

JANUARY 1865

January 1, 1865 - Emancipation Day parade in occupied Memphis

The pageant of our colored population yesterday was susceptible of a similar duplex aspect. There may have been some ludicrous things, some foolish things some absurd things about the procession yesterday. Men who are so fearful of the bugaboo of negro social equality and amalgamation—so apprehensive of the blacks surpassing the whites in intellectual and industrial pursuits that they fear to deal justice to the negro, and cannot see that the true interest of Tennessee lies in wiping out the effete institution of slavery, encouraging the emigration hither of free white labor and frankly, according with the policy of Government and the will of the nation, doubtless saw much to ridicule in the exhibition of the humble callings pursued by the blacks, their parade of school children, and their display of benevolent organizations, as well as their speeches, prayers and singing.

The man who looked . . . to ascertain . . . their law abiding character, their loyalty to the Union, their wish to educate their children, their profound gratitude to God, saw more than laughable or absurd incidents. He saw a race rising from ignorant, imbruted chattelism to manhood. He saw them . . . not thirsting for revenge. . . not dreaming of lying in idleness, but with prayers . . . hymns . . . cheers for Lincoln, expressions of intense regard for Union soldiers, and . . . exhorting each other to manful lives and honest labor.

Memphis *Bulletin*, January 2, 1865.

January 1, 1865 - "God help us thro' it all." A Middle Tennessee woman's thoughts on New Year's Day

. . . There seems but little to live for—yet we live on, and strangely enough as it seems to me at times, we still wish to live. Life to us is devoid of pleasures—and is made up of endurances. Still "there never was a bad but it might be worse"—so let us console ourselves in that we have yet so little to eat and wear and a shelter to cover us from the elements. . . Last night too was the anniver-

sary of our "Union Party." 4 years ago! Oh! Heaven! How changed are we all since that eve of a gay social re-union! To look back is most saddening—to look forward, even more disheartening for it seems we have nothing now for which to hope. All is to be endured—nothing of good anticipated. Had I no children to care for and educate I would sit down even here if duty bade me stay, and study so to improve myself that it might amount to the end of them—but my concern is for my children. They weigh heavily upon me—oh! so but my concern is for my children. They are to be fed and clothed and educated, and how is it all to be done?. . . I feel discouraged in every way—our cause seems sinking day by day, our resources certainly are failing fast, as a family we merely get along, as agents for any good anywhere—we are powerless. Surely it is disheartening—God help us thro' it all. I was reading last night a sketch of the palm groves and sunny skies of Cuba—oh! How I wished myself there instead of shivering here in this enlightened land of zero, and rapine, and wretched war. . .

War Journal of Lucy Virginia French.

January 1, 1865 - Reflections on the New Year in White County

Another year gone and a new one commenced. There is not much alteration in affairs of the country from what it was last year that I can see. Of course, the Federals have gained and the Rebels lost ground, but as for peace I see no prospect, and as to myself I am no happier nor no wiser that I can see than I was a year ago. . .

Diary of Amanda McDowell, p. 260.

January 1, 1865 - Military Governor Andrew Johnson announces the convening of a state convention to reorganize Tennessee

NASHVILLE, January 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Steps have been taken, and every effort will be made to carry them out, for the reorganization of the State. A convention will assemble here on Monday, the 9th of January. The courts are all being established, and so far are working well. Soon after the meeting of the convention there will be an election held for members of Congress, Legislature, and Senate. The effect of the great victory over Hood's army at Nashville is being seen and felt in every part of the State; its withering influence upon rebels is more decided than anything which has transpired since the beginning of the rebellion. I thank you for the suggestions you have made in regard to placing the State in the hands of the citizens, and the aid you have proposed to give in doing so. I think the work can now be undertaken with greater prospect of success than at any former period, and no effort on my part shall be omitted in trying to accomplish so desirable an end. It is not necessary for me to say that you have a nation's gratitude for what you

have done in preserving the Government of the United States, but my prayer is that all your future efforts in the preservation of the Union may be, as the past have been, crowned with success and unfading honor.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of Tennessee.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. II, p. 471.

January 1, 1865 - Action at Tiptonville, warehouse and other properties burned by U. S. N. as retaliation for Confederate guerrilla attacks on River boats^{NOTE 1}

No circumstantial reports filed.

Excerpt from the Report of Lieutenant-Commander John G. Mitchell, Commanding 7th District Mississippi Squadron to Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, from the U. S. S. *Sibyl*, March 5, 1865, relative to the burning of warehouses at Tiptonville, December 31, 1864:

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On the 31st of December last, on the way down [the Mississippi] river, [I] stopped at Columbus, Ky., where I was informed by Colonel MacArthur, commanding post, that at the transport *Silver Moon* had reported that in landing at the wood yard at Tiptonville, she had been fired upon by fifteen guerrillas from behind the wood pile near the warehouse, and only saved the vessel from capture by immediately backing out into the stream. As General Veatch and staff were on board and wished to reach Memphis as soon as possible, I did not stop to investigate the affair myself, but ordered up Captain Sears, instructing him, if he found the fact to be as stated, to burn the balance of the wood pile, also the warehouse and store on the bank of the river.

I have not received any report from Captain Sears in regard to the execution of that order.

The statement that Mr. [J. D.] Davis makes through his agent, that "no boat had been fired into by guerrillas or others at Tiptonville since the war commenced," is substantially untrue.

Tiptonville has always been regarded as a dangerous place ever since I have been on the river, on account of the disloyalty of the people, and from the fact that the country in that vicinity has been continually infested with guerrillas, and no steamer would land there without the protection of a gunboat.

In July last [1864] the steamer *St. Patrick* was decoyed into the landing by some citizens on shore, and an attempt was made bay the notorious rebel Cushman and his command to capture her. Until the steamer landed they [the guerrillas] were concealed behind this warehouse belonging to Mr. Davis, and had not the U. S. S. *Huntress* come up at the time, they would have succeeded in capturing her. An account of this case can be found by reference to the log of the *Huntress*.

Had I not been away from the Eighth District at the time, I should have burned the houses, such being the custom of the squadron in similar cases. I am considerably surprised that the two officers of the *Huntress*, who were present at the attempted capture of the *St. Patrick*, should have indorsed the false statement of the citizens of Tiptonville.

I am satisfied that the commanding officer of the *New Era* did just as I should have done under the circumstances in the present case

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Navy OR, Ser. I, Vol. 27, pp. 8-9.

Excerpt from the communication of S. P. Lee, Acting Rear Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron, dated March 22, 1865, from the U. S. S. *Blackhawk* then at Mound City, Illinois:

Rear-Admiral Porter's General Order No. 2 directs that any vessel that may be fired on by guerrillas or other persons, will do all the damage in her power to repress the outrageous practice of guerrilla warfare.

Navy OR, Ser. I, Vol. 27, p. 8.

NOTE 1: Referenced in neither *OR* nor *Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee*.

ca. January 1, 1865 - ca. January 11, 1865 - Guerrilla raids between Nashville and the Tennessee River

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 11, 1865—9 p. m.

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Constant rains during past week. River very high; will be very deep. No movement of troops possible. Small guerrilla parties are making some trouble between here and the Tennessee. Delay repairs of telegraph on line of Northwestern Railroad, but will have it working by time Gen. Thomas reaches Eastport.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. II, p. 569.

ca. January 1, 1865 - ca. April 7, 1865 - Home Guard unit counter guerrilla activity in Coffee, Lincoln, Bedford, Franklin, Marshall, Grundy, Warren, and Cannon counties

HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE, OFFICE PRO-VOST-MARSHAL, Tullahoma, Tenn., April 7, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. MILROY, Cmdg. First Sub-District of Middle Tennessee:

GEN.: I have the honor to submit the following report of the organization and operations of the home-guard companies in the counties embraced in your

command: In nearly each district of the counties of Coffee, Lincoln, Bedford, Franklin, Marshall, Grundy, Warren, and Cannon, there are from one to two, sometimes three, companies formed. Their workings, as shown by reports and by the great decrease of marauders, guerrillas, and the many small parties of robbers who formerly infested these counties, is most admirable. In the counties of Bedford, Coffee, Lincoln, and that portion of Franklin where they are organized, those terrors and pests of the country have entirely dispersed. The home guards have through their company courts settled fairly, justly, and amiably many claims which have been brought to me as provost-marshal and referred to said courts for adjuration. The workings of the court I find generally restores to a great extent that good feeling and amity so essential to the welfare of a united people. Aside from this the people or home guards have rallied to the assistance of some of our troops, and aided and assisted in driving and killing the guerrillas, by whom our troops were at times repulsed. They have also had encounters with the guerrillas or horse thieves by themselves, in which they acted nobly, capturing [or] killing several guerrillas, one a noted captain, losing several of their own men in the encounter, capturing some seven horses in one instance and several in others. All the horses and other property captured have been returned to their original owners on proof of property adduced before the home-guard company court. They have arrested and brought to justice four Federal soldiers, two of them deserters from the Nineteenth Regulars, who had exchanged clothing with citizens and were endeavoring to escape. The two other had gone about the country exchanging horses with whom they pleased, and doing about as they pleased. These men otherwise would in all probability [have] escaped. In no instance can I learn of a single outrage or theft committed by members of such organizations. They have so rid the country, where organized, as to render it comparatively safe for Federal soldiers to pass through by themselves. You are aware that the officers have been selected with an eye single to their loyalty, competency, and reliability.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. BILLINGS, Maj. and Provost-Marshal.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 31, pt. III, pp. 292-293.

January 2, 1865 - January 19, 1865 - Correspondence relative to the relaxation of trade restrictions in Memphis

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, Memphis, Tenn., January 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I herewith inclose a petition presented by a number of the citizens of Memphis last night, remonstrating against the closing of the lines, and a copy of my reply. Some of the points are well taken, and doubtless there is some reason why a somewhat different policy should be adopted here, from the more

rigid one found necessary in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas; still, I would have no hope of, by any liberality or laxity of rule, coming up to the desires of hopeful traders. So long as Hood's army lies at Corinth, or is in this district, I could not counsel any relaxation, but should Maj.-Gen. Thomas force him out of Corinth, south, and cover this country by this operations, I would advise that the lines be partially opened. I also inclose a letter just received from Thomas M. Redd, esq., surveyor of customs at Paducah, bearing on this same subject. There is an evident necessity for a uniformity of action at Paducah, and the District of West Tennessee. Gen. Meredith, commanding District of Western Kentucky, headquarters at Paducah, has again sent orders, under instructions from Brevet Maj.-Gen. Burdridge, to Col. J. N. McArthur, commanding at Columbus, Ky., not to obey my orders, and threatening him. To prevent collision Gen.'s Burridge and Meredith should be restrained by orders from the War Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. J. T. DANA, Maj.-Gen.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA, Cmdg. Department of Mississippi:

GEN.: Your petitioners, loyal citizens of Memphis, desirous to mitigate the sufferings of our people and to rekindle in their hearts their former "love of country", and thus add a moral victory to the brilliant successes that have recently crowned the efforts of our armies, deem it not only our privilege but duty to remonstrate against any unnecessary hardships being imposed upon them, and respectfully but urgently pray that the present orders closing the lines against the loyal residents of West Tennessee be revoked. We offer the following reasons:

First. In West Tennessee there are many loyal men and women and helpless children (among them the wives, children, and parents of some of our bravest soldiers), who are thus deprived of the protection of their Government, to which they are in honor and justice entitled.

Second. In the counties surrounding Memphis there are numbers of men liable to military duty in the Confederate Army who have avoided it by coming to Memphis as an asylum where Confederate conscript officers were in their neighborhood, but being destitute of means enabling them to remain here, return home as soon as it is safe to do so; hence, closing the lines to such is virtually recruiting for the Confederate Army.

Third. It forces very many to come within the lines as "refugees", to remain at the expense of the Government, who could live at their homes if allowed to bring in their products and exchange them for necessary supplies.

Fourth. It ignores the traditional Justice and magnanimity of our Government, by adopting the too common and pernicious practice of treating all citizens of

rebellious States as rebels, though they may have sacrificed their all one the altar of their country.

Fifth. It indirectly annuls the instructions of the President relative to the Treasury regulations, by introducing restrictions evidently not intended by His Excellency, thus preventing large amounts of cotton from coming in that would pay a handsome revenue to the Government, and causes most that does come to do so under "special permits", the encouragement of which stops the business of legitimate merchants who only want such privileges as others equally deserving are entitled to, and encourages an odious monopoly, the promoter of extortion, fraud, and corruption.

Sixth. Since the recent signal successes of our armies there can now exist no military necessity for the continuance of these orders. This petition is respectfully and hopefully presented to you, the immediate representative of our Government, in no dictatorial or fault-finding spirit, but from an earnest conviction of duty, based on long and familiar acquaintance with the necessities and deserts of the people we represent, and an abiding faith in our national justice and liberality, as so forcibly and beautifully expressed in articles 4 and 5 of "Instruction for the government of armies of the United States in the field."

Very respectfully,

P. MILLER & CO.

WM. R. MOORE.

F. S. DAVIS, President.

WM. H. FITCH, JR.

L. S. KNOWLTON.

M. S. BROOKS.

I. M. HILL.

JNO. W. LEFTWICH.

R. HOUGH, U. S. Collector.

H. F. COOPER, U. S. Assessor.

ARTHUR W. YOUNG, Assistant Assessor.

J. E. MERRIMAN.

F. H. CLARK.

NIXON WOOD & CO.

WM. M. FARRINGTON.

A. C. BURDETT.

LACY & MCGHEE.

YEATMAN & THOMPSON.

CHAS. KORTRECHT.

GEO. W. TROTTLER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, Memphis, Tenn., January 19, 1865.

Messrs. I. M. HILL, JOHN W. LEFTWICH, and others, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in replying to your communication of 2d instant, which you presented to me least night. You are aware that I act under the orders of my immediate commander, the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, to whom it would have been more appropriate your communication should have been addressed. I shall forward it to him, with such remarks as the case appears to render necessary. I can assure you, gentlemen, that so far from wishing to impose unnecessary hardships on loyal citizens, it will always be his desire to afford them all facilities, liberties, and protection compatible with just regard for his high duties in protecting and furthering the interests of the Government, and bringing this war to a successful close. A soldier by instinct and education, his restrictions are only such as in his judgment will be required for the public safety, and it is not to be presumed, with his superior information in that regard, he will not, in some respects, differ in opinion with those whose profession is not war, but mercantile business and trade, and whose views would necessarily be more or less molded by their habits of thought and training. I proceed to remark, briefly, on the six points you present.

First. This hardship is one of the consequences of war, not of unnecessary military orders, and grieves all just men, whether civilians or soldiers.

Second. The class of men alluded to will always find asylum and protection within the Union lines, and would be welcomed and applauded should they express a desire to take up arms to assist in punishing and destroying their wicked persecutors.

Third. This complaint also is against the hardships of war and the acts of rebels.

Fourth and fifth. I think you have fallen into error in the latter of these two. The following figures will give you better information and enable you to correct the impression that orders are issued for the purpose of annulling the President's instructions: Up to noon of to-day the cotton-permit office had been fairly open fourteen and one-half working days, and in that time had issued 370 safeguards and permits, amounting to 38,335 bales, besides 30,150 pounds of seed cotton. I very much deprecate the tone of the assertions and argument in these clauses.

Whilst I decline to enter into any expressions of opinion or discussion of the propriety of any action my superiors may think proper, or of the orders the highest officials in the land see fit to give-my duty and inclinations being only to obey-I feel bound to differ entirely with you in your conclusions. Sixth. I

wish I could congratulate you on the ground that your assertion is undeniable and an axiom, and I hope very soon to be able to do so. In conclusion, I invite your special attention to Paragraphs II and VII of General Orders, No.

33,^{NOTE 1} and to latter part of paragraph 6 to paragraph 12 of General Orders, No. 80,^{NOTE 2} both from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, series of 1864.

With sentiments of respect, I remain, gentlemen, faithfully, your servant,

N. J. T. DANA, Maj.-Gen.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PADUCAH, KY., January 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA, Cmdg. Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

GEN.: I have been thinking for some time that I would write you in reference to trade at this post, but have deferred the matter in the hope that military changes would transpire that would obviate such a thing. The trade from here to your district is very heavy at this time, all passing the picket-line at this place under permit from board of trade instituted here by the military authorities. These parties represent themselves as living in Kentucky. In this way the border counties of Tennessee, and as low down as Madison, have become vast storehouses. There is no revenue collected on the goods now going into your district under present regulations. I would respectfully ask your co-operation with me to protect the interest of the Government. It would be better far if you would open West Tennessee to trade, then we could collect some of the revenue any way. Large amount of cotton is being brought in from Tennessee without a regular permit, which the military here ought to seize, still they will not do it. Under regulations of July 29, 1864, I can only permit goods to such districts and places where the military declare actual occupation. Now, the people of your district pay no respects to any of the orders prohibiting trade in insurrectionary districts. Would it not be better, in view of all the facts, to open trade and left the Government collect the revenue she is justly entitled to?

Believing you fully comprehend my object without saying any more, I respectfully subscribe myself, yours &c.,

THOMAS M. REDD, Surveyor of Customs.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 48, pt. I, pp. 584-587.

NOTE 1: See: *OR*, Ser. I, Vol. 41, pt. II, pp. 533-535.

NOTE 2: See: *OR*, Ser. I, Vol. 41, pt. IV, pp. 787-788.

January 2, 1865 - ca. January 7, 1865 - Pursuit and capture of Confederate guerrillas from Liberty to Kingston; evidence of the growth of loyalty to the Union in the region

Nashville, Jan. 28, 1865.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee:

On the 2d of January, 1865, I left Liberty with a force of 250 men, composed of a detachment from the 5th Tennessee cavalry, under Captain Exom, a portion of Colonel Murphy's command, and a part of my own, the 14th Tennessee cavalry.

We arrived at Lebanon on the 3d, where we succeeded in capturing the notorious guerilla Howard, and three of his men, who have for month been a terror to the citizens of Wilson and adjoining counties. We turned our prisoners over to the commander at Murfreesboro; and hearing that there was a small Confederate force in the county of White, I at once proceeded there with my command by way of McMinnville, and succeeded in capturing a few prisoners. I learned in Sparta that Lieut. Revis, with forty-six Confederate soldiers had left there, and were attempting to make their escape across the Tennessee river. I at once selected thirty men, well mounted, but few of who had ever been in a fight, and sent the others to Carthage under command of Capt. Exom. I started in pursuit of the enemy on the 14th, and pursued him across the mountains to Brady's Ferry, on the Tennessee river, where they had crossed over twenty-four men under Sanders, who were immediately captured by a Federal force on the opposite side.

The enemy being apprised of my approach, made a hasty retreat up the Tennessee river for about sixty miles, when we overtook them, the second night [16th? 17th?], near Kingston, on the Tennessee river. I learned that the enemy was camping in a barn, and in order to surprise him, I dismounted eighteen men, surrounded the barn, and brought on the attack, which lasted for some fifteen minutes, the enemy fighting with great desperation, frequently engaging my men in a hand to hand contest in deadly conflict, but, nothing daunted, the brave men under my command fought with a zeal and determination that would have done honor to old veteran troops. I succeeded in capturing the commander, Lieut. Revis, and nine of his men, killed one man, and the remainder made their escape by plunging into the Tennessee river, where it is supposed they were drowned.

My loss was three men wounded. Too much praise cannot be given to the brave officers and soldiers under my command. They all seemed to vie with each other in their acts of daring and bravery. . . I was out over twenty days with my little command, riding frequently day and night, and succeeded in killing and capturing thirty-seven of the enemy, besides what escaped into the Tennessee river.

I deem it proper to state that my command was kindly received by the citizens, who were willing to give us any information they possessed concerning the guerillas and robbers; many who had not taken the oath of allegiance expressed a desire to do so, and return to their loyalty to the government, and many of them earnestly requested me to make my headquarters near where the guerillas are committing depredations, promising every assistance in their power. I will also state that they people in many instances have had their property taken, houses burned, helpless women and children turned out without shelter or food, by men claiming to be Federal soldiers, who doubtless honestly think that to be the best way to bring men back to their loyalty, but from my observations I feel sure that all that is necessary to produce a complete revolution in public sentiment, in favor of the Union, is to assure the obedient that they will be protected, and severely punish those who willfully violate the laws or usages of the Government.

I remain, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. H. Blackburn, Lt. Col. Comd'g 14th Tenn. Cav.

Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 7, pp. 441-442.

January 3, 1865 - Confederate foraging in the White County Cherry Creek community, an entry in the journal of Amanda McDowell

Rebels again. I am sorry for the farmers on Cherry Creek tonight, for if all accounts are true, their corn and fodder will go up tonight. Mrs. Mansel came up here tonight to save her mare. Mr. Hickman met a great many, and one took his gloves off his hands, and they pressed Mrs. Simms' team and some meat and Mr. Cooper's team also and some come up after Will Snodgrass' horses and were going to take Mr. Hickman's wagon, some come to Hickman's and called for supper and feed for their horses, and [said] they were Rebels and were going to camp on the creek, that they were from Kentucky and would be passing till after midnight. They were all well dressed and mounted which corroborated their tale of being just from Ky. for they always come back from there in a good fix, unless they are pursued too closely, and they have to be hard run to prevent their taking time to get what they want if they find it. Mrs. Mansel was at Mr. Hickman's and feared they would take her mare.

Diary of Amanda McDowell.

January 4, 1865 - Railroad workers exempted from serving in the militia in Memphis

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1865.

(Received 7th.)

Maj.-Gen. DANA, Memphis, via Cairo:

Your order putting railroad employes in militia organizations is not approved. You will give them a special organization under their own officers and require

them to do military duty only in cases of special danger. This rule is adopted here in regard to quartermaster and other Government employes.

H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 48, pt. I, p. 413.

January 5, 1865 - Skirmish near McMinnville

No comprehensive reports filed.

TULLAHOMA, January 6, 1865—12 m.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU:

The rebel leader Lyon, recently from Kentucky, passed through McMinnville yesterday [5th] evening with about 800 men, two pieces of artillery, a small wagon and ambulance train. They had a skirmish with Capt. Cain, at McMinnville, and captured some of his men. They crossed the railroad between Decherd and Elk River bridge at 2 o'clock this morning, and passed around Winchester, right and left, in two bodies. . .

R. H. MILROY, Maj.-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. II, p. 527.

January 6, 1865 - Expedition, Edgefield to N&cRR, Nolensville, Triune, Murfreesborough, Beard's Mill to Lebanon, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, Pulaski-mopping up after Hood's retreat

No circumstantial reports filed.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Edgefield, Tenn., January 6, 1865.

I. Col. Mix, commanding Eighth Michigan Cavalry, will march with his regiment to-morrow at daylight, crossing the river by the pontoon bridge [or by the railroad bridge, if most convenient]. He will divide his command into two nearly equal bodies—one wing moving by the roads to the right of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, via Nolensville and Triune, to Murfreesborough; the other by the turnpike to Beard's Mill, and thence, if parties of the enemy are heard of in that direction, to Lebanon, concentrating afterward with the right wing at Murfreesborough. At Murfreesborough the command will draw rations, and being they divided into two equal detachments as before, will move by such roads as Col. Mix may think to afford the best opportunities for effecting a thorough patrol of the country to Shelbyville, the two wings concentrating at that point. From Shelbyville the command, dividing into two equal bodies as before, will move to Fayetteville, concentrating at that point, and from there to Pulaski, where the whole division will presently concentrate. The object of the expedition is to pick up the many stragglers from the rebel army who are understood to be lurking in the country, particularly a regiment

of Tennessee cavalry under command of Lieut.-Col. Withers, which is understood to be scattered through the counties of Davidson, Williamson, Wilson, and Rutherford. The strong probability is that wherever found the enemy will be in inferior force, and they will be, therefore, promptly and vigorously attacked and pressed; but no force of less than one-half the regiment will be detached to operate independently. Col. Mix will command the left wing, moving by Beard's Mill. The officer commanding the right wing will be furnished with a copy of this order. The wagon of the regiment will be left to follow with the remainder of the division. Special pains will be taken by all officers to preserve the condition of the horses. The general commanding expects that no trooper will become dismounted on this expedition.

When the rations of the command fail provisions will be seized in the country, memorandum receipts being given. Indiscriminate pillage is forbidden. If any complaints of this character reach these headquarters, the general commanding will hold the officer of the regiment responsible.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Johnson:

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. II, pp. 526-527.

January 6, 1865 - U. S. Christian Commission, Memphis branch, report for 1864

[Mr.] M. H. Way of the U. S. Christian Commission in Memphis reported that in 1864 it issued to U. S. troops:

15 blanket, 350 bed ticks, 12,849 shirts, 943 quilts, 3,459 pillow, 6,000 pr. drawers, 2,600 pillow cases, 1,353 sheets, 402 dressing gowns, 219 coats and vests, 4,303 towels and 683 prs. socks, 156 prs. slippers, 632 fans, 298 mosquito bars, 7,665 lbs of bandages, 1,829 cans fruit, 1,240 lbs. concentrated beef, 833 lbs dried beef, 245 1/2 lbs dried fruit, 1,856 lbs. butter, 954 doz. eggs, 1,856 bottles wine and spirits, 3,319 cases concentrated milk, 30, 179 gal. pickles, 7,051 gal. suarkraut, 3,312 bush. potatoes, 4,203 bush. onions, 563 gal. of ale, 355 bush green apples, 3,605 lbs. farinaceous articles, 34,190 lbs. soda crackers, 1,993 lbs. crushed sugar, 2,243 lbs. corn meal, 613 lbs green tea, 88 1/2 lbs. cod fish, 400 bottles relishes, 40 reams writing paper, 20,000 envelopes. At northern prices this amounted to over \$100,000. Additionally, at "[the] Soldiers' Lodge on the bluffs. . . during. . . November and December 1864" 8,865 meals were served to disabled, furloughed and discharged soldiers going home.

Memphis *Bulletin*, January 6, 1865.

January 6, 1865 - Complaints about excesses of Captain Worthman's Union home guards in the Shelbyville environs

HDQRS. POST OF MURFREESBOROUGH, Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1865.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Tullahoma, Tenn.:

MAJ.: I have the honor to report that complaints are almost daily brought to me of the conduct of certain men who style themselves "home guards," said to be organized at Shelbyville by one Capt. Worthman. These men go about the country and, without warrant, take from the citizens horses and mules and forage, without giving receipts or vouchers; enter houses, order their meals, search trunks and bureau drawers; all, I suppose, in the name of the Government of the United States. I am told that a perfect reign of terror exists at and in the vicinity of Shelbyville. I am further informed that the said Capt. Worthman, in less than three days, paroled about 150 rebel deserters, on his own authority and contrary to positive orders from department headquarters. I shall send a party to examine and collect evidence, and, if circumstances warrant, to arrest all the offending parties, when I will make a full report. A few days since Lieut. Sheets, acting assistant adjutant-general, arrested and sent to Tullahoma a man who represented himself as belonging to the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, furloughed by his captain and surgeon; unfortunately, the names of the men-the captain and surgeon-were not taken.

H. P. VAN CLEVE, Brig.-Gen., Cmdg. Post.

OR, Ser. I. Vol. 45. pt. II, p. 528.

January 7, 1865 - "You will assure yourself that they are dead before leaving them. . . " General Robert H. Milroy's orders to Captain William H. Lewis, Co. A, 42nd Missouri Volunteers, to recover property stolen from Union loyalists by Confederate bushwhackers

Sir: You will proceed to the residences of the persons herein named and deal with them in accordance with the following instructions. In all cases where the residences of the persons are ordered to be destroyed you will observe the following previous to setting them on fire. You will first search their houses and premises to see if they have any articles belonging to the U. S. Govt or that are contraband of war, which you will bring away in case any are found. Also all or any of the following articles that may found belonging to aforesaid persons.

First All horses, hogs, sheep, cattle, and any other animals or articles of whatever description may be valuable to the U. S. Govt especially those that are valuable to the Quartermaster, Commissary and Hospital Department.

Second All stoves and stove pipes of whatever description and all kitchen utensils, Queens ware, beds, bedding, knives, forks & etc also all chairs, sofas, sociable lounges and everything of the character of household furniture

Third All windows, sash, glass, looking glasses, carpets, & etc

Fourth Every article of household furniture which you do not bring with you must be destroyed or burned with the house

Fifth All barns, stables, smoke houses, or any other outbuildings of any description whatsoever of any building or article that could possibly be of any

benefit or comfort to Rebels or Bushwhackers their friend or any person aiding, abetting, or sympathizing with Rebels Bushwhackers etc which could be used for subsistence for a man or beast will be destroyed or burned.

Sixth All animals forage or other articles bought in by you will be turned over to Lieut. J. W. Raymond AAQm on this Staff to be subject to the order of Maj Genl Milroy to be disposed of as he may think proper, taking a receipt therefore from Lieut. Raymond.

Seventh The train accompanying will be subject to you orders, together with all the persons connected with it, whether soldiers or civilians and you will cause any of them who may be guilty of committing depredations upon Loyal citizens or their property to be arrested and you will not yourself or suffer those under your Command to commit any trespass, or do any damage to persons or property except those specified in this order.

Eighth You will burn the houses of the following named persons, take any of the articles named above that they may have, together with all forage grains belonging to them that you can bring away which may be useful to the U. S. govt for military purposes or otherwise and will give no receipt of any kind whatsoever. Joseph How, Dist. 11, 1/2 mile south of Hillsboro one mile west of the Hillsboro and Winchester road. [Seven names are included in this section]

Ninth The following person will be shot in addition to suffering in the manner prescribed in Paragraph # 8. [Four names appear in this section of the order.]

Tenth The following named persons have committed murder and if caught will be hung to the first tree in front of their door and be allowed to hang there for an indefinite period. You will assure yourself that they are dead before leaving them also if their residence they will be stripped of everything as per the above instructions and then burned [Four names appear in this section of the order]

If Willis Taylor^{NOTE 1} is caught he will be turned over to Moses Pittman^{NOTE 2} and he will be allowed to kill him.

Fire & Blood, pp. 117-121.

NOTE 1: Evidently a Confederate guerrilla.

NOTE 2: Apparently a Union loyalist and member of a home guard unit.

January 8, 1865 - Changing social atmosphere in Memphis

Our city is becoming a model city, almost like a settlement of Quakers, so serene is everything and so passive [is] everybody. . . There were two or three drunken fights, but they are everyday occurrences, and it would seem strange if they were not. . .

Memphis Bulletin, January 8, 1865.

January 8, 1865 - Scout for bushwhackers Winchester to Tullahoma

No comprehensive reports filed.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R., Tullahoma, January 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. J. CLIFT, Cmdg. Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry:

COL.: Send messengers across the country toward Fayetteville to Maj. Armstrong, and advise him that Lyon's cavalry has crossed the mountains and gone toward Bellefonte, and that it is unnecessary for him to proceed farther in pursuit, but order him to go on in vicinity of Hazel Green, and then scout the country for bushwhackers east to Winchester, and from there to this place. You will move southeast and strike the road between Salem and Winchester, pass south of the latter place, go through Decherd, take all of Couch's mounted men with you, and go in vicinity of Pelham, and east of or through Hillsborough, and try to intercept Hays, who was at latter place yesterday p. m. These latter intercept Hays, who was at latter place yesterday p. m. These latter instructions are not imperative, and you will act upon the best information you can get, after reaching Pelham, as the course to pursue best calculated to accomplish the interception and destruction of Hays, After reaching the road between Salem and Winchester, if you find Hays has crossed through that country, which is possible, you will give pursuit from that point, of course, instead of following instructions, which are only general.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Milroy:

J O. CRAVENS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. II, p. 549.

January 12, 1865 - ". . . the brown semi-liquidity which, at the present moment, is so abundant a 'product' in our city streets, was known by the classic appellation of 'Lollypop.' "

•See September 4, 1863--"Shall we be stunk to death?"

In ancient times, before the war. . . the brown semi-liquidity which, at the present moment, is so abundant a "product" in our city streets, was known by the classic appellation of "Lollypop." Certain vain believers in the unlimited progress of the human race, among other Utopian speculations, imagined that when the streets were founded up and graveled, lollypop would cease to be a Southern product, so far as Memphis was concerned. Experience. . . has refused this. . . notion. It looked fair to presume that when the streets were raised in the center, so that the water falling. . . would naturally flow to the gutter. As the centrifugal is opposed by the centripetal, so the progress of liquids to the gutters is opposed by an ingenious resource resorted to by the directors of street regulations in Memphis. Some weeks ago, each householder and property owner in the city was ordered to clean the dirt out of their gutters.

This was done in lines along each side of the street. There it now lies, obstructing the flow of water from the center to the gutter, thus favoring the production of "lollypop." This product is an excellent renewed stock of the material from whence, next summer, the dust will arise, that forms so useful a defense against the heated rays of the . . . sun. . .

Memphis *Bulletin*, January 12, 1865

January 12, 1865 - Report of George E. Cooper, Surgeon, U. S. Army Medical Director, relative to amassing, transportation and treatment of wounded Confederates left behind during Hood's retreat

Report of Army of the Cumberland

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, January 12, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army, Commissary-Gen. of Prisoners:

SIR: The information you have received concerning the collecting together the wounded rebel prisoners at Columbia and Pulaski, Tenn., and to which you refer in the communication of the 2d instant, and which has been referred to me, is correct. In consequence of these towns being on the line of Hood's retreat, many of the prisoners who had been wounded at Franklin and were being carried to the rear were left there. These were augmented in number by the wounded brought in from the rear guard of the rebel army. As soon as it was learned that wounded rebels in any number were at Columbia and Pulaski Surg. O. Q. Herrick, superintendent of transportation of sick and wounded, was directed to have them removed to Nashville as soon as the railroad would be opened. On December 19, 1864, Surgeon Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, superintendent and director U. S. general hospitals at Nashville, was ordered by telegram to designate and set aside for the reception of the rebel wounded a hospital of capacity sufficient for the whole number, and directions were at the same time sent prohibiting the entrance of visitors. On the same day a telegram was sent to the superintendent of sick and wounded to scour the country from Brentwood Heights to Spring Hill and bring into Franklin and Nashville such as would bear transportation. On the 22d of December, 1864, Surgeon Herrick was telegraphed to remove to Nashville, as soon as the road would be opened, all the rebel wounded at Columbia, as well as to collect all from the surrounding country and bring them in. On the 28th ultimo Surgeon Herrick received similar instructions regarding the wounded rebels at Pulaski. On the 30th of December, 1864, Surgeon Brinton, superintendent of hospitals at Nashville, was directed to make use of such of the rebel surgeons as he might require in the treatment of the rebel wounded, being informed at the same time that, previous to putting them on duty, it was absolutely necessary for them to be put upon their written parole by the provost-marshal-general Department of the Cumberland. From all this it may be observed that everything was done in order to have the rebels properly cared for, both as sick men and prisoners of

war. As soon as the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad shall be opened every wounded rebel in our possession whose life will not be endangered by so doing will be brought to Nashville, and not only those in the hospitals but those, too, who are scattered in the farm-houses through the country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. COOPER, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

OR, Ser. II, Vol. 8, p. 56.

January 12, 1865 - Railroad workers organized into separate militia battalion in Memphis

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, Memphis, January 12, 1865.
(Received 12.05 p. m. 14th.)

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK:

Your telegram relating to putting railroad employes in militia organizations was received on 7th instant. The whole subject has received investigation, and Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch reports that all railroad employes have been organized in a separate battalion and required to do duty only in case of special danger. Your orders have been fully complied with.

N. J. T. DANA, Maj.-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 48, pt. I, p. 497.

January 13, 1865 - Military Governor Andrew Johnson announces the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution abolishing slavery in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 13, 1865.

Hon. A. LINCOLN, President of the United States:

The convention^{NOTE 1} composed of more than 500 delegates from all parts of the State have unanimously adopted an amendment to the constitution forever abolishing slavery in this State and denying the power of the Legislature passing any law creating property in man. Thank God that the tyrant's rod has been broken.

This amendment is to be submitted to the people for ratification on the birthday of the Father of his Country, when, without some reverse of arms, the State will be redeemed and the foul blot of slavery erased from her escutcheon. I hope that Tennessee will not be included in the bill now before Congress and be made an exception if the bill passes.

All is now working well, and if Tennessee is now let alone will soon resume all functions of a State according to the genius and theory of the Government.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

OR, Ser. III, Vol. 4. p. 1050.

NOTE 1: Meeting in Nashville on January 9 unconditional Unionists formed in convention to consider measures to restore Tennessee to the Union. For five days most of the debate focused on procedural disputes and defining the characteristics of the convention as either radical or conservative. On the 13th the convention passed the amendment Johnson speaks of in his letter to President Abraham Lincoln. See: *Papers of Andrew Johnson*, Vol. 7, 1864-1865, n.1, pp. 398-399, as cited from Alexander, *Reconstruction in Tennessee*, 16-17, 28-29.

January 15, 1865 - Guerrilla attack on President's Island, Memphis

[A] gang of guerrillas landed on the south end of President's Island, and passing the residence of a white man, stopped before the cabin of a negro and called upon him to open the door. To the question from the inmate 'Who's dar?' they replied that they were friends, and speaking softly requested him to make no noise, but open the door at once. Looking through the window, the negro was able to see that by the general contour of the nocturnal visitors, that they did not belong to the island, and the truth flashing upon him at once he discharged a musket among them. One of the group fell. The other picked him up and made. . . strides toward the river.

Memphis *Bulletin*, January 17, 1865.

January 15, 1865 - Notification of the death of Peter L. Critz

Tupelo Station, Miss.

January 15, 1865

Mr. A. Critz-Sir:

It is with much regret that I seat myself this afternoon to announce to you the death of your son, Peter L. Critz. He was killed at Franklin, Tennessee, while charging the enemy's works. We had taken one line of works and were fighting with bayonets the second line, and Peter was on top of the works when he was shot. He had in his pocket a very fine pipe with his name engraved on it which he said he was saving for his Father. He was shot through the pipe, through the heart, and through the neck, and never did a more gallant officer fall by the ruthless hand of the invader.

Peter was in command of our company when killed. We lost all of our company there except myself and James Reynolds. Reynolds lost his right arm, and I was wounded in the left leg with two balls. I am now almost well. We all feel at a loss without Peter. We had elected him Captain of our company. He has left a great many warm friends in the regiment to mourn (his) loss. None of his things were saved on account of none of his company being there to see it. One of the infirmary corps told me that he buried Peter and Mrs. Koemegay's son together and that they were buried decently. We lost a great many good men

there. Our brigade now numbers only one hundred and fifteen men. We went into the fight with five hundred men.

I would have written sooner, but this is the first opportunity I have had of getting a letter off. I will close now.

Yours most respectfully,

R. G. Phillips, Co. B 24th Mississippi Regt. Brantley's Brigade

Peter L. Critz Correspondence.^{NOTE 1}

NOTE 1: As cited in: <http://www.franklin-stfb.org>.

ca. January 15, 1865 - May 23, 1865 - Activities of the Third Tennessee Cavalry.

We remained at Edgefield near a month, having but little to do. During this time a snow fell to the depth of several inches. This was a source of fun for some of the boys, while others rejoiced when it was gone. On one occasion the snow-balling was lively, some twenty on a side formed just above the camps and with their leaders began a skirmish. James McColly of Co. "A," was a leader on one side. The boys on the other took their position and were holding it, leaving McColly to make the attack. He advanced cautiously awhile, then commanded a charge and raising a yell his men followed him. McColly was foremost and charging rapidly when a huge snow ball from the side of the assaulted party struck him in the face, covering his eye. It knocked him down, and his body was scarcely on the ground until some of his comrades, desiring to carry out the appearance of a battle, picked him up and carried him off as one of their wounded. He was pretty badly hurt.

Down in the camps another scene was being enacted. Lieutenant Oliver Henry was an old man, but very strong. Generally he was a lover of fun, but this sport required too much action for one of his age. Some of the younger men were picking at him, and occasionally would hit with a ball to hear his remarks and watch his actions. Lieutenant James M. Wade threw a ball or two at him, then dodged behind a tree, which was on a line with the tent occupied by Capt. E. Goddard. Lieut. Henry watched his opportunity and made a ball as hard as he could press it, then filled it with water and pressing it hard, it was like a ball of ice, hard and heavy as a rock. He then watched his opportunity and threw at Wade with great force. Wade dodge behind the tree and the ball struck Captain Goddard's tent, out right through the canvass like a gunshot and struck a bottle of ink that was sitting on the desk where Goddard was writing, burst the bottle to atoms and splattered the ink over everything around it.

On the 20th of February, 1865, we moved to Pulaski, Tennessee, where we were assigned to duty as provost guard. We were rejoiced to find Captain W. F. Beach here with his battery. His command seemed to be part of our own, because we were so long brigade together. Our camps were situated in a little flat section of ground west of the town, and were kept in excellent condition.

The boys behaved well so we had no guarding or other duty to perform except the police duties of the town.

An amusing little incident occurred here which will not be out of place. We had strict orders forbidding firing guns or pistol in camps, and the orders were very well kept; yet when anything out of the kind did occur, the officers looked after it themselves. One day everything was perfectly quiet, when suddenly, a very loud report was made along down in some of the tents. I chanced to be at leisure, so I ran down to catch the offender. Finding the tent with the door flaps down, but not tied, I opened it, and there sat a single occupant, pale and trembling, holding a little brass apparatus in his fingers. I spoke rather authoritatively, demanding, "who fired a pistol there?" His voice trembling, he replied, "nobody!" Then holding up the brass artillery match, for such it was, he replied: "I found this thing, and did not know what it was, so I stuck it to the fire and that d_____d thing went off!" His punishment was severe enough. I was forced to laugh in his face, and went off, allowing him to study out the principles of combustible materials alone.

On the 4th of April the news of the fall of Richmond reached us. It was a glad day, a day of rejoicing. On the 7th news came that Sheridan had fallen on Lee's retreating columns and captured thousand of prisoners, among whom were a number of general officers and a quantity of artillery.

It was a time of good feeling. The confederacy was tottering and falling as rapidly as it had risen. Some us who had been driven from our homes [in East Tennessee] began to feel that we would soon be home again. Drooping spirits revived and it was indeed a happy time. The good news continued to come in until on Sunday, the 16th of April, rejoicing was turned to mourning, gladness to sorrow, and laughter to weeping. The sad news of the assassination of good president came to us. On Monday the day was observed with great solemnity. The stores, salons and other places of business were closed, camps were still, everybody mourned. At sunrise one of Capt. Beach's guns was fired, and every half-hour through the day a gun was fired until sunset. It was a sad, a sorrowful day.

After this we had been relieved from provost duty by an infantry regiment of twelve months' men, and our camps were moved to the top of high ridge east of the town. On the 27th of April news came to me that the *Sultana* had blown up on the Mississippi river with our prisoner comrades on board, and many of them were lost. This brought bitter sorrow into the camps of the Third. Some of us slept none that night, it appeared as if death was eagerly praying upon those dearest to us while the skeleton of a confederacy was tottering and falling to pieces. First, the president whom we had learned to love and almost idolize, was cruelly assassinated. Next, our own comrades, while returning from prison and dreaming of home and loved ones were buried beneath the turbid waters of the Mississippi.

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On the 23d of May our camps were again moved two miles below Pulaski, on the west bank of Richland creek.

Dr. Souers and the writer had had a hard time in money matters. We received no pay for over a year, and, consequently, were very short again, while our brother officers, who had been captured, were not well off enough to lend to us. The boys found that Richland creek was full of fine cod-fish and a number of bark baskets were made to catch them. We had one made, and by this device kept up a supply of meat for some time. Next, the boys found a number of pearls in the mussel shells which abounded in the creek, and sold them at a good price. The two officers who had been so long without pay, concluded that there was a chance for them in the pearl business; so with a wooden musket and two hatchets, they went along the banks to where they were not likely to be discovered, waded into the creek and soon gathered about a half bushel of mussel shells, then taking them to a stump, sat down and cracked them open. Not a pearl was to be found! Disappointed and disgusted, they returned to camp with boasting, and saying but little about the pearl business.

Knoxville *Daily Chronicle*, February 24, 1880.

January 15, 1865 - Abolition and guerrilla eradication called for by State Convention

TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION.

Slavery Declared Forever Abolished-Parson Brownlow Nominated for Governor.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The [Cincinnati] *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Nashville, which says:

"The Tennessee State Convention have unanimously passed a resolution declaring slavery forever abolished, and prohibiting it throughout the State.

The convention also passed a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing property in man, and forbidding it from requiring compensation to be made to the owners of slaves.

A resolution was also accepted abrogating the declaration of State independence, and the military league made with the Confederate states in 1861; also abrogating all the laws and ordinances passed in pursuance hereof;

All the officers appointed by the acting Governor since his accession to office were confirmed.

The proposition of the convention are to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 22d of February, and on the 4th of March an election is to be held for Governor and members of the Legislature.

Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the proceedings of the convention, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Parson Brownlow is the unanimous choice of the convention for Governor."

Nashville, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Tennessee Union State Convention, in its session to-day, nominated Parson W. G. Brownlow for Governor by acclamation.

A delegate asked if he would accept, whereupon he responded in the following language:

Gentlemen: I settle the controversy by assuring you that I will accept. (Applause.) I cannot be expected to do anything more, and I certainly ought to do no less than tender to you, as a convention, my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred upon me. I will not speak to you at length now, gentlemen, but what I lack in speaking. If the people should ratify the nomination made by you, I will try to make up in deeds and acts; and, God being my help, if you will send up a Legislature to reorganize the militia and pass other necessary business, will put an end to this internal system of guerrilla fighting in the State, in East, Middle and West Tennessee, if we have to shoot every man concerned in such business. [Loud and long continued applause, amid which the Parson retired.]

The convention are nominating members of the Legislature to-night.

* * * *

New York *Times*, January 15, 1865.

January 16, 1865 - Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry ordered to guard N&NW Railroad

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, Nashville, Tenn., January 16, 1865.

Col. C. R. THOMPSON, Cmdg., Brigade U. S. Colored Troops:

COL.: The major-general commanding directs that the Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry proceed without delay and take post on the Northwestern Railroad. They will be so placed as to afford protection to the construction parties on that road, and give aid, as much as possible, toward the rapid completion of it. They will move out with the advance parties of workmen.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. POLK, Maj. and Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. II, p. 601.

January 16, 1865 - Anti-insurgent warfare in Lincoln County, an excerpt from a letter by Major-General R. H. Milroy to his wife in Rensselaer, Indiana

. . . I have been very busy looking after gurillas and bushwhackers and keep my little force all the time on the jump. My men are daily shooting them and burning houses and thinning them out and they are beginning to send in propo-

sitions to me begging for quarters-but I think all such animals belong to the Devil and the sooner he has them the better. . . "

Your Own,

R. H. Milroy, Maj. Genl.

Papers of General Milroy, pp. 492-493.

January 16, 1865 - "Though as some of the U. S. solgers have commenst taking my crop & stock again, I have concluded to let you know alittle as to how I have acted & been treated for the last 3 years."

From Samuel W. Adkisson

Cheatham, Co, Tenn. January, 16th, 1865,

20 miles west of Nashville on the Charlotte Pike,

To Govr Johnson,

Dear Sir, I hate to aske favours or to intrude on the time or attention of others, & have not been to see you but once in 3 years & then to let you know about some bridge irons & timbers that was in Harpeth River near my place.

Though as some of the U. S. solgers have commenst taking my crop & stock again, I have concluded to let you know alittle as to how I have acted & been treated for the last 3 years,

When Govr Harris left Nashville, I put my self to some trouble & expence in trying to get my friends to submit to the law of the U. S. or go South, & have continued so to do, & there was little or no damage done near me untill last December.

I have taken 2 oathes & given one bond for \$5,000, with security, for good behaviour, for which they gave me an obligation for full protection or pay for the damage don me. signed by you & Gen Rosencrance I think, if you put name to such a paper, I think you should know how some others have been acting, & will state some of the facts for you to think about, (I had heard that many other both black & white was intruding on you & I thought I would not.)

The U. S. solgers have taken or destroyed the most of 3 of my crops of corne, fodder, hay, oates, potatoes & turnipts, about 120 hogs, 4 mules & horses, some sheep & cattle, fowls, 3 bird guns, & other things. My fences have been burnt to the ground 5 times, parte of my slaves was made to leave me & to work for the government, of the 8 slaves that went to Nashville 7 is dead, & the other one wants to returne. 3 times my Self & family was made to leave the house about mid night in December 1863, & to stand about 2 houres on the coal wet ground, & 2 of us sick with phisick in us, my house has been robed 5 times & I got back but little of what was taken, & I had to send my wife & children, mares & coalts over Cumberland River, & my wife health & mind has remaind in a bad condition & she with doctors in & out of Nashville, most of

his time, at one time they put fire to my house, & swore they would burn us or get \$5,000, which put my wife & children nearly in to fits, at another time they took me & parte of my children of in the darke & shot at me, & treated me badley other ways, on the 30, of Novr/63 they bought 20 of my cattle, & gave me written orders to keep them, they then took all of my oates, hay, & fodder & left the cattle with me to Starve, last fall the drovers put the beef cattle in my farme 5 times & destroyed part of my crops.

I have fed many of the U. S. solgers & three horses at different times, at one time they remained 5 days (by high water).

For all of which I have Rec but \$125, & one little broken down mule, though I am glad to say that the most of the U. S. solgers & officers that I have seen have treated me as kind & as well as I could expect & I hope you will do the same, for I suppose you have the power & my obligation & I think I have complied with my part of the contract, & I think you should in part.

Though it is not my wish to produce any more ill will or contention, for I can work & live on but a little & will try awhile longer to comply with my oath & obligation & get others to do so, & I think it would be well for maney others north & south to remember they are but vain men like my self, & subject to the power & will of God, from a Slip hear with you may learn a little about me, & that I have been wanting to go to Virginia, please to forgive me errours & what you may think is amiss,

yours very Respectfully, S. W. Akisson.

A mechnic.

Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 7 pp. 412- 413.

January 16, 1865 - February 20, 1865 - Anti-guerrilla Scouts about Franklin

JANUARY 16-FEBRUARY 20, 1865.-Scouts about Franklin, Tenn.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Alvin Matzdorff, Seventh-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry to Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, Cmdg. Defenses on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, Franklin, Tenn., February 11, 1865.

GEN.: I have the honor to submit to you herewith the report of two scouting expeditions ordered by me to clear the neighborhood of the bushwhackers which infest it:

On the 16th of January I ordered Lieut. C. Haserodt, with a squad of my mounted infantry, to secure the arrest of John Burke, a notorious bushwhacker, who was reported to be with his gang on the Wilson pike, fifteen miles from Franklin. At the house of a Mrs. Cherry, Lieut. Haserodt fell in with five mounted men, who he ordered to surrender, three of whom did so at once, but the other two took refuge in the house. On asking Mrs. Cherry whether she had seen said Burke she replied had not, "but you are welcome to search my

house." Lieut. Haserodt then ordered Sergeant Mehring and two men to search the upper part of the house, but before they reached the upper rooms they were fired upon and Sergeant Mehring was fatally wounded. Burke and another man by the name of Birch were both wounded, but Burke made his escape through a window in the back part of the house. Another of the band was killed instantly. After the affray Lieut. Haserodt ordered the inmates to leave the house and set fire to the house.

On the 29th of January I ordered Lieut. Briggs to proceed with twenty mounted men to the neighborhood of Spring Hill, Maury County, in search of a band of guerrillas who were reported to be there stealing horses and committing other depredations. Lieut. Briggs with his men struck their trail three miles east of Spring Hill and followed it up country to Leiper's Creek, in Williamson County. They came up with Bob Riggs' gang (twelve in number) at Edmund Dodson's, on Leiper's Creek. They fled at the approach of my men, who pursued them three miles up the creek and succeeded in killing the leader, Bob Riggs, and another of his band, whose name could not be ascertained. I regret that the small force at my disposal and the numerous other duties required of them prevents me to scour the country more frequently, which should be done almost every day to exterminate the bushwhackers now infesting this neighborhood, and who always commit their depredations when they know my men are otherwise employed.

I have the honor, general, to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. MATZDORFF, Lieut. Col. Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Vols.,
Cmdg. Post.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, Franklin, Tenn., February 20, 1865.

GEN.: I have the honor to report that immediately on receipt of the information that the train had been attacked by guerrillas on the 16th instant, I ordered a party of fifty mounted men, under command of Capt.'s Kolomb and Hoffmann, to the pursuit of the gang. After scouring the county pretty thoroughly to beyond Duck River, the expedition returned on the afternoon of the 19th instant, having succeeded in killing two most notorious desperadoes, named Nathan Eazell and Lyons, and recapturing two horses and one mule that were stolen from this post. The accompanying letter P was found on the person of Lyons, while Eazell, one of Forrest's original cutthroats, had in his pocket the also inclosed pass and oath of amnesty. Eazell was also recognized as one of the gang who preyed in the vicinity of Hollow Tree Gap some ten days ago, and who robbed Mr. Brown, telegraph repairer. Every honest and peaceable resident of this neighborhood will feel a great relief that the daring career of these outlaws has thus been terminated. Maj. Smith, of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, who left here with his command this morning, will report to you in due time, and on the way to Pulaski have lookout for the bushwhackers that infest the country about Duck River. In conclusion, I would most respectfully request you to have Capt. Hoffman and command remain here for some time yet, as only the utmost vigilance and constant scouring of the country will rid

the same of the bushwhackers that now infest it; but with the assistance of Capt. Hoffmann and his men I flatter myself to make this place a little too hot for bushwhackers.

I have the honor, general, to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. MATZDORFF, Lieut., Col. 75th Pennsylvania Veteran Vol. Infantry.,
Cmdg. Post.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, pp. 7-8.

January 17, 1865 - Report on skirmishes,^{NOTE 1} with Confederates during the December 10-29, 1864 Expedition from East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia

No circumstantial reports filed.

KNOXVILLE, January 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM:

Col. Kirk, Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, has come in. Capt. Kirk wounded, two men killed, three men wounded. He had several skirmishes, in which he was infirmly successful, killing over 100 of Palmer's men and the guerrillas, and wounding a large number; he captured 32 prisoners and 56 horses. He did not penetrate into North Carolina beyond Warm Springs.

DAVIS TILLSON, Brig.-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. II, pp. 609-610.

NOTE 1: It cannot be determined exactly where and when these skirmishes took place.

January 18, 1865 - Unpaid bill in Memphis; the story of a carnal Confederate deserter

T. B. Johnson, a recent Confederate deserter, found himself at the Recorder's Court. Maggie Montgomery "a lady of easy virtue" testified that Johnson had: called at her house on a recent occasion, drank wine, and shared her bed, and departed without paying her claim for services rendered. She claimed that inasmuch as houses of the stamp kept by her are licensed by the city, it is the duty of the city to prevent and punish imposition on the keepers of said houses, as practiced by the defendant, and she therefore looked for redress. . . His honor, however, failed to see the case in that light, and informed the exasperated nymph that it was not within his jurisdiction.

That being the case Ms. Montgomery preferred charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against Johnson. The judge fined him \$18.00, and he was happy to have an end to the affair. It was rumored also that Johnson had not paid the hack who took him to and from Montgomery's bordello.

Memphis *Bulletin*, January 18, 1865.

**January 19, 1865 - January 22, 1865 - Expedition from Memphis to Marion,
Arkansas**^{NOTE 1}

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 48, pt. I, p. 55.

NOTE 1: JANUARY 19-22, 1865.-Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Marion Ark., with skirmishes (20th and 21st) at and near Marion. The expedition originated in Memphis, all action took place in Arkansas.

January 20, 1865 - Excerpt from Moses Pittman's inventory of bushwhackers in Franklin County and suggestions to Major-General Milroy for their punishment

Names of some disloyal citizens of the Fourth district Franklin County Tenn. A narration of their crimes and the orders of Maj. Gel Milroy as to what punishment they shall suffer for said crimes.

Richard Arnold

A bushwhacker with Hays, he together with two others murdered a Loyal man named Samuel Kennedy in cold blood on Oct. 15, 1864

Horace Allred

Harbors bushwhackers and bushwhacks himself occasionally, is one of the murderers of Kennedy, is a shoemaker and makes shoes for all the bushwhackers in the neighborhood.

Bush

Nothing is known of the residence of this man or his name and probable the name "Bush" is only a nickname. He is a bushwhacker.

Joel Cunningham

He is the leader of a gang of bushwhackers 75 to 100 strong. KILL. ^{NOTE 1}

Wesley Davis

Harbors Bushwhackers. CLEAN OUT.

Green Denison

A Bushwhacker with Hays. KILL.

Jane Lipscum

A widow, Harbors bushwhackers. CLEAN OUT.

Curtis McCullum

Harbors bushwhackers and instigated his son and three others to murder in cold blood a Union man named Samuel Kennedy on Oct 15, 1864. He has tried his best to persuade every young man of his acquaintance in the neighborhood to join the gang of bushwhackers. His wife is as bad if not worse then he is. has

been doing all the devilment that he could ever since the war began. HANG AND BURN.

Cynthia McCollum

Wife of the above and also instigated her son to murder Kennedy, the same remarks that apply to her husband apply also to her with double force. She is a very bad and a very dangerous woman. SHOOT IF YOU CAN MAKE IT LOOK LIKE AN ACCIDENT

Charlotte McCollum

An unmarried sister of the above is almost as bad as her mother. BURN EVERYTHING.

[The list continues with a total of 58 names.]

Blood and Fire, pp. 115-117.

NOTE 1: According to Bradley, *Blood and Fire*, "The notes [in upper-case letters] calling for action appear in a different handwriting and are the orders of General Milroy as to the punishment to be received.". See p. 116.

January 21, 1865 - Report on the Enrolled Militia at Memphis

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL, New Orleans, La., January 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the major-general commanding the following report of the Enrolled Militia at Memphis: On the 9th of December, 1864, this militia force numbered in the aggregate 2,445 men, of whom 1,319 were armed. On the 15th of December, 1864, a board of examiners was ordered, and all former exemptions and excuses revoked. This board has already added three new regiments to the previous forces and filled the old ones nearly to the maximum. The organization now is composed of seven regiments and two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, numbering in the aggregate 6,941. Arrangements have been made to have them all armed by the 20th instant. The arms are in good condition, as in most regiments they employ hired armorers for the sole purpose of keeping the muskets in order. There is good prospect of bringing this militia force up to 7,000 men. Gen. Diana has been earnest and active, and in this as in all else connected with affairs of his department he has displayed great energy and ability.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON, Lieut.-Col. and Assistant Inspector-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 48, pt. I, p. 599.

January 22, 1865 - Initiation of anti-guerrilla patrols west of Pulaski, Tennessee and Duck Rivers

No circumstantial reports filed.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Eastport, Miss., January 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, Pulaski, Tenn.:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that he is constantly in receipt of rumors that there are great numbers of guerrillas in the country west of Pulaski, and between the Tennessee River and Duck River. You are directed to have the country thoroughly patrolled and scouted, and all such persons destroyed. . .

ROBT. H. RAMSEY, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. II, p. 626.

January 22, 1865 - The war's effect upon the morals of some Hardeman County women, an excerpt from a Bolivar school girl's diary

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The war seems to be demoralizing every body. . . . Some of the very nicest girls of this county are throwing themselves[,] their honor and good name away, loosing control over fiendish passions, ruining themselves forever in the eyes of the world. Oh will people never be brought to their senses!

Diary of Sally Wendel Fentress.

January 22, 1865 - ca. February 2, 1865 - Exile of influential citizens of Davidson, Rutherford and Williamson counties

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Eastport, Miss., February 2, 1865.

Col. J. G. PARKHURST, Provost-Marshal-Gen., Department of the Cumberland:

COL.: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of date January 22 relative to certain persons who have been required to show cause why they should not be sent beyond the Federal lines and asking for further instructions. The major-general commanding directs that you not only require the leading and influential citizens of Davidson, Rutherford, and Williamson Counties, of the State of Tennessee, to show cause why they should not be sent south, but that you require from this class of residents wherever they come within your reach anywhere within the limits of the State, such statements made in accordance with existing orders. He further directs that until

further orders you send the papers in each case to these headquarters for final decision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, p. 629.

January 23, 1865 - January 27, 1865 - Scout from Cumberland Gap

JANUARY 23-27, 1865.-

Brig.-Gen. TILLSON, Scout from Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Reports of Lieut. Col. William C. Barlett, Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry.

CUMBERLAND GAP, January 28, 1865.

GEN.: On Monday last I sent out a scout under Lieut. J. N. Jennings, of Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry, which returned yesterday, having killed 12 rebel guerrillas, wounded a number, and captured 10, besides having captured from the rebels 40 horses, some of them saddled.

W. C. BARLETT, Lieut.-Col., Cmdg.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, p. 9.

January 23, 1865 - January 30, 1865 - Federal Anti-Guerrilla Scout in Humphreys and Dickson counties^{NOTE 1}

Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 31st 1865

His Excellency Brigr Genl. Andrew Johnson

Military Governor State of Tennessee.

Sir:

I have the honor to make the following report: On Monday January 23rd I left the Tennessee Barracks near Nashville with a force of sixty five (65) men composed of the following Regiments[:] Lieut. Smith and (25) twenty five men 14th Tenn. Cav. Capt. Stricker & (40) forty men 13th Ind. Cav. For the purpose of scouting in Humphreys and Dickson Counties in search of guerrillas said to infest those counties.-Twelve miles from town I obtained a most excellent guide, Mr. Adams. From information received from him I changed the direction I first intended to take and passed through Charlotte, Dickson Co., camping there on the 24th. On the 25th I scouted Yellow Creek without finding any bushwhackers or guerrillas camping the night of the 25th at Williamsville near the head of Yellow Creek. At this place I found (18) eighteen men with arms under the command of Mr. Adams, Senior, a very worthy citizen, who has done considerable good in protecting the trussel -work from sections "42" to

"58" and a large amount of wood belonging to the Government on the Nashville & North Western Railroad.

On the morning of the 26th learning from the two Messrs Crowel—belonging to the "Home Guard,"—that there were several squads of bushwhackers on Tumbling Creek in Humphreys County, taking them as guides, twelve miles from Williamsville on the head of Indian Creek—a branch of Tumbling Creek—I divided my force sending Lieut. Smith with 30 men across to one Saunders' near head of Tumbling Creek, taking the other 35 I proceeded at a rapid pace down Indian Creek. At the house of a man named Crowel, we scared up two bushwhackers, killing one the other getting away. We then scouted down the creek, to its junction with Tumbling Creek, then turning up that creek pressing ahead with all the speed our horses could make charging in every house and searching it, having been informed by the guides that nearly every house was a harbor for them. At the house of a man by the name of Smith we found two, one named Choate belonging to a gang headed by Cross—a perfect villain,—the name of the other was Dark, belonging to McNairy's gang. Dark we killed but Choate being mounted on a fleet horse he managed to make his escape. It being now nearly night and extremely cold, we made a short detour through the hills in search of a place said to be fortified. Being unable to find the place we proceeded to Saunders' where Lieut. Smith had been ordered to prepare camp for the night, arriving there about sun-down. That night getting information that there were three guerillas in the habit of harboring within two miles of where we were camping, I ordered a scout to proceed there between 10 & 11 O'clock that night. Being very unwell I lay down and at 4 A. M. I learned that, from some cause, the order had not been obeyed.

At day-light I started with the command intending if possible to capture them, from inability to approach the house without discovery, they managed to escape before I could get close enough to shoot at or capture them. I then halted the command to hold a council with the guides in order to ascertain the next best course to pursue. I received information that a general move on foot among the bushwhackers to consolidate their forces between Buffalo Creek & Duck River in "Graves Bend." The guides refusing to accompany the expedition on the grounds of their belief that my force would not be sufficient to meet the consolidated bands of guerrillas, and owing to the worn out and jaded condition of the horses—half of them being shoeless and very lame, and some 12 or 13 of the men having frozen their feet, I proposed to scout, that day, the remainder of Tumbling Creek and then turn my course towards Nashville passing through Charlotte on the 28th inst. At which place I found the majority and the leading citizens strongly in favor of reinstating civil law under the federal authorities.

On the 30th inst. I reached Nashville, the men & horses completely jaded and worn out, having been in the saddle for (8) eight days during the most inclement weather I have ever experienced in this country.

I have the honor to be Very Respectfully,
Your Most Obt. Serv't R. H. Clinton
Capt. 10th Tenn. Inf.

Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 7, pp. 448-450.

NOTE 1: Listed in neither the *OR* nor *Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee*.

January 25, 1865 - Foraging expedition from Irish Bottom to Evans' Island

JANUARY 25, 1865.-Expedition from Irish Bottom to Evans' Island. Tenn.

Report of Col. John A. Shannon, First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

HDQRS. FORAGING EXPEDITION, Irish Bottom, Tenn., January 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from Maj. Smith, acting inspector-general, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, I proceeded to Beaver Dam Bottom on the 25th instant, and did not find the cattle there. I then moved on down the river and did not find them until I got to Evans' Island, where the cattle were on the island, and the water and ice running in the river so bad that the men in charge could not get them off. I found Lieut. Wiley M. Christian in command of the First Tennessee; he had three commissioned officers and eighty-six men. Upon ascertaining the fact that the cattle could not be moved immediately I sent to the Beaver Dam for Capt. Murphy and his fifty men to come and take charge of the guard and cattle. Capt. Murphy had two commissioned officers with him. I then left orders for Capt. Murphy to bring the cattle up to the Beaver Dam as soon as practicable, and as he then had six commissioned officers and 136 men, I thought that that was a sufficient guard for 192 cattle (the number I found there), and I took the responsibility upon myself to order the cavalry to come on and report to Col. Hawley, as ordered.

Lieut. Christian accounts for the absence of his men in this way, i.e., that when he started from Knoxville he had to leave the sick there, bringing only sixty-eight men with him, but that they are getting better and are rejoining their command; he now has eighty-six men, and he knows of six that had started from Knoxville and would be there by this time. I apprehend, that if the present cold weather continues and the ice continues to run in the river as it now does, that the cattle cannot get off the island, and having consumed the forage there it will be exceedingly difficult for them to live.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SHANNON, Col., Cmdg. Foraging Expedition.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, p. 10.

January 25, 1865 - Bushwhackers and guerrillas in Middle Tennessee in the wake of Hood's retreat

Mufresboro, T. Jan 25 '65

Gov. Johnson Mily. Gov. Tennes.

Sir: The condition of the loyal men residing in the Counties composing the Mt Dist. Of our State is well calculated to awaken in their behalf increased sympathy & intrst. before the entrance of the Rebel Army into Middle Tennes., the presence of a military force at McMinnville & the activity of a small body of Cavalry had restored comparative security to that portion of the State, so much so that many families returned there to there former homes & avocations. Since the defeat & route of the rebels before nashville, numerous bands of desperate men (sloughed off from the retreating army) have made their appearance in the Country & there depredations & threathnings & murders of loyal citizens & brutal treatment of loyal women has terrified this Class & who driven by despair have left or are arranging to leave—No Loyal man feels it comfortable or safe to remain especially those who had the patriotism & moral courage to vote at the recent Presidential Election—for such have been marked as the first objects of Gurrella vengeance [.]

The military force having been withdrawn from McMinnville the desperate roving parties, taking courage from the absence of

Federal Troops—come forth at noon day to persue, in a more aggravated manner their work of murder & robbery—

In view of the interests involved we would suggest that without protection the polls cannot be opened on the 22d Feby or 5th March in any of the Counties of the Mt Dist. & we would there fore reccommend that a small force be stationed (to consist of 50 Infantry & 50 Cavalry) at each of the following places McMinnvile, Sparta, Cookville & Livingston—this body of men, 100 at each place named—could be supported from the country to nearly the extent of there wants & by this harmonus action drive the Gurellas from the County & give a feeling of Security to the people such time as a civil organization of the Counties would render the presence of a military force unnecessary.

The line of the Country over which we would advise protection should be thrown, owing to it contiguity to the mountains is the thoroughfare of the marauders whose recent successes have embolden then to unite there seperate parties' till they are not able to rally between 200 & 300 armed men—the former number but recently entered in daylight to McMinnville burnt a block of valuable buildings & murdered a federal *soldier*—^{NOTE 1}

Should it be deemed impractcable to occupy the entire line referred to—we do hope that a force will be sent at once to McMinnville sick to permanently occupy that position with strength sufficient to punish & break up & disperse the Guerrella parties that infest that region[.] Fully sensible of the deep interest you feel in the premises—we shall await your reply to this communalization.

Very Truly Yrs W. Bosson

John B. Armstrong

Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 7, pp. 431-432.

NOTE 1: There appears to be no evidence in the *OR* to verify this assertion of pandemonium at McMinnville.

January 26, 1865 - February 11, 1865 - Expedition from Memphis into Southeast Arkansas and Northeast Louisiana^{NOTE 1}

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 48, pt. I, p. 68.

NOTE 1: All action took place out of state.

January 27, 1865 - Explosion of steamer transport *Eclipse* ^{NOTE 1} **at Johnsonville, and loss of 27 killed, 78 injured,**

PADUCAH, KY., January 27, 1865.

Governor O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The steamer *Eclipse* blew up at Johnsonville at 6 a. m. this day, Ninth Indiana Battery, Capt. Brown, on board. Sixty-eight men injured, more or less; ten died. They have arrived at this post. I am doing all I can for them. If you can render any assistance, please do so for the wounded.

S. MEREDITH, Brig.-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, p. 600.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 15, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army:

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. . . The steamer *Eclipse*, destroyed at Johnsonville, Tenn., January 27, 1865, by the explosion of her boilers, and resulting in the loss of 27 soldiers killed and 78 more or less injured, which is believed to have been occasioned by the use, in an emergency, of an unsafe boat.

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OR. Ser. I, Vol. 52, pt. I, Supplement, p. 714

NOTE 1: There is no mention of the fate of the *Eclipse* in the Navy *OR*.

January 28, 1865 - Anti-guerrilla patrols in Middle Tennessee, Lawrenceburg to Lexington, Shelbyville to Fayetteville to New Market and Winchester

No circumstantial reports filed.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. HDQRS. SIXTH DIV., CAV. CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Pulaski, Tenn., January 26,
1865.

~ ~ ~

II. Col. Mix. Eighth Michigan Cavalry, will march with his regiment on Saturday at daylight, the 28th instant, for Fayetteville. At Fayetteville he will be joined by 200 men of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry marching from Shelbyville. This detachment is ordered to be here by 4 p. m. Col. Mix will unite this force with his own, and will then patrol the country in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, New Market, and Winchester, and the triangle of country embraced between these points. He is expected to clear this country of guerrillas and such straggling parties of Confederate cavalry as may be found there, and will govern his operations by what information he can from time to time obtain from citizens or any other source, bearing in mind that what is desired is not the mere dispersion of those forces, but to capture or kill them, and, if guerrillas, they are not to be captured. He will take with him as much bread, sugar, coffee, and salt as the men can carry without too much encumbering the horses. The country must be relied upon for rations when this gives out. All serviceable horses, and none but serviceable horses, will be impressed. Col. Mix must see that in all cases receipts are given for property taken, specifying whether the owner is loyal or disloyal. Indiscriminate pillage must not be permitted. Except one ambulance, no wheels will accompany the regiment.

III. Lieut. Col. R. W. Smith, commanding Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, will detach a force of seventy men or thereabouts from his regiment and send them in command of an efficient and reliable officer to Lawrenceburg, thence to Lexington, and thence crossing the country to the east to Sugar [Creek?], thence returning to this point. The command will carry bread, sugar, salt, and coffee for five days. They must depend upon the country for meat rations. No wheels will accompany the expedition. The purpose of the expedition is to scout the country thoroughly. All guerrillas will be killed at sight. All stragglers of the cavalry, of which it is supposed there are many in the neighborhood of Sugar Creek, particularly of the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Regiments, will be arrested and brought in. If, as may possibly be the case, small parties of rebel cavalry should be found, the commanding officer must not be content with driving them from his road, but must endeavor to capture or kill as many of them as possible. The command will march slowly, care being taken to preserve the condition of the horses. Citizens will be questioned frequently on the road, and all the information possible obtained as to the condition and disposition of the inhabitants and the topography of the country, upon which the officer is expected to report upon his return. Guides will be impressed from the country if it be found necessary. All serviceable horses will be seized, and only those are serviceable, and receipts given there for in every case, specifying the loyalty or disloyalty of the owner. Indiscriminate pillage must not be permitted. The officer in command will take sufficient time to examine the country thoroughly. It is supposed that a week will be amply sufficient for the purpose.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Johnson:

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, pp. 587-588.

January 28, 1865 - Action at Athens

JANUARY 28, 1865.-Action at Athens, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.-Lieut. George W. Ross, Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

No. 2.-Capt. Thomas A. Stevenson, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. George W. Ross, Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

ATHENS, January 29, 1865—3.30 p. m.

GEN.: We were attacked yesterday by 300 rebels of Vaughn's, Wheeler's, and bushwhacker commands and repulsed them from town, but they captured some twenty or twenty-five of our men, including Maj. John McGaughey. They retreated from town in the evening and remained all night seven miles from here, and rumor says they are going to make another attack in connection with about the same force that came to Madisonville yesterday. We have not the horses to follow them, there and if we only had two pieces of artillery we could have killed or captured half of them, as they would not come in range of either the court-house or our fortifications. If you have them to spare we would be pleased to have two companies of the Second Ohio Heavy and two pieces cannon; them we are all right here, but we will have to have cavalry to follow them and capture them. They burnt one stable and one outhouse and robbed all the houses in the outskirts of town.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. W. ROSS, Lieut. and Regt. Quartermaster.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., January 29, 1865.

Lieut. GEORGE W. ROSS, Quartermaster, Athens, Tenn.:

Your dispatch received. I congratulate you upon your success, but regret very much the capture of Maj. McGaughey. What were the casualties to the enemy, and among our forces?

DAVIS TILLSON, Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers.

ATHENS, January 29, 1865—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. D. TILLSON:

We killed 12 or 15 and they took their wounded, some 30 or 35, off with them; some of them very badly. Our loss is some 15 or 20 prisoners and mules killed.

GEO. W. ROSS, Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Thomas A. Stevenson, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

HDQRS. FIRST BATT., SECOND OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY, Knoxville, Tenn., February 3, 1865.

CAPT.: I have the honor to submit the following report; Early on the morning of the 29th ultimo I received orders to report at the depot with my command. Maj. Standish, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, ordered four companies of my battalion, Companies A, B, G, and M, to embark on the first section of the train, also fifty men under Capt. Roberts, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, Maj. Standish to follow with Company I, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and a detachment of his regiment on the second section. I received instructions to run as far as Mouse Creek and wait for orders. At Loudon we learned of the disaster of the second section of the train. At Mouse Creek we took aboard a telegraph operator and proceeded to Athens, where we arrived at 2.35 p. m. The garrison, composed of a part of the Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry, about 500 men, were scattered through the town and country a greater portion of them having disappeared in the timber on the approach of the enemy the day previous and had not yet returned. At 3 p. m. Lieut.-Col. Grosvenor arrived from Chattanooga with 700 men and two pieces of artillery.

From the best information we learned that about 200 guerrillas dashed into the place the day before about 1 p. m. and that they were in the public square before the garrison knew it; that they remained three hours and drew off at their leisure without doing any injury to the town. On the morning of the 30th the troops from Chattanooga returned. As I was then in command I moved my battalion into the town, quartering one company in the bank and three in the academy. Capt. Roberts mounted his men the evening of the 29th and scoured the country in the direction of the mountains ten or twelve miles without finding any signs of the enemy. On the 30th I sent a detachment of the Seventh Tennessee to arrest three of the most noted rebel sympathizers in the county, to hold as hostages for Maj. McGaughey, who had been taken prisoners by the guerrillas. The officer in charge of the detachment found but two of the three, John Goldy and David Cobb. On Tuesday we were alarmed by several citizens dashing in with the report that 500 of the enemy were at Scarborough's Mills and moving toward Athens. As these men were vouched for as being loyal and reliable men, I made proper disposition of the forces and awaited the appearance of the enemy. At 3 p. m. I sent scouts out on several roads who returned at dark and reported all quiet. I allowed the men to return to their quarters with instructions to be ready to fall in at a moment's notice. At 2 a. m. February 1 the Tennessee vedettes, on the Columbus road, ran in past the pickets from the Second Ohio and reported they had been fired on, and that they returned the fire. The men were soon under arms and we waited patiently until daybreak for the enemy. As none appeared I sent Lieut. Burrows, with twenty-six men of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, mounted, out with instructions to scour the country thoroughly and return by 2 p. m. He returned and reported he had visited Scarbor-

ough's Mills and other points where the enemy were reported to have been seen the day previous; that no enemy had been at any of the places; that none had been in the country since early Sunday morning, except five or six, who were stealing horses, on Monday, the 30th. That evening I received orders to return with Companies A and B to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. STEVENSON, Capt. Cmdg. First Battalion, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, pp. 13-15.

Jan 30 1865 Athens Tenn

To Brig Gen Johnson Mil Gov

On Saturday [28th] the rebels numbering over three hundred attacked this place & we repulsed them with thirteen killed & thirty five badly wounded[.] our loss five slightly wounded[.] The rebels captured twenty five our men including Maj John McCaughey & they took him some twenty five miles from here & killed him this morning by shooting him five times[.] they also killed Maj Devine[.]

Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 7, p. 447.^{NOTE 1}

NOTE 1: The author of this note is not identified.

January 28, 1865 - Mollie's Change of Heart

An Important Letter.

The following letter was handed us for publication. It speaks for itself:

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28th, 1865.

Dear Brother Tom: I wrote you some six months ago, and feel quite uneasy about you, as not a line has reached me since you left last summer. I now repeat that matters and things about here are getting worse every day.

You will be astonished to hear that your friends of the female denomination are dropping off every day.

Yes, dropping too as willing victims into the arms of the ruthless invader: Just think of it! Mollie—the unconquerable—who used to parade that large Beaugard Breast pin, and who used to sing "Maryland my Maryland" with so much pathos, was married some four months ago to a Federal, with but one bar on his shoulder. Sally who used to sleep with the Bonnie Blue Flag under her pillow, looking daggers and pistols at the invaders, who would not speak to her school mates N. & C., because they received and treated Federal Officers with due politeness; she too has gone, she married a Federal Officer with two bars. She, the Historical one, who carried the glittering Stiletto in her belt, who was going

to imitate Charlotte Corday and assassinate somebody for her country's sake, she too has gone the way of all flesh, and married an Officer with that detestable Eagle on his shoulders. And now pull out your handkerchief and prepare for the worst, my poor brother Tom. Your old sweet heart Anna; the one to whom you dedicated your sweetest verses and whose melodious voice so often mingled with yours in the days of yore—who defied generals and the whole 15th army corps, who was sent first to the North, but upon whose rebellious temperament no climaterial change could have the least influence; she too has hauled down the stars and bars, and is about to surrender at discretion. I should not have believed this, but to convince myself, I passed the house the other night with a gentleman—who protects us during your absence—on purpose to find out the state of her political sentiments, for a musical programme; take it like a man Tom, for I must tell you that I heard very distinctly the words of "Rally round the Flag" and the Union forever, sung in her best style, with a glorious tenor voice mingling with it. Poor brother Tom you know I considered her always the Gibraltar of the South, and now when she surrenders, I think that the Confederacy is gone up.

You had better come home immediately and look after your interests in that quarter, as perhaps, it may not be too late yet to procure a favorable change in your favor. Tell the boys down in Dixie if they do not return soon, they will not find a single girl or widow below Conscript age in these parts; as the watchword seems to be "*Suave qui peut*" which means marry who you can. My principles are unchanged and I am as true to the South as ever. We have a Captain boarding with us, merely by way of protection, who appears to be rather a clever fellow for a Federal Officer. He takes a sly glance at me, at the table sometimes, but of course I do not return it, you know me too well for that. Let me hear from you soon and believe me ever

Your loving Sister,

Mollie.

P. S. I. Do you think it would be a violation of my Southern principles to take an occasional ride with the Captain? he has such a nice horse and buggy. You know there can be no possible harm in that.

P. S. II. That impertinent fellow actually squeezed my hand as he helped me out of the buggy this evening. We had such a delightful ride. I want you to come home and protect me Tom—as I don't want to live this way much longer.

P. S. III. If ever I should marry a Yankee, (but you know my principles too well for that), I would do it merely as the humble instrument to avenge the wrongs of my poor oppressed country; little peace should he find by day or night; thorns should be planted in his couch, his dreams should be of Holofernes, and my dry goods bills as long as the Infernal Revenue Law.

P. S. IV. Come home poor Tom and take the Amnesty Oath for two months or thereabouts.

I was to tell you a secret; on due consideration, I have come to the determination to make a martyr of myself. Yes brother Tom I am going to marry the Captain on patriotic principles.

Mollie.

[Marshall] *Texas Republican*, August 25, 1865.^{NOTE 1}

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

January 28, 1865 - January 30, 1865 - Athens, Madisonville environs, Federal scouts against Confederate cavalry

No circumstantial reports filed.

ATHENS, January 29, 1865—6 p. m.

Gen. TILLSON:

Your dispatch received. The enemy is reported eight miles out on Georgia road. I had sent off Capt. Roberts' men with some scouts from this vicinity to ascertain the position of the enemy, and if he is within reach I will push vigorously before daylight. I will send cavalry on first train after they return.

C. H. GROSVENOR, Lieut.-Col., & C.

ATHENS, January 29, 1865—4 p. m.

Capt. DEANE:

All quiet here. The enemy, reported 300 strong, left here yesterday at 4 p. m., and are reported seven miles from here this morning. Three hundred are reported at Madisonville.

T. A. STEVENSON, Capt., Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Cmdg. Detachment
OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, p. 611.

January 28, 1865 - January 31, 1865 - Expedition, Strawberry Plains to Clinch Mountain, with skirmish

JANUARY 28-31, 1865.-Expedition from Strawberry, Plains to Clinch Mountain, Tenn., with skirmish.

REPORTS.

No. 1.-Maj. Daniel W. Hoffman, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

No. 2.-Lieut. Don A. Dodge, Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Daniel W. Hoffman, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 31, 1865.

CAPT.: I have the honor to state that the expedition under Lieut. Dodge has returned. A fight occurred at or near Stearns', and our men retreated. They report killing several of the enemy in a running fight. We lost no men. According to your order, I sent Lieut.'s Wiley and Smith with sixty men of Second Ohio Volunteers Heavy Artillery to report to Lieut. Dodge. Leaving camp at 7.30 p. m. on Saturday they marched twenty miles before daylight. On account of the severity of the march a great many men gave out so that in the fight the infantry numbered only thirty men. I have ordered Lieut. Dodge to make a report of the action, which I will forward as soon as received. If you order it, I will have Lieut. Willey, in command of the infantry, make a report also, as there seems to be quite a difference of opinion as regards the necessity and management of the retreat.

Respectfully,

DAN. W. HOFFMAN, Maj., Second Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, Cmdg. Post.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Don A. Dodge, Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

CAMP COMPANY, TENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, January 31, 1865.

MAJ.: I have the honor to make the following report of my command on the 28th, 29th, and 30th to wit: I left Strawberry Plains at 1 p. m. January 28, with nineteen men of Company M, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, armed with sabers and Colt army revolvers, with instructions to proceed to the house of Pleasant Stearns, nearly opposite of Rutledge, living, on the north side of Clinch Mountain, and arrest him (Stearns) and bring him to Knoxville. On reaching Blain's Cross-Roads, I learned that a man by the name of Hepshire was at and in the vicinity of Stearn's with eighty men, and also of Lieut. Clark with thirty-five or forty men, and a small squad with Popejoy and Beeler. I halted and sent courier too you, stating the facts and requesting re-enforcements to proceed that night on the mountain path, and at 11 p. m. Lieut.'s Wiley and Smith, of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, reported to me with sixty men. I immediately started to proceed over the mountain paths, and finding it impossible to reach the locality in which the rebels were reported, owing to the condition of the streams and defiles through which I had to pass in the night, I camped at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 29th five miles southeast of Powder Spring Gap, for rest and feed and at 7 a. m. the 29th I started by way of Powder Spring Gap. Arrived on the north side of the mountain, two miles from Pleasant Stearns' house, at 2 p. m. Learning of rebels in close proximity to us I halted. Owing to the tediousness of the march some of my infantrymen had given out and straggled, leaving me at this place with nineteen cavalry and thirty infantry, forty-nine men in all. Here I placed my men under cover. Learning that Popejoy and Beeler had just passed in a southerly direction, I took seven cavalymen and tracked them to the base of Clinch Mountain, two miles and a half, in a southwesterly direc-

tion. Failing to overtake them, as they took to the rocks and bushes in the mountain, I returned to my command and moved to the house of Pleasant Stearns. I learned from a lady in that vicinity that a girl of Mr. Beeler's, living half a mile from Stearns' had passed down and met a rebel scout and gave them the strength of my command. I camped at Mr. Stearns', and being fully aware of an attack from the enemy on the evening of the 29th, I moved my command at 10 p. m. two miles southwest from Stearns' house, the position which I held at that time not affording me any cover, nor could I dispose my troops here to repel or make an attack successfully. Having moved under cover of wood I camped, and at 8 p. m. the 30th a woman came to my picket-post and reported that a number of the enemy, estimated at from twenty-five to thirty, arrived at Mr. Stearns' house at 4 o'clock the morning of the 30th; also that another detachment had passed on to the Powder Spring Gap, endeavoring to get in my rear, and at 9 a. m. the 30th the enemy commenced firing on my pickets. We exchanged occasional shots on picket posts for half an hour, the enemy endeavoring to divert my attention in this direction. Observing that they were sending forces on both sides of the mountain, trying to get possession of the only passage I now held, I ordered in my pickets and started with my command to gain this point before the enemy could arrive there. After proceeding about one mile, they charged my rear with about twenty cavalry. I immediately formed, repulsed, and drove them back. I then moved forward three-quarters of a mile, halted for a short time, moved forward again, skirmishing for about two miles, when the enemy again charged my rear, and as in the first charge I formed and again repulsed them, this time with my infantry, moving my cavalry on to hold a long deep, cut leading to the road and to keep the enemy from flanking me at this point. The skirmishing was kept up by the infantry until they came up with the cavalry. Knowing that the enemy were superior in numbers, and that they held the advantage of position, and that with the force I had I could not inflict any damage upon them, my troops being very much jaded and worn, I returned to camp on the evening of the loss of a man. The loss of the enemy was 2 men killed and 1 wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DON A. DODGE, First Lieut., Tenth Michigan Cavalry Volunteers.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, pp. 15-17.

January 29, 1865 - Guerrillas obstruct trains from Cleveland to Charleston^{NOTE 1}

No circumstantial reports filed.

CHARLESTON, January 29, 1865.

Maj. S. B. MOE:

I go now with both trains flagging against train No. 2 from Knoxville. If I can get operator at Athens I will notify you, otherwise will send dispatches by cou-

rier. The guerrillas obstructed the track between every train near Cleveland, but did not show themselves.

C. H. GROSVENOR.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, p. 610.

NOTE 1: Not listed in the Official Records General Index.

January 30, 1865 - Censorship of the press in Memphis

WEST TENNESSEE, Memphis, Tenn., January 30, 1865.

Capt. F. W. FOX, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Department of Mississippi:

CAPT.: On the 24th instant my attention was called to certain seditious articles in the Memphis *Daily Evening Democrat* of the 23d instant, commenting unfavorably upon the orders and policy of Maj.-Gen. Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, and Maj.-Gen. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and upon the officers and orders of the enrolled militia of the district. Also an article charging corruption on persons in high places. These articles, taken in connection, were evidently meant and intended to bring into disrespect the military authority, and to obstruct, hinder, and defeat military orders by exciting the citizens and soldiers within the command to disobey said orders. The publications above referred to have been cut from the Memphis *Daily Evening Democrat* of the 23d instant and are attached to this communication I directed the provost-marshal to arrest the editor of said paper and bring him before me. When he appeared I admonished him that publications reflecting unfavorably upon the character of officers in the military service or any discussion of military orders would not be allowed, and that in future he must abstain from such publications. I required him to give me any information that he might possess of corrupt or improper conduct of any officer or person connected with the military service within the District of West Tennessee, alluded to by him in said articles. He declared that he had no such information. I then required him to give me the name of any person who he had reason to believe possesses knowledge of such conduct or practices. He assured me that he had no knowledge of any such person. These questions were written down and read to him and ample time given to reflect upon and answer them. Copies of the questions and answers are hereto attached. When he denied all knowledge and information of the charges made and insinuated by him, I proposed to release him upon the condition that he would retract the statements made and publish the same in his paper of the 25th. He accepted his release from arrest upon the conditions imposed and promised that the proper explanations and retractions should be made in his paper of the 25th. No explanation or retraction was published in his paper of the 25th, but another offensive article, headed "Liberty of the press," appeared, in which he declared himself ready to prove all he had heretofore charged. The article alluded to is attached for this violation of orders and breach of his parole I ordered him under arrest a second time and placed

him in confinement in the military prison. To-day he addressed me a petition, a copy of which is attached in which he retracts the offensive statements and pledges himself to abstain from giving offense in like manner again. Mr. J. M. Tomney, of the Treasury Department, pledged himself for his future good conduct and I immediately released him. I submit these facts and trust my conduct will meet the approbation of the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH, Brig.-Gen., Cmdg.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, Memphis, Tenn., January 30, 1865.

Questions propounded to W. H. McClay, editor of the *Memphis Evening Democrat*, when examined on the 24th January, 1865:

Question. Have you any knowledge of the corrupt or improper conduct of any officer or person in or connected with the military service of the District of West Tennessee?

Answer. I have no such knowledge or information.

Question. Have you any information which leads you to believe that any other person, whose name you can give, does possess the knowledge of such corrupt conduct or practice?

Answer. I have no information of the name of any such person.

Question. What high places do you refer to in your article headed "Corruption," published in your paper of the 23d instant?

Answer. I did not mean any particular places. I had heard vague rumors, but I cannot give the name of any person who uttered such rumors, nor can I state what persons or places they referred to.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 48, pt. I, pp. 685-686.

January 30, 1865 - Federal Scout near Warrensburg, Greene County^{NOTE 1}

From John K. Miller

He'd Q'rs Brig. Gov's Guards

Camp Near Knoxville. Jan 30th, /65

Brig. Genl. Andrew Johnson

Military Gov. Tenn.

I have the honor to state that I sent a dismounted scout of nineteen men under Command of Lieut. Bible Company "A." 8th Tenn. Cav. in the vicinity of Warrensburg where I learned there were some Reble scouts annoying the people very much. The scout returned on the 26th. inst bringing (13) Thirteen prison-

ers, killing two rebels.-Capt Armstrong formerly a citizen of Knoxville-a bad man. One private by the name of Jenkins of Polk County, Also Captured (14) fourteen good cavalry horses and equipments all their Carbines and Eleven good navy Pistols without the loss of a man on our side.

The Reble force now in East Tenn. Consists of small detachments and scouts prowling over the country robbing and stealing, murdering good citizens of the Country. Our command is in good health, fine Spirits, faring very well, have good quarters, sheds for the horses, our stock is improving very fast. Governor-we would be very pleased if a pay master could be ordered here to pay this command as the men have four months pay due them to Dec. 31st and they need money very much as a great many have their families near and a destitute condition and if paid now their families and friends could get relief and be benefited by the same.

I am requested by Capt. Hambright of Co."A" 10th. Tenn. Cav. to send his compliments to you and say there is a vacancy in his Regiment for Maj. He would be pleased if you would take his name in to consideration and if you think him worthy and competent to fill the position of that rank he would be thankful for the favor. Capt Hambright (has behaved) as a soldier and Gentleman since he has been in E. Tenn.

I also inclose an application for permission to raise a Regiment of Lt. G. S. Smoot's of N. C. I can say that I know Mr. Smoots. He has ever been a Union man of Wilkes County N. C. a Gentleman of good sense and popular and energetic, kept the old flag, the stars & stripes up in Wilkesboro the longest of any town in the State. He has brought a great many recruits out and as there are many more in that Country and a great many deserters coming through, He could recruit fast. He has some Sixty now in reserve if he gets the authority to raise a Regiment and I understand there is about Eighty coming from Asheville in a few days. The Regiment would be still the 4th. N. C. Infantry.

I am very Respectfully Your most obedient Servant

John K. Miller, Col. Comd'g Brig Gov's G's

Papers of Andrew Johnson Vol. 7, pp.446-447.

NOTE 1: This event is listed in neither the *OR* nor *Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee*.

January 30, 1865 - Testimony relative to the arrest of two Franklin county bushwhackers

Jan'y 30, 1865

To the Provost Marshal General Tullahoma:

Sir, I sent tonight two prisoners who were captured this morning a little before day break at the house of one Kelly, about 7 miles beyond Winchester. Their names are John Ragan and Samuel Nance. They were according to all the information I can get among the murderers of the colored man Preston Pierce who was killed on the 22nd [of December, 1864]. Two others named Temple

and Rogers were engaged with them. They admitted to me to day that they had been present with Temple and Rogers and that the latter killed the man, but that they were not present at that time. The real truth is they were all together according to the best information I can get. These men are also reported to be notorious bushwhackers and murderers before this last murder.

I send Kelly and his wife along, for the reason they were represented to me as voluntarily harboring and concealing these men. Some of their neighbors are ready to vouch for their loyalty, and claim that the bushwhackers forced themselves upon them. I leave that for our determination. The horses, harms, & accouterments of the bushwhackers were captured & brought in and will be turned over to the proper officers.

Byrin Paine Lt. Col. PRO VI, Comdt Post.

Testimony of Matilda Jane Kelly

I reside about six miles below Winchester in Franklin County Tenn. I am married. My husbands name is Luke Kelly. On or about sundown of the 20 of Jany 1865 two men named Reagan and Sam Nance rode up to the house dismounted and entered the house by the back door said they wanted to see Kelly to induce him to go see Mr. Gillespie to induce him to intercede for them to see if they could get out of bushwhacking. I told them Kelly my husband would not be at home that night. They said they were going to stay at my house. I answered they could not that my husband was not at home. They said they would stay. After Kelly came home they requested him to intercede for them in order that they might return to their home. They then laid down by the fire and remained in that position until the Federal soldiers arrived a little before day. They surrounded the house and told me to make a light. They then come in the house and asked if any Bushwhackers were in the house. I told them there is and they inquired where. I said the next room. The Lt asked me if I had taken the Oath I stated I hand not. The men who were in the house made some show of resistance but were overpowered by the soldiers. After doing this Federal soldiers asked if I could fix breakfast for them. I said I thought I could if they would help me. They assisted me in fixing the fire and such and that is all the conversation I recall at present as passing between myself and the soldiers mentioned. As soon as they took breakfast they left with their prisoners. They brought my husband and myself along with them. They asked me after I stated that Kelly was not at home for the Bushwhackers being there. That is all I remember of the conversation. Matilda Jane Kelly.

Fire and Blood, pp., 147-148.

January 30, 1865 - February 1, 1865 - Scout, Pulaski environs

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

Pulaski, Tenn., January 29, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. W. SMITH:

COL.: Gen. Johnson desires you to have a party of twenty men from your regiment made ready to go on a three days' scout, starting late in the afternoon on Monday. They will be placed in charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer of energy, vigilance, and first-rate capacity generally. As an officer is to go in command of a party from the Eighth Michigan, which will co-operate with them, it is not very important that you should place an officer in command, though it is desirable, if you have a first-rate one. Let the officer or non-commissioned officer who goes report here at 9 a. m. to-morrow for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Pulaski, Tenn., January 29, 1865.

Col. E. MIX:

COL.: You will cause a party of twenty men, in command of an efficient, enterprising, and reliable officer to be made ready to go on a three days' scout, starting to-morrow evening. They will co-operate with a party of the same number from Sixteenth Illinois, going by another road. The officer in command will report here at 9 a. m. to-morrow for instructions.

This by order of Brig.-Gen. Johnson.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, p. 609.

January 31, 1865 - April 24, 1865 - Operations in East Tennessee and North Alabama^{NOTE 1}

JANUARY 31-APRIL 24, 1865.-Operations in North Alabama and East Tennessee.

Report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTH ARMY CORPS, Camp Harker, Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1865.

GEN.:

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March 12 orders were received for the corps to move by railroad to Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, and the First Division, Gen. Kimball's left the next day, disembarking from the cars at Strawberry Plains. The Third Division, Maj.-Gen. Wood's, took post at New Market. Col. Kirby's brigade, of the First Division, moved out to Bull's Gap on the 24th, giving escort and protection to the construction corps. Gen. Wood's division moved on to Greenville on the 4th of April, sending one brigade (Beatty's) to Jonesborough, and giving protection to the road as far as the Watauga River. The railroad people were twenty-one days

in making the transfer of the corps from Huntsville to Knoxville, notwithstanding that all the transportation was unloaded at Knoxville, the troops only being sent by cars to their destination upon the railroad east of that place. Complaint was made by the chief quartermaster that the cars were unnecessarily detained in East Tennessee by the military, but I am convinced that the managers of the railroad are alone responsible for the delay, which was after all probably unavoidable, as no side-tracks or other accommodations were provided beyond Knoxville for the large number of trains that became jammed up on that part of the road. Seven soldiers were killed during the movement of the troops of whom three lost their lives by unavoidable accident, the remaining four by reckless running on the part of the railroad Officials. On the 3d of April Col. Kirby's brigade was sent on an expedition with ten day's rations up the French Broad, with instructions to capture Asheville N. C. . . . During the occupation of the upper valley of East Tennessee every assistance was given the construction corps in repairing and rebuilding the railroad our men getting out all the cross-ties and bridge timbers and placing all the wooden material on the track. On the 18th of April orders were received from department headquarters to concentrate the corps by railroad at Nashville. The infantry was marched to Bull's Gap and embarked on the cars at that point. All the artillery, the transportation, and the pontoon, train moved to Knoxville, taking the cars from that City. The ambulance trains continued the march to Chattanooga, where they took the cars. The entire movement was made in fourteen days, with the loss of only two men accidentally killed on the cars. The corps occupied their present camps upon reaching this place. It is at present nearly 20,000 strong effective force, in good condition in arms and equipments, and in my opinion is to-day more efficient and better prepared for campaign than when they commenced last May the Atlanta campaign.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY, Maj.-Gen., Cmdg. Brig. Gen.

No. 2.

Journal of the Fourth Army Corps.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

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March 11.-4 p. m., received dispatch from Maj.-Gen. Thomas, of which the following is a copy:

NASHVILLE, March 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY:

Prepare one of your divisions and start it for Bull's Gap as soon as you can get railroad transportation, sending the division wagons and ambulances by road, with no loads except forage and rations mules and guards. Your other divisions will follow in the same manner. Perhaps we can send troops to Granger. A

depot will be established at Knoxville for accommodation of the soldiers in East Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

There are not cars enough here to take the First Division to Knoxville and Bull's Gap, and will not be until the 13th instant. 7 p. m., issued orders for the corps to move as soon as transportation can be furnished, in the following order: First, the First Division; second, the Third Division; third, The Second Division. Officers' horses, pack mules, the guns of the Artillery Brigade, the hospitals, ammunition, and the heavy part of the pontoon train will be moved via railroad. The rest of the Artillery Brigade and all of the division trains, with forage enough to last to Chattanooga, will go over the dirt via Stevenson.

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March 13.-8. a. m., the First Division now being shipped on the train (railroad) for Knoxville, Tenn. 11 a. m., the First Division, all save two regiments, for which there were no trains, has started for Knoxville. There is no forage at the post, and the wagon trains cannot yet start.

March 14—5 p. m., the remaining two regiments of the First Division being shipped for Knoxville. Will leave to-night. No forage yet at the post for the trains that go via the dirt road. There will be cars here to-night to take part of the Third Division in the morning.

March 15.-7 a. m., two brigades of the Third Division now being shipped for Knoxville. 8 a. m., they start. There will be forage here this evening, and the First Division wagon train will start for Stevenson to-morrow morning if they get the forage in time. 6 p. m., the third brigade of Third Division cannot be shipped before morning. 10 p. m., received telegram from Lieut.-Col. Greenwood, assistant inspector-general Fourth Corps, at Knoxville. He says that Gen. Thomas (who is at Knoxville) directs that all of the transportation of the corps be shipped to Knoxville by railroad as fast as cars can be furnished to take it; that it will no go by dirt road as directed; that the Second Division of the corps (Gen. Elliott's) will remain at Huntsville until further orders from Gen. Thomas, but that its transportation be shipped to Knoxville as soon as possible by railroad, and that the First and Third Divisions be pushed forward as soon as can be to Bull's Gap. The railroad is only repaired to about twenty miles beyond Knoxville. Orders were at once sent to the officer having charge of the First Division train not to start for Chattanooga to-morrow, but to remain here, the train to be shipped by railroad.

March 16.-Maj.-Gen. Stanley and staff will leave for Knoxville by railroad to-morrow morning. 11 a. m., issue orders for Second Division (Gen. Elliott's) to remain at Huntsville until otherwise ordered by Gen. Thomas. The transportation of the division will be shipped, though, to Knoxville. In the absence of Gen. Stanley (he starts to-morrow) Brig.-Gen. Elliott will have command and control of all troops and property of the Fourth Corps left behind, and will send forward the artillery and transportation of the corps to Knoxville, Tenn., as rap-

idly as possible, as soon as cars can be obtained, in the following order: First Artillery Brigade, with batteries, transportation, &c., second the transportation of the First Division; third, the transportation of the Third Division; fourth, ambulance corps, with ambulances, hospitals, &c.; fifth, pontoon train; sixth, transportation of Second Division. All the animals of the trains will be taken on the cars. Officers having charge of these trains will report to Gen. Elliott for orders. 11.30 a. m., the last troops of the Third division, that remained behind yesterday, have now gone. The only troops of the corps remaining here now are with the Second Division and Artillery Brigade.

March 17.-11 a. m., left Huntsville for Knoxville, Tenn. The First Division of the corps is now at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., about fifteen miles beyond Knoxville, and the Third Division is arriving at New Market, about twenty-five miles east of Knoxville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. It will camp there for the present. The Second Division will remain in Huntsville until the Artillery Brigade and the transportation of the corps is shipped off to Knoxville. The shipment of the artillery will commence to-night. 10 p. m., reach Chattanooga, Tenn., and will remain here to-night.

March 18.-7 a. m., Gen. Stanley called on Gen. Thomas, who is at present in Chattanooga, passing through on his way from Knoxville to Nashville. Gen. Thomas informed Gen. S[tanley] that the railroad (East Tennessee and Virginia) is being repaired eastward from Strawberry Plains (fifteen miles from Knoxville), and he directs that Gen. S[tanley] protect the working parties on the road; that as soon as the road is finished to Bull's Gap he place two divisions at Carter's Station, on the Watauga River, beyond the gap, and to place one brigade at Kingsport, northeast of the gap. It is supposed that the road will be completed to Bull's Gap within two weeks. The two divisions are first to be sent to Bull's Gap, as soon as the road can be finished to that point, and afterward to be pushed on to Carter's Station. These troops cannot move until their transportation arrives. 8 a. m., leave Chattanooga for Knoxville and New Market.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

March 19-10 a. m., arrive at Knoxville, Tenn. 6 p. m., leave Knoxville for New Market. The First Division of the corps is now at Strawberry Plains and the Third Division at New Market, ten miles beyond, on the railroad.

NEW MARKET, EAST TENN.

March 20.-2 a. m., corps headquarters arrive at New Market and the same will be established here, to remain to until further orders. 4 p. m., the Artillery Brigade of the corps is now arriving (by railroad) at New Market. 4.30 p. m., Brig.-Gen. Elliott, commanding Second Division, at Huntsville, telegraphs that he is now shipping from that point the transportation of the corps to Knoxville. The transportation of the First Division will be unloaded at Knoxville and that the Third Division at New Market; not yet determined where to unload that of

the Second Division. 5 p. m., all of the Artillery Brigade has arrived at New Market.

March 21.-No movements of the corps to-day. It is supposed that the transportation of the First Division will arrive at Knoxville to-morrow. If so, it will be sent to Strawberry Plains by dirt road. As soon as it arrives there part of the division will start for the front.

March 22.-Transportation of First division arriving at Knoxville. No movements of the corps to-day.

March 23.-No movement of any part of the of the corps to-day. The transportation and supplies not yet up. The wagons, horses, &c., of the Third Division are being shipped from Huntsville and will commence to arrive at New Market, per railroad, to-night.

March 24.-Col. Kirby's brigade of the First Division left Strawberry Plains this morning for Russellville, about five miles southwest of Bull's Gap. It will go to this point to cover the working parties on the railroad. 1.30 p. m., Kirby's brigade arrives at New Market, and will proceed at once to Mossy Creek, where it will camp for the night. To morrow morning it will march for Russellville. 9 p. m., received a dispatch from Capt. King, commissary of subsistence, at Morristown, thirteen miles beyond Mossy Creek, who says that it is reported that Morristown will be attacked by 300 rebels to-night; that they are coming from the direction of the French Broad River; and that there are 40,000 rations a large quantity of forage, &c., at that place, and only fifteen soldiers to guard it. 10.30 p. m., a railroad train is just leaving New Market for Morristown, and Col. Kirby (who is near Mossy Creek) is directed to send a regiment to that place on said train. The train will stop at Mossy Creek for these troops.

March 25.-8 a. m., received telegram from Morristown. The rebels did not make their appearance last night. Two brigades of the First Division (Kimball's) started for the front this morning. The remaining brigade (Col. Kirby's) passed New Market yesterday on the march to the front. 1 p. m., Gen. Kimball arrives at New Market with two brigades. He will camp at Mossy Creek to-night and to-morrow will proceed to Morristown, or a distance beyond far enough to cover the working party on the railroad. Corps headquarters will move to Morristown or beyond to-morrow.

March 26.-The transportation of the Third Division arrived at Knoxville last night, and will leave that place for said division at New Market this morning. 8 a. m., Gen. Kimball leaves Mossy Creek with the First Division for Russellville. 9 a. m., corps headquarters leaves for Morristown. 4 p. m., corps headquarters reaches Morristown and will remained there to-night. 5 p. m. the First Division reaches Russellville. The railroad men have finished the road to this place, and the division will move on to Bull's Gap to-morrow. One brigade (Col. Kirby's) will move to Lick Creek, four miles beyond the gap, to cover the party that will work at the railroad bridge and repair the road at and beyond

that point. The ambulance corps of this command is arriving at Knoxville this evening.

MORRISTOWN, EAST TENN.

March 27.-The ambulance train of this command leaves Knoxville this morning for Bull's Gap via the dirt road. 8 a. m., the First Division leaves Russellville for Bull's Gap and Lick Creek. 9 a. m., corps headquarters leaves Morristown for Lick Creek, which is distant from Morristown by the route which we will have travel twenty-miles. 12m., the First Division reaches Bull's Gap. 3 p. m., Col. Kirby's brigade reaches Lick Creek. 4. 30 p. m., corps headquarters reaches Lick Creek. Hdqrs. will remain here (Lick Creek) until the railroad bridge over the same is built. 9 p. m. received telegram from Gen. Elliott, commanding Second Division, at Huntsville. He says that all of the transportation of the corps shipped from that place by 12 m. to-day, except that of Conrad's brigade of his division, and that Van Derveer's brigade of his division was shipped for Bull's Gap at 2 p. m. to-day.

LICK CREEK, EAST TENN.

March 28.-6 a. m., the railroad constructions party commences to bridge the creek at this point. That part of Gen. Kimball's division which remained at Bull's Gap moved up to Lick Creek to-day. 3 p. m., received dispatch from Gen. Elliott, at Huntsville, Ala., stating that Opdycke's brigade is being shipped at that place to-day, and that it would at once proceed to Bull's Gap via railroad. Conrad's brigade, the remaining brigade of his division (the Second) will leave Decatur to-morrow or next day. 4 p. m., telegraphed to Gen. Wood to march his division (the Third) from New Market to Bull's Gap, and to start tomorrow if the weather is not too inclement; if it is, to march as soon afterward as practicable.

March 29.-The railroad party continued work on the brigade to-day; are also preparing the railroad for the track. About seven miles of the track from Lick Creek east has been destroyed; also 1,000 feet of trestle-work at Swan Pond, two miles (or a mile and a half) east of the creek. It is supposed that it will take from six to seven days, if the weather is favorable to reconstruct this part of the railroad destroyed. 11 a. m., received telegram from Knoxville, stating that the railroad bridge at Flat Creek (about ten miles from Knoxville), east was destroyed at 9 o'clock this morning by a train breaking through. The train was loaded with troops. Two men killed and several wounded. This will prevent the cars from running on the road until day after to-morrow. Gen. Elliott's troops (two brigades of Second Division have arrived at Knoxville) will stop at Knoxville until the railroad is finished. 6 p. m., commences to rain.

March 30.-It rained very hard last night. Rained during most of the night, and the water has raised four or five feet in Lick Creek. The rain ceased this a. m. at 7 o'clock. Work still progressing on the railroad bridge to-day. Maj.-Gen. Wood's division (Third) arrived at Morristown last night with all of the transportation of the division. The ambulance corps of this command reached Mor-

ristown this morning, and will reach Rogersville Junction, or the vicinity, to-night. 6.30 p. m., heavy wind and rain storm commences. Gen. Wood's division camped at Russellville this p. m. The ambulance corps reached Bull's Gap about dark.

March 31.-It rained during the whole of last night, and Lick Creek is five feet higher this morning. This will interfere some with the work on the brigade. The bridge to be built is 900 feet long. Received dispatch from railroad superintendent at Knoxville stating that the railroad bridge over Flat Creek would be done at 9 a. m. to-day, and that twelve trains loaded with troops of Gen. Elliott's division would leave Knoxville to day for Rogersville Junction. 7 a. m., the rain has ceased and it is now clearing off. 1 p. m. Maj.-Gen. Wood's division (Third) arrived in the vicinity of Bull's Gap and gone into camp. The whole corps, with all of the artillery, transportation, &c., is now in the vicinity of Bull's Gap, with the exception of Gen. Elliott's division and its transportation. The railroad track east of Flat Creek is being prepared for the iron. The iron cannot be brought across the creek until the railroad bridge is finished or the water goes down. Small guards of from twenty-five to fifty men each have been left at New Market, Mossy Creek, Morristown, and Russellville from the troops of this corps. These troops are to guard the railroad stations and bridges. 11 p. m., Opdycke's brigade and part of Van Derveer's of the Second Division, reached Rogersville Junction. Gen. Elliott, commanding division, also reached there with his headquarters. The rest of the division will come forward as fast as railroad transportation can be furnished. The transportation of the Second Division will reach the junction to-night. It is now clear, and there has been no rain since 7 a. m.

April 1.-1.30 a. m., received dispatch from Maj.-Gen. Thomas, of which the following is a copy:

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, March 31, 1865—4 p. m.

Maj.-Gen. STANLEY, Bull's Gap:

I wish to hear from you every day or two how you are progressing with the repairs of the railroad. Furnish Mr. Eicholtz with sufficient force to guard the construction corps, and on arriving at Carter's Station halt for further orders, sending one division to Kingsport to look after the wagon road that passes down the valley on the north side of Holston. With one division at Kingsport, your main force at Carter's Station, and Tillson in the direction of Asheville, N. C., you will effectually cover the roads leading into East Tennessee from Virginia and North Carolina. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

6 a. m. sent one regiment of First Division to Greeneville, about fifteen miles east of here, to guard the railroad at that point and to keep the guerrillas out of that part of the country. Gen. Tillson's division (not of Fourth Corps) is some distance beyond Greeneville, and there being none in the vicinity about 100

guerrillas made their appearance in the town yesterday p. m. Tillson is supposed to be at Brabson's, five miles beyond Greenville. 8.30 a. m, telegraphed to Gen. Thomas, acknowledging receipt of his dispatch of 1.30 a. m. Informed him that the large trestle and bridge, about 1,800 feet long, at this place, would be completed to-day; that seven miles and a half of railroad east of this point is entirely destroyed, including long trestles, and that the road cannot be repaired to Carter's Station, on the Watauga, before the 20th of this month, and that the long Watauga trestle has been carried away by high water. Also informed him of the position of the troops of the corps, and that the troops are rapidly getting out railroad timber, ties, &c., 1 p. m., received a letter from Brig.-Gen. Tillson, commanding Division, Department of the Cumberland, dated at junction of Babb's Mill road with Joneston and Greenville road, March 30, in which he says:

I have just received a dispatch (letter) from Maj.-Gen. Stoneman. He says: "Move your command to the north of Roane's Creek where the road leaves the turnpike for Taylorsville. After you get located send a few men to Taylorsville, and about 1,000 with the smallest amount of transportation to Boone, with directions to hold Deep and Watauga Gaps. This, you will perceive, covers the whole country in our rear. If Gen. Stanley moves forward and occupied Bristol you will be in a position to cover his right flank, as no force can pass down between Roane's Creek and the Holston River. If, with your main force at the mouth of Roane's Creek you can by detachments hold Taylorsville [today Mountain City], Deep and Watauga Gaps, you have accomplished all I desire at present, and I shall feel that my rear is secure. There is but little forage in this country, and we have eastern what little there was, so you will fare badly for forage here. We cut loose to-morrow from connection with you."

. . . The work on the railroad progresses rapidly. The railroad bridge will be completed to-morrow. The track layers will commence to lay the iron to-morrow on the track.

April 2.-1 p. m., Conrad's brigade of the Second Division has just arrived at Bull's Gap. All of the troops of the corps are now in the vicinity of Bull's Gap and all of the transportation except that of Conrad's brigade. 2 p. m., a messenger came through from Gen. Tillson-just in. Gen. Tillson sent word to Gen. Stanley that he has reliable information that Gen. Early is in command in place of Gen. Echols; that he was at Bristol last Saturday and went back to Abingdon; that a portion of his force has come down the road from Lynchburg. The enemy report Early in heavy force, but this is not believed. The rebel general Vaughn was at Bristol a few days ago with a large body of well-mounted cavalry. About 150 guerrillas are between this place and Gen. Tillson's command. Reliable Union men that 400 well-mounted cavalry have been left in East Tennessee with orders to interrupt railroad communication as often and as thoroughly as possible. Gen. Tillson will reach his destination in the mountain passes to-morrow.

April 3.-1 a. m., received dispatch from Col. Bates, commanding the regiment sent from the First Division to Greeneville, stating that the rebel cavalry (supposed to be scouting parties) was within two miles of that place, and he asks for a company of cavalry patrols. We have no cavalry and can send none. 8 a. m., telegraphed to Gen. Thomas that a bridge of the corps would be sent to Asheville, N. C., about sixty-five miles distant, as a grand scouting party, to see what is there and to operate in favor of Gen. Stoneman; also informed Gen. Thomas of the fact that there are many small scouting parties of rebel cavalry in this part of East Tennessee, and asked him for some cavalry to drive them out. 9 a. m., directed Gen. Elliott to move his division (Second) to Blue Springs, about seven miles east of this place on the road to Greenville; to take eight days' rations and to assist the telegraph party and railroad construction party in getting out poles, ties, timber for bridges, &c., to start to-morrow at 6 a. m. 9 a. m., directed the Artillery Brigade of the corps to move to Blue Springs at daylight to-morrow. . . 2 p. m. received dispatch from Gen. Thomas, announcing the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and Petersburg and of the retreat of Lee. 4 p. m., received dispatch from Maj.-Gen. Thomas, as follows:

NASHVILLE, April 3, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Maj.-Gen. STANLEY:

Keep yourself well informed of the movements of the enemy. He may possibly attempt to escape by way of East Tennessee. If so I wish to know of his movements at earliest possible moment.

G. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. 4.30 p. m., directed Maj.-Gen. Wood to march his division for Greeneville, to start at 7 a. m. to-morrow, and when he arrives there to push his advance posts well out toward Jonesborough, and to hire scouts to get all information possible of the movements of the enemy; also directed Gen. Wood to furnish all possible aid to the parties reconstructing the railroad. Gen. Wood will take eight days' rations and forage. 7 p. m. Conrad's transportation has all arrived at Bull's Gap. This is the last transportation of the Second Division which was left behind. All of the troops and material of the corps now at the front. The railroad bridge finished over Lick Creek to-day, and the construction party will work on the Swan Pond trestle-work to-morrow.

April 4.-5 a. m., Artillery Brigade starts for Blue Springs. 6 a. m., Gen. Elliott's division (Second) starts for Blue Springs. 7 a. m., Gen. Wood's division (Third) starts for Greeneville. The Artillery Brigade and Second Division will reach Blue Springs at about 11 a. m., and the Third Division will reach Greeneville, about twenty miles, at 5 p. m. Work progressing rapidly on the railroad to-day.

April 5.-Nothing of importance occurred to-day. The railroad track is now laid to and a short distance beyond Swan Pond. The trestle work at said pond will move corps headquarters to Greeneville to-morrow.

April 6.- 2 a. m., Maj. Steele, aide-de-camp, returned from Col. Kirby's expedition to Asheville; has just returned. He reports that Col. K[irby] will reach

Asheville to-day; that the roads for thirty-five miles or more this side of the town are blockaded with timber, and that the place is defended by about 2,000 men under command of the rebel Gen. Vance. . . Col. Kirby has been instructed not to attack the enemy unless he can do so with every prospect of success. 10 a. m., corps headquarters started for Greenville. 1 p. m., at Blue Springs received dispatch from Brig.-Gen. Tillson, which was dated Month of Roane's Creek, Tenn., April 3, 1865, in which he says to Gen. Stanley that he arrived at that place at 10 a. m.; that he has located and entrenched a camp there, and in the morning will send the Second and Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, under Col. Kirk, to Boone in the morning for the purposes mentioned in Gen. Stoneman's letter of the 31st ultimo. . .

GREENVILLE, EAST TENN.

April 7.-11 a. m., received the news of Sheridan's victory at Burkeville Junction, Va. There is but one brigade of Wood's division at Greeneville; Beatty's is at Jonesborough, and McConnell's has gone to Warm Springs to support Kirby, who is supposed to be at Asheville, N. C. No news from Kirby to-day and none from Beatty.

April 8.-10 a. m., sent Gen. Tillson's dispatch, received 1 p. m. April 6, to Maj.-Gen. Thomas by telegraph. 10.20 a. m., received report from Gen. Beatty, at Jonesborough. He says that he can hear nothing of the enemy, but a few guerillas; that he has sent a scout to Wytheville, Va., and that there is very little forage or subsistence about Jonesborough. 1.30 p. m., received dispatch from Mr. Latimer, he finished Swan Pond trestle yesterday evening. It is 1,393 feet long, and he cut the timbers from the woods and built it in four days, not working at night. He also says that he will the road done to Midway by Monday night and thinks he will it done to Greenville by next Friday or Saturday, about one week. 2 p. m., Lieut.-Col. Greenwood, assistant inspector-general, Fourth Army Corps, arrived in Greenville. He has just returned from Asheville. Kirby's brigade will reach Greenville on the on the way back about the 10th instant. He reports that Kirby reached the vicinity of Asheville. . . there were 1,000 or 1,500 men in Asheville, and 400 cavalry on his left flank and 700 on his right, so he refused to enter the town. He had instructions not to lose in any engagement unless he could make enough by it to pay for the loss. The enemy came out of town with a very small line of battle and fired a few shots from their skirmish line; also brought out two guns and fired a few rounds. During the night Col. Kirby withdrew from in front of Asheville and commenced to march back for Greeneville.

April 9.-Nothing new to-day. The telegraph is completed this evening to within twelve miles of Jonesborough; will be completed to that place by noon on the 11th. The railroad is completed to-day as far as Midway Station.

April 10.-10 a. m., received news by telegraph of the surrender of Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant. 11 a. m., the advance of Col. Kirby's brigade arrives from Asheville. . .

April 11.-Nothing of importance to-day. 9 a. m., commenced to rain. 1 p. m., telegraph wire is up as far as Jonesborough. Gen. Beatty sends word from Jonesborough that all of the rebel force that was about Bristol and vicinity has gone to Wytheville, and it appears to be trying to get out of the country. 11 p. m., it has been raining most of the day and yet continues to rain.

April 12.-Nothing new or of importance to-day. 1 p. m., it has been raining hard most of the day and is yet raining hard most of the day and is yet raining. The rain retards the work on the railroad very much.

April 13.-8 a. m., the rain has now ceased. It has been rainy most of the time for the past days and night, and the roads are in miserable condition. 7 p. m., commenced to rain again.

April 14.-Nothing of importance to-day. 10 p. m., has been raining ever since yesterday evening, but not hard. The work on the railroad will be much retard by the rain and mud.

April 15.-2 p. m., it has now ceased raining. Has been raining almost ever since 7 p. m. of the 13th instant. The work on the railroad is so much interrupted that the construction party will not reach Greeneville before Wednesday evening next, the 19th instant. 3 p. m., received a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn., April 15, as follows:

Maj.-Gen. STANLEY:

. . . We have sad news this morning of the assassination last night of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward.

April 16.-Nothing new to-day. Quite bright and clear.

April 17.-Gen. Stanley went down too Knoxville to-day. Nothing new. Work progresses on the railroad as rapidly as possible.

April 18.-8 p. m., received at corps headquarters a dispatch from Gen. Stanley, at Knoxville, stating that the corps has been ordered to Nashville by railroad. The following is a copy of a telegram received by Gen. Stanley in reference to the movement:

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Nashville, April 17,
1865—8.45 p. m.

Maj.-Gen. STANLEY:

Immediately upon receipt of this take measures to bring your corps to this place by railroad shipping one brigade at a time. Do not have the men crowded on the cars, and take proper precaution to prevent depredations along the road at the different depots. The necessary instructions will be given to Gen. Tillson to post his will relieve yours. Use dispatch, but do not hurry. We have Selma, with all the arsenals and military workshops. Canby has also taken Mobile, according to reports.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

April 19.-Orders were telegraphed to Gen. Kimball yesterday by Gen. Stanley to move to Bull's Gap and ship his troops at once for Nashville; to send all of his transportation to Knoxville by dirt road and ship it from there to Nashville. Gen. Kimball commenced to ship division (First) to-day for Nashville. Orders were issued to-day for Gen.'s Wood's and Elliott's divisions to move at once to Bull's Gap to ship on the cars by brigade as soon as the cars can be there; to send all of their transportation to Knoxville, where it will be shipped by railroad; and directions were given division commanders to see that no depredations shall be committed by the troops on the route. Gen. Elliott's division will start for Bull's Gap at once, and Gen. Wood's will start, in a day or two, as soon as Gen. Tillson's troops relieve him. Two captains and eight-four men of Vaughn's rebel command came into this place to-day. They bring the information which is undoubted, that the rebel Gen. Echols, commanding the Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, has disbanded his troops, telling all to go home who will not volunteer to go west of the Mississippi. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 troops in his department. Only about 400 volunteered to go west of the Mississippi. Echols had sixteen pieces of field artillery. These he destroyed by spiking the guns and chopping the woodwork. There is no organized rebel force left in Virginia. The disbandment of Echols' command is the result of Lee's surrender. The Artillery Brigade will move to Knoxville to ship on cars, to-morrow.

April 20.-Gen. Kimball's division moving and Elliott's commencing to ship. Received orders to move corps headquarters on the 23d instant. The Artillery Brigade started for Knoxville this a. m.

April 21.-The railroad finished to this point at 8 a. m. to-day. Received information to-day that Gen. Kimball's division is now arriving by railroad at Nashville. Gen. Tillson's troops are arriving at Greeneville, and will to-day relieve Gen. Wood's command. Nothing of importance to-day.

April 22.-5 a. m., Gen. Wood's division is now just starting, en route for Bull's Gap, for the purpose of shipping on the cars. Nothing of importance to-day.

April 23.-9 a. m., corps headquarters leaves for Nashville per railroad. 9 p. m., arrive at Knoxville. The Artillery Brigade starts from Knoxville per railroad this evening.

LOUDON, TENN.

April 24.-8 a. m., arrive at Loudon. Will reach Chattanooga this p. m. 7 p. m., arrive at Chattanooga.

STEVENSON, ALA.

April 25.-6 a. m., reach Stevenson. 9.30 p. m., reach Nashville, Tenn. The Second Division (Elliott's) arriving at Nashville to-day. The Artillery Brigade arriving in Nashville to-night.

NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.

April 26.-8 a. m., establish corps headquarters about four miles from Nashville, on the Charlotte pike. The last of the Second Division is in camp about five miles from Nashville, on the Charlotte pike; Elliott's about five miles from Nashville on the Hardin pike.

April 27.-Gen. Stanley arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning from Knoxville. Gen. Wood's division (Third) is arriving to-day and going into camp on the Murfreesborough pike, about six miles from Nashville, Tenn.

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OR, Ser. I, Vol. 49, pt. I, pp. 19-31.^{NOTE 2}

NOTE 1: These operations, save for the expedition to Ashville, North Carolina, April 3-11, 1865, were those of an army winding down, repairing damages and carrying out mopping up exercises. Such activities heralded the end of the war. Extended excerpts from two reports are included here as they relate to activities in Tennessee.

NOTE 2: Not referenced in *Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee*.