>A Memphis six-shooter</i>	28
December 9, 1861: <i>"Soldier's Relief."</i>	29
December 10, 1861: <i>"The New Pork Factory"</i>	29
December 10, 1861: <i>Report of Lieutenant Phelps, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. Conestoga, giving information obtained during an expedition up the Cumberland River.</i>	30
December 10, 1861: <i>"Suicide of Henry Hite."</i>	32

December 10, 1861: Documents relating to the execution of C. Alexander Haun ^{NOTE 1} imprisoned in Knoxville and condemned to die by Confederate authorities for the crime of bridge burning during the Rebellion in East Tennessee	32
December 11, 1861: Martial law declared in Knoxville	37
December 11, 1861: Tennessee Adjutant General Washington Curran Whitthorne ^{NOTE 1} to General A. S. Johnston relative to difficulties in raising volunteers in Tennessee	37
December 11, 1861: Letter from John F. Hays to Mrs. Benj. * * * *	39
December 11, 1861: Execution of a bridge burner in Knoxville	40
December 12, 1861: "COW WANTED."	40
December 12, 1861: Report of negative reactions to the Confederate draft in Nashville ca. December 6, 1861.	40
December 12, 1861: Additions to the Confederate armory in Memphis	41
December 13, 1861: Belt buckles, native intelligence, friction matches and scarcity in Nashville	41
December 13, 1861: Criticism of the Harris administration's efforts to control prices and aid the poor and unemployed families of discontent Tennessee militia men	42
December 13, 1861: False reports in Nashville regarding a Federal amphibious attack on Fort Donelson; an excerpt from a U. S. Navy officer's report	44
December 13, 1861: Concern about paying debts; a Confederate soldier's letter home to Lincoln County	44
December 13, 1861: Some announcements in the Clarksville Chronicle	45
December 13, 1861: Status of Overton Hospital	45
December 14, 1861: "A BILL FOR THE SALT SPECULATORS." ^{NOTE 1}	46
December 14, 1861: Counterfeiter Arrested	48
December 14, 1861: "Volunteers Wanted"	49
December 14, 1861: "Strike."	49
December 14, 1861: "Our New Congressional Delegation."	50
December 15, 1861: "REBELS" a poem	52
December 15, 1861: "OUR SICK SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL."	53
December 15, 1861: "A Change of Sentiment in East Tennessee;" news from Bradley County	56
December 15, 1861: "Aid to the Poor."	56
December 17, 1861: Confederate soldiers die from disease in Jackson environs	57
December 17, 1861: "Donations to the Southern Mothers"	57
December 17, 1861: Ambrosial Oil for sale	58

December 17, 1861: <i>"Incendiarism in Hawkins County."</i>	58
December 17, 1861: <i>"Wanted."</i>	58
December 18, 1861: <i>A visit from the Mayor of Shelbyville; Confederate politics in Bedford County</i>	58
December 18, 1861: <i>"Procession Extraordinary."</i>	59
December 18, 1861: <i>"Another Portrait."</i>	59
December 19, 1861: <i>"To the Friends of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the South."</i>	59
December 19, 1861: <i>Cocke County Representative J. H. Randolph's facetious amendment to a bill to protect the property of married women during the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly in Memphis</i>	60
December 19, 1861: <i>"Old political animosities and private grudges have been revived, and bad men among our friends are availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by bringing Southern men to hunt down with the ferocity of bloodhounds all those against whom they entertain any feeling of dislike." Dissatisfaction with Confederate administration in East Tennessee</i>	62
December 20, 1861: <i>"Thanks."</i>	64
December 20, 1861: <i>"Selling Fire Crackers."</i>	64
December 20, 1861: <i>"Pork."</i>	65
ca. December 20, 1861: <i>Afflicted Confederate soldiers arrive in Murfreesboro, excerpt from the diary of John C. Spence</i>	65
December 24, 1861: <i>Merger of Southern Mothers' Hospital and Overton Hospital in Memphis</i>	66
December 25, 1861: <i>Confederate Christmas in Cleveland</i>	66
December 25, 1861: <i>Memphis churches on Christmas day</i>	66
December 26, 1861: <i>Distribution and capacity of Tennessee's military in late December 1861</i>	66
December 26, 1861: <i>Christmas for the Cartmell slaves in Madison County</i>	67
December 27, 1861: <i>Letter from Henry Yarbrough, Big Bottom, Humphreys County, to his son-in-law, Christopher Corlew Cooke, of Montgomery County, relative to deaths due to disease, cheating the government out of slave labor for building fortifications at Fort Donelson, and a hunting trip</i>	67
December 27, 1861: <i>"SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1."</i>	69
December 27, 1861: <i>Trial and Pardon of Harrison Self for bridge-burning.</i>	69
December 28, 1861: <i>Plea for the establishment of Confederate martial law in Memphis to counter actions of Mayor John Park</i>	80
December 28, 1861: <i>More contributions to the Tennessee Hospital Association in Nashville</i>	80
December 29, 1861: <i>"Is there no Justice Left?" Militia depredations in the Nashville environs</i>	81

December 29, 1861: <i>"The Careless Handling of Fire-Arms."</i>	82
December 30, 1861: <i>Fear of northern incendiaries in Nashville</i>	82
December 30, 1861: <i>Confederate pressing release</i>	82
December 31, 1861: <i>Governor Isham G. Harris' letter to General A. Sidney Johnston explaining failure to arm soldiers and fortify Nashville</i>	83

