

JACKSON MOURNS A FAVORED SON IN A GROWING LIST OF MARTYRS



Attention, Fire Company.

Attend a Special Meeting of Jackson Fire Company, No. 1, to-night, at six o'clock, to make arrangements for the funeral obsequies of Colonel R. A. Smith. A full attendance is requested. By order Foreman, THOMAS GREEN.

J. B. CALWALLADER, Sec'y pro. tem.

Daily Southern Crisis (Jackson); March 25, 1863

The late Col. Robt. A. Smith.

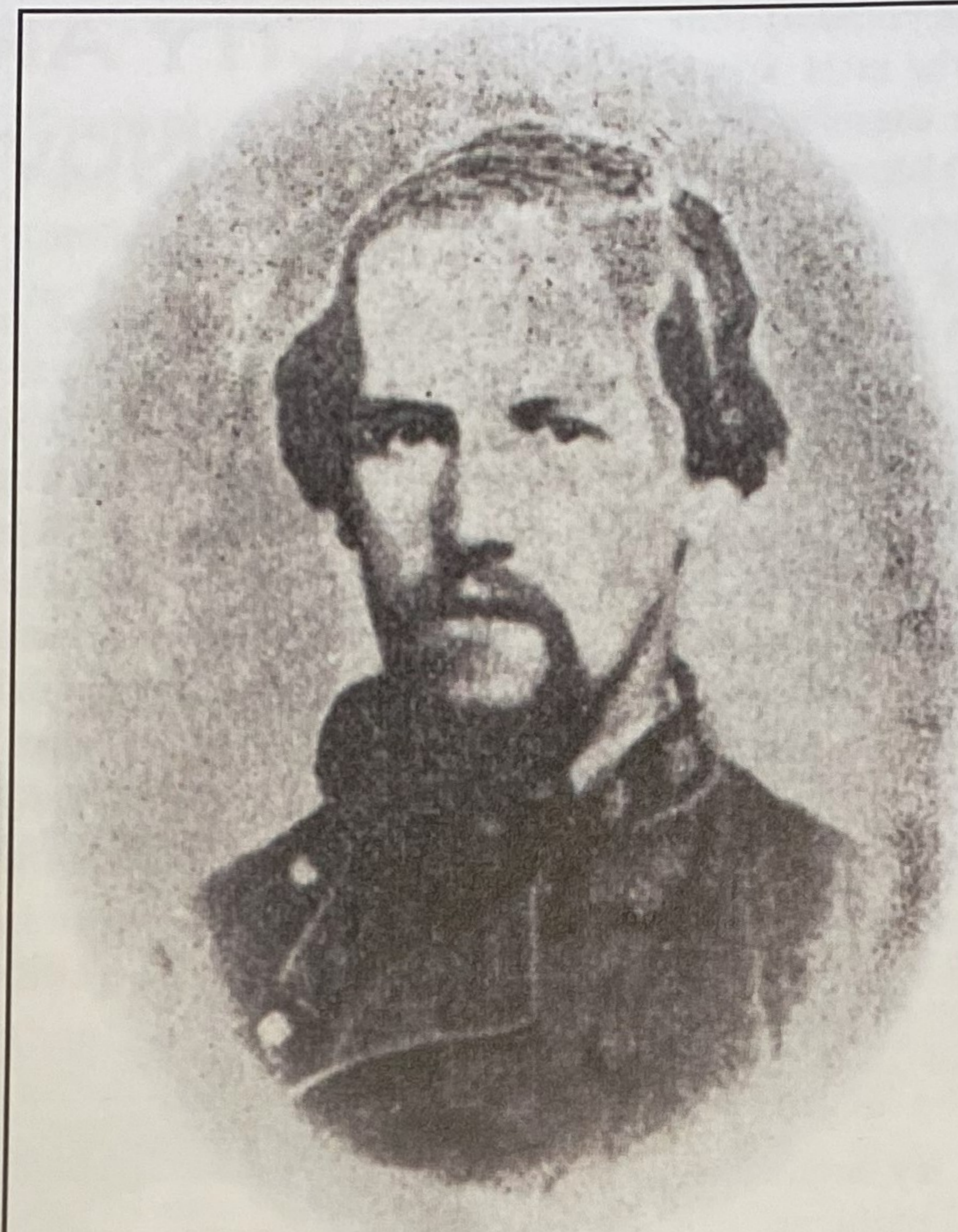
The remains of this distinguished officer, who fell at the head of his regiment, the 10th Mississippi, at the attack on Mumfordsville, have arrived in this city and are now lying in state at the Capitol.

The Funeral cortege will move at 3 P. M. precisely to-morrow, Sunday, to the Presbyterian Church—services by the Rev. Mr. Hunter—thence to the City Cemetery.

The whole under the direction of Gen. L. Julianne, Marshal-in-Chief, and his aids, Col. John Duncan and Capt. James R. Yerger.

—00—

Daily Southern Crisis (Jackson); March 28, 1863



Respected and beloved Jackson businessman, fireman and citizen, Robert A. Smith had served as an officer in the city's own "Mississippi Rifles" before the war. His abilities and gallantry led to his colonelcy of the 10th Regt. MS Infan., C.S.A. His sister Herriot braved the elements of war to personally retrieve his body from the Kentucky battlefield on which he fell.

IN MEMORIAM.

KILLED--At the Battle of Mumfordsville, Ky. on the 14th day of September, 1862, ROBERT A. SMITH, Colonel 10th Mississippi Regiment, while leading his men on the enemy's works.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE

COL. ROBERT A. SMITH.

At a meeting of JACKSON FIRE COMPANY, No. 1, held at the Engine House, on Monday Evening, October 6th, 1862, the death of Col. R. A. SMITH being announced by the Foreman,

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, who reported as follows, at a special meeting held on Wednesday evening, the 15th of October:

WHEREAS, the painful intelligence has reached this community, of the death of Col. R. A. SMITH, from a wound received in the battle of Mumfordsville, on Sunday September 14th, and died Sunday, September 21st, 1862; and whereas, the death of so useful a citizen, so experienced a fireman, and so gallant a soldier, deserves more than a passing notice; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his fall this community has lost a citizen than whom none was more useful and esteemed; one who, though young in years, possessed to an unlimited extent the confidence of our entire community—one whose integrity of character, modest deportment, and the zeal which he manifested in every enterprise and public demonstration for the welfare of the city and the enjoyment of her people, rendered him an object of their especial regard—one of whom it may be truly said, "none knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise."

Resolved, That in the death of Col. SMITH, our country has lost a soldier of acknowledged experience and gallantry—who, during the Pensacola campaign, and on the bloody fields of Shiloh and Mumfordsville, displayed that courage and self-possession, and kind yet firm demeanor, which constitutes the true commander, and which never fails to win from the soldier his confidence and respect. Long ere the war-cloud appeared in the horizon, he was instrumental in the organization of a volunteer company in our midst and the unwavering devotion with which he applied himself to its proficiency in the drill, and to its general interests, attracted the attention of all. Soon after succeeding the lamented GAFFRIN in command of the company, the Government called for volunteers for active service, when the Mississippi Rifles reorganized (unanimously retaining Captain SMITH,) and voted its transfer to the Confederate service. Their departure for Pensacola on the 27th of March, 1861, will long be remembered. He subsequently succeeded Col. PHILLIPS in command of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, and had his life been spared, and merit been justly awarded, Col. SMITH's name would have appeared among the highest chieftains of the land.

Resolved, That in his death this company has lost a member who was "always ready" to subserve its interests, who cheerfully accepted and promptly performed the many duties it imposed upon him, who was ever among the first to battle with the flames, and among the last to leave the post of danger. As an officer and a private member he was ever, during the many years of his connection with the company, the same courteous, attentive and efficient fireman. His long absence from our convocations created a void most sensibly felt. Alas! that it must be forever! So God has willed! So mote it be! Let us emulate his virtues and treasure his memory.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish the relatives of the deceased with a copy of these resolutions; that the *Mississippian* be requested to publish the same, and that they be suitably transcribed and framed for preservation in our Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. MANSHIP,
J. L. POWER,
W. W. HARDY,
T. F. OWEN,
JOHN SHARP,
S. FRENCH,

Committee.

Courtesy, Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Dedicated September 17, 1884



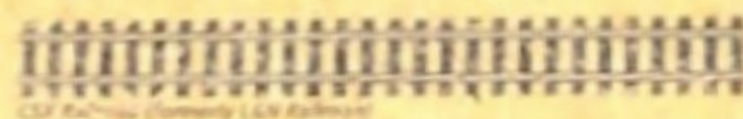
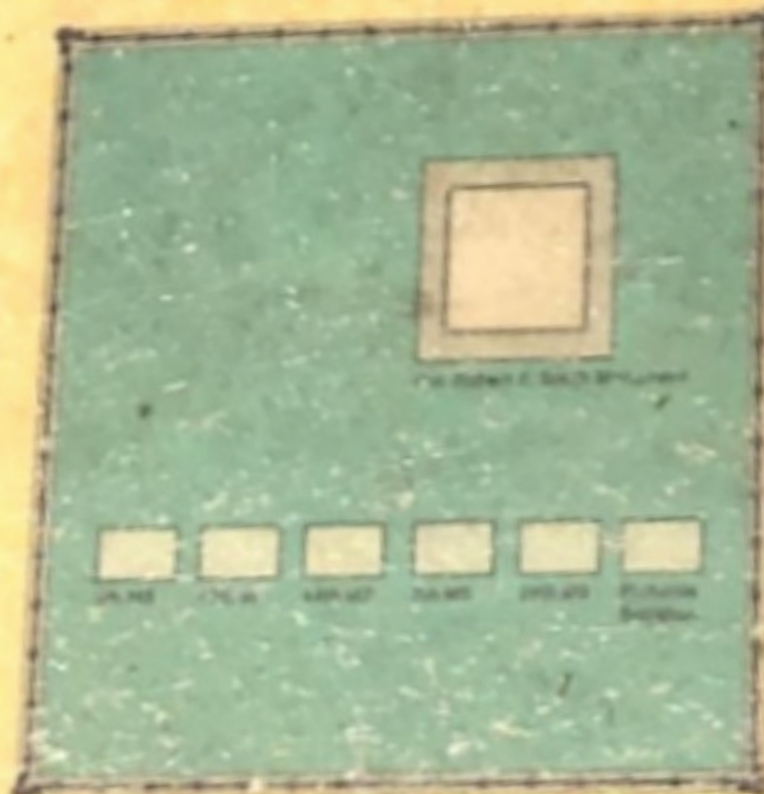
The Smith Monument

Coming to America from Scotland in the year 1884, Mr. James Smith, brother of Col. Robert A. Smith, visited the battlefield at Munfordville and purchased land on which he contracted to have erected a massive and costly monument in honor of his brother, slain in the battle. Other monuments to Robert Smith were erected in Mississippi and in Scotland. With the exception of Cleopatra's Needle in New York, this was said to be the largest single stone monument in America, and the largest created in this country.

The Monument's gross weight is about 35 tons, and it stands 21 feet high, with a diameter of four feet at the base. It is set on a foundation of rock and cement extending ten feet under the ground. The stone took two months to erect, at a cost of \$4,000.

"The duty is mine, but the responsibility lies elsewhere."

The Monument was erected on the site of a Confederate redan constructed by Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner in 1861. Within its fence are the Monument itself, six smaller markers for the Mississippi dead of the battle of Munfordville, and the bodies of the slain, in a mutual grave.



Quarried near Bowling Green and shaped in Nashville, the Monument was brought to this site by train. While it was being raised, the original pyramid-like obelisk top sheared off, and a new angled top was reshaped on the spot.

Col. Robert A. Smith







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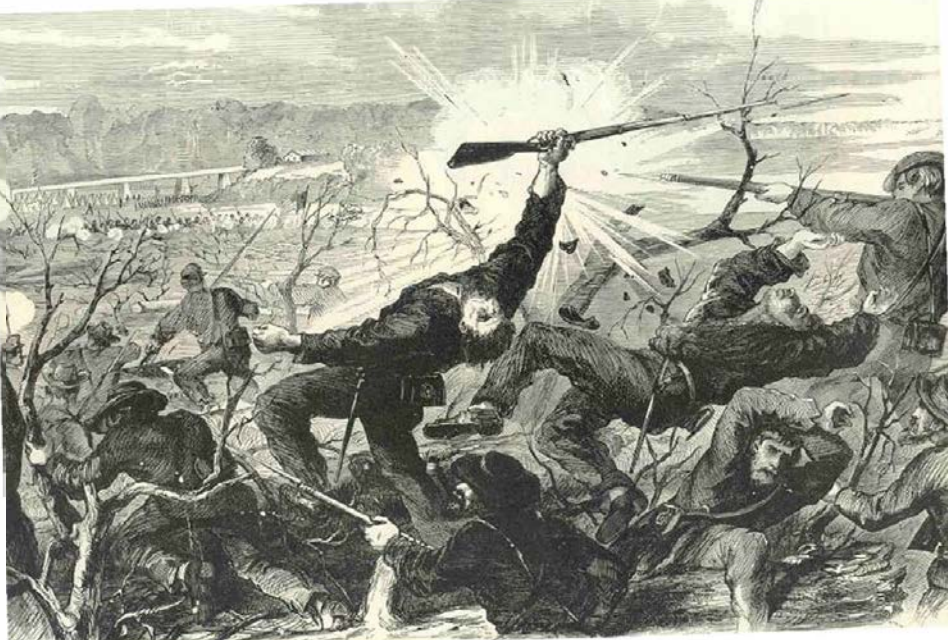
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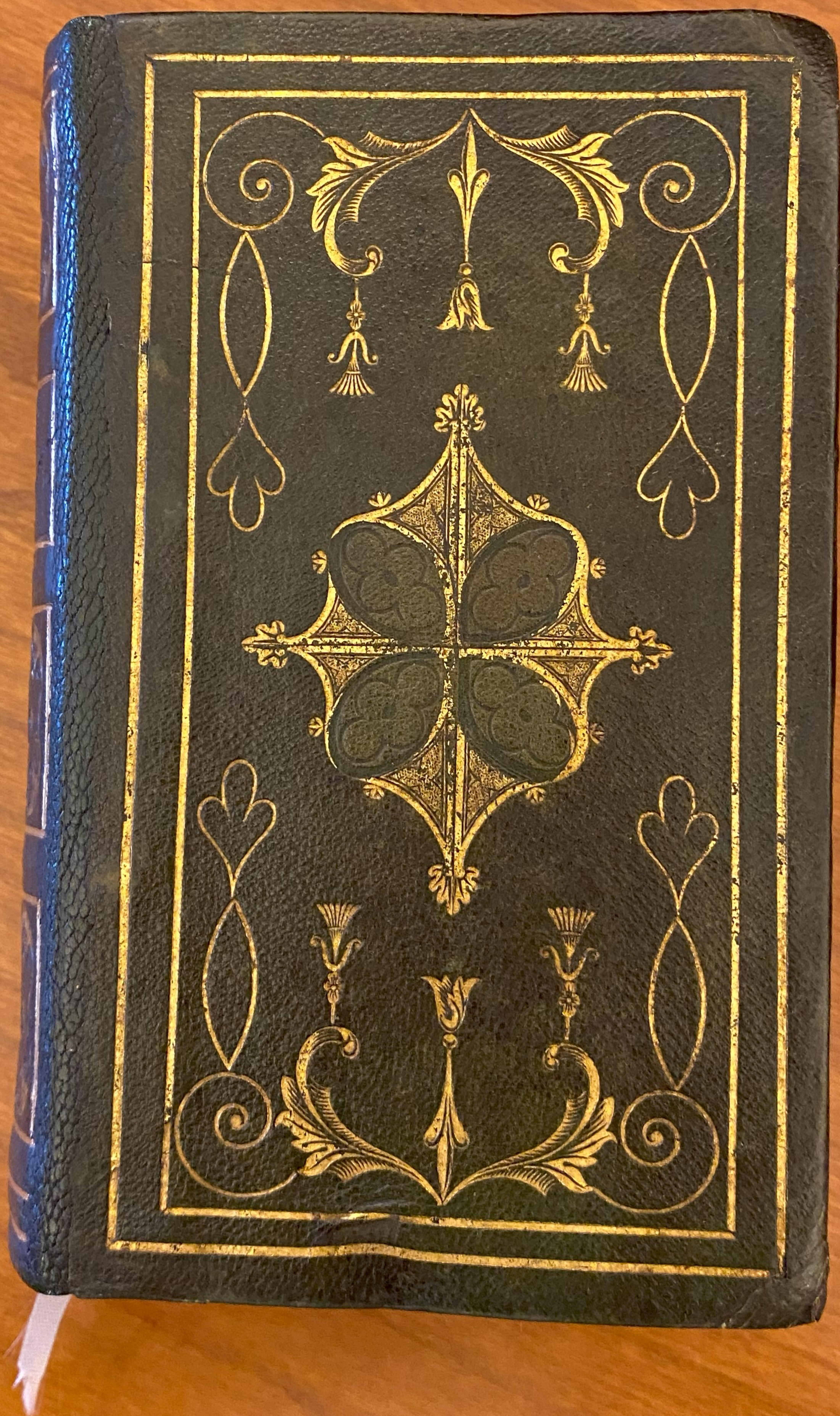
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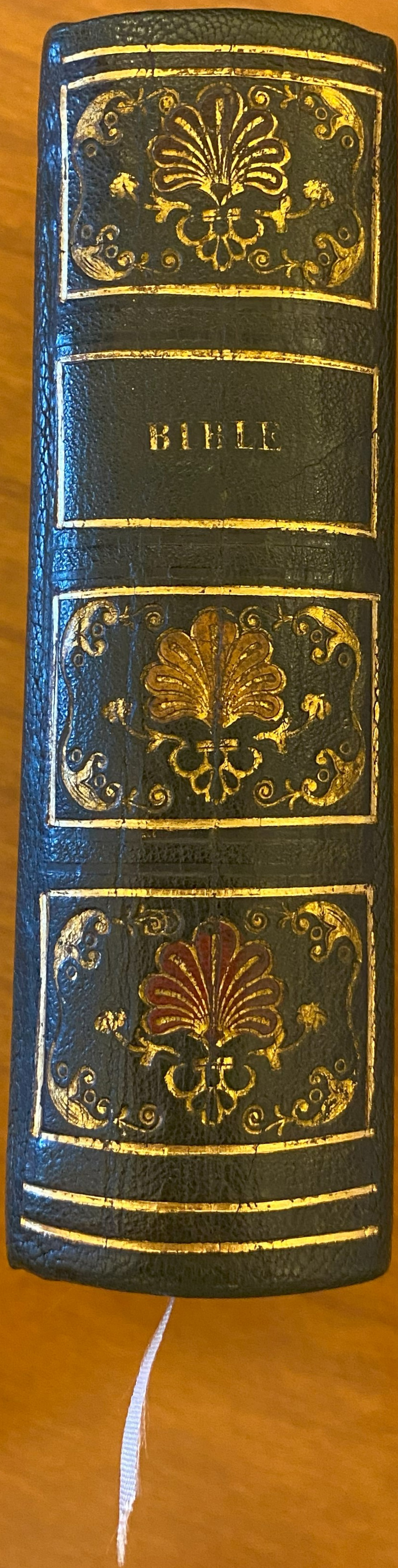
C. H. MANSHIP,
J. L. POWER,
W. W. HARDY,
T. F. OWEN,
JOHN SHARP,
S. FRENCH,

} Committee.





Col. R. A. Smith's Bible.
He enlisted in the Con-
federate Army on 28th of
March, 1861, and was
elected Col. of the 10th
Mississippi Reg. in the
month of May. He
fell mortally wounded
while gallantly leading
his Regiment at the
Battle of Murfordsville
Kentucky on the 14th
of September, 1862. His
remains were taken
from the battle field
on the 28th of February
to Jackson Mississippi
by his Sister and Nephew.
Charles Dudley.



PARAPHRASE LXVII.

The former seas have pass'd away,
the former earth and skies.
2 From heav'n the New Jerus'lem
comes,
all worthy of its Lord;
See all things now at last renew'd,
and paradise restor'd!
3 Attending angels shout for joy,
and the bright armies sing;
Mortals! behold the sacred seat
of your descending King!
4 The God of glory down to men
removes his bless'd abode;
He dwells with men; his people they,
and he his people's God.
5 His gracious hand shall wipe the
from ev'ry weeping eye: [tears
And pains and groans, and griefs and
fears,
and death itself, shall die.
6 Behold, I change all human things!
saith he, whose words are true;
Lo! what was old is pass'd away,
and all things are made new!

7 I am the First, and I the Last,
through endless years the same;
I AM, is my memorial still,
and my eternal name.
8 Ho, ye that thirst! to you my grace
shall hidden streams disclose,
And open full the sacred spring,
whence life for ever flows.
9 Bless'd is the man that overcomes;
I'll own him for a son;
A rich inheritance rewards
the conquests he hath won.
10 But bloody hands and hearts un-
and all the lying race, [clean,
The faithless, and the scoffing crew,
who spurn at offer'd grace;
11 They, seiz'd by justice, shall be
in dark abyss to lie, [doom'd
And in the fiery burning lake
the second death shall die.
12 O may we stand before the Lamb,
when earth and seas are fled,
And hear the Judge pronounce our
with blessings on our head! [name,

The mighty claims
of Omnipotence & mercy

HYMN 11
I am the First, and I the Last,
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point on the Railroad between Louisville and Nashville. The L. & N.'s bridge across Green River in Kentucky was the scene of a bloody battle during the War Between the States

By Edison H. Thomas

EARLY 93 years ago, September 14, 1862, a young Confederate soldier led his regiment into battle near the L. & N.'s bridge across Green River at Munfordville, Ky.

A brave young officer, Colonel Robert A. Smith, gave one last order to his regiment, the 10th Mississippi Infantry.

"Follow me in," he cried above the roar of battle, and waving his sword aloft, spurred his horse directly into the murderous fire of the Union army,

secure behind an abatis of beeches and a quarter-mile-long entrenchment.

Bullets whined from hundreds of muskets, then suddenly the daring young colonel fell mortally wounded. He died three days later after a comparatively minor but bloody, and some say, unnecessary battle of the War Between the States.

Today the battle of Munfordville, or more exactly, the battle for the Green River Bridge is all but forgotten except by the descendants of those brave



Colonel Smith as he looked just before leaving Scotland for home in Mississippi.

Mississippians who fought and died there. And but for the devotion of a brother of Colonel Smith, perhaps the site of the battle too would have been forgotten.

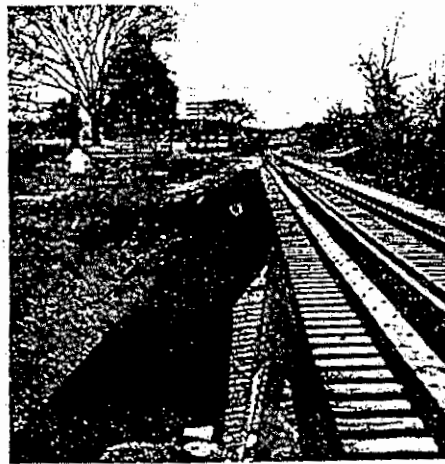
Standing in lonely vigil in full view across the fields where men of the North and South were locked in mortal combat is a stone monolith erected in memory of Robert A. Smith, the daring young colonel who fell in the line of duty.

Just South of Bridge

Located some 25 yards from the south end of the Railroad's bridge across Green River, the monument stands in an iron-fence enclosed plot of ground some 60 feet square. The 21-foot-tall marker is inscribed: "South 42 degrees west and 90 poles distant is the place of the sacrifice of Col. Robert A. Smith and his regiment the Tenth Mississippi on September 14, 1862." The marker is about four feet square at the bottom and tapers to about three feet square at the top.

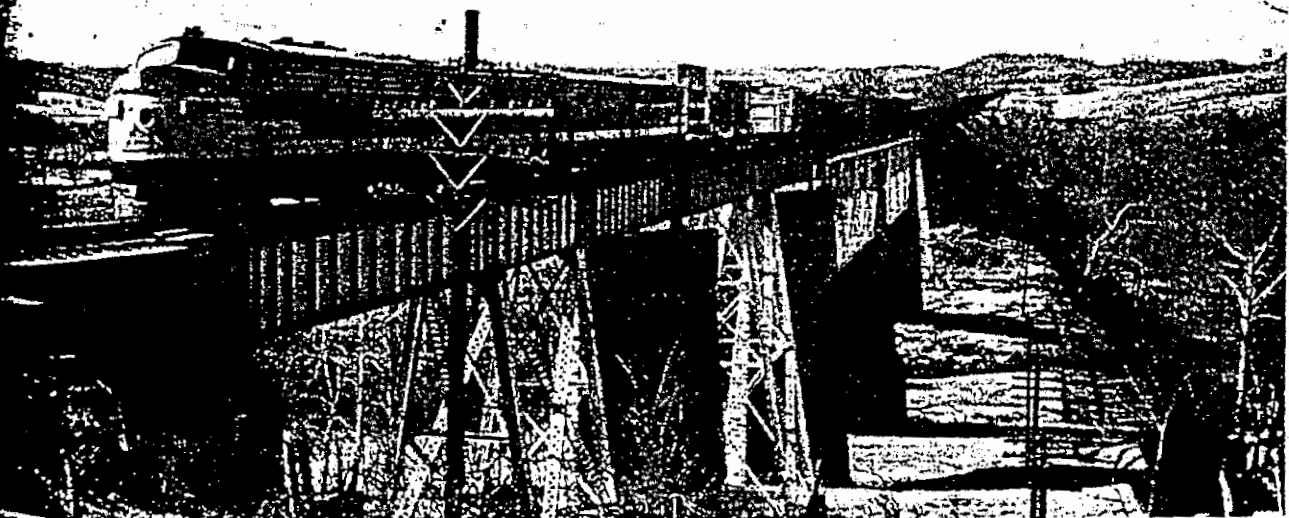


Monument in memory of Colonel Smith stands on historic battlefield beyond.



Arrow, upper left, points to memorial in plot as seen from the south end of bridge.

SUBJECT FILE



Train made in early April, shows L. & N. fast freight crossing Green River Bridge en route south. First pier was destroyed by Confederates, rebuilt after the war. Others are the original masonry. Steel towers were built in 1926.

SUBJECT FILE



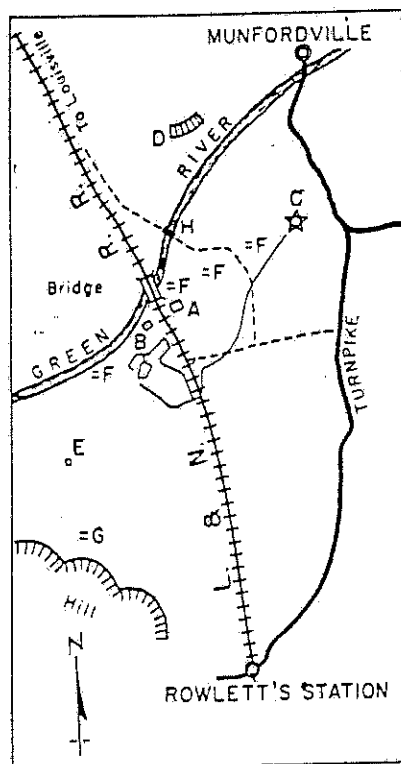
Monolith and six markers inside plot are dappled by afternoon sun. Fort Craig can be seen as clump of trees, far right background. City of Munfordville is in center distance.

It contains no other embellishment.

Also in the enclosure are six small markers, one for each regiment, which in addition to the 10th were: the 7th, 9th, 29th, 44th and the 9th Battalion Sharpshooters, all of which composed General James A. Chalmers' Brigade, an advance force of General Braxton Bragg's Confederate Army. Beneath these markers are buried the remains of six of the Mississippians who fell during the battle, —like the unknown soldier of a later war "known but to God"—placed there in 1884, one for each participating regiment.

Buried In Mississippi

Oddly enough, the remains of Colonel Smith for whom the monument was originally erected do not rest there. From a grave on the field of battle near where he fell, he was moved the following March (1863) by a sister, Mrs. Charles Dudley, who with a nephew, had secured permission to cross battle lines of a nation still at war. The body was taken back to Jackson, Miss., and buried in Greenwood cemetery there. In 1868, James Smith, the dead soldier's brother, shipped a monument from Scotland to Jackson where it stands today. A similar monument also stands in his memory in a cemetery at Edinborough, Scotland. Born in Scotland in 1836, Colonel Smith came to Mississippi as a young man with his brother James. When war clouds gathered, he was commissioned a captain of the Mississippi Rifles, a company organized in and composed of citizens of Jackson. Their first military duty was to escort Jefferson Davis, their newly elected president to Montgomery, Ala., for the inauguration. (See "The Great Chieftain's Last Ride," February 1955, issue.) Later, when General Bragg's army was being assembled at Pensacola, Fla., Captain Smith was sent there

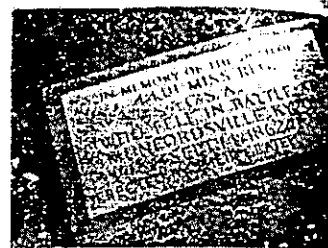


Battlefield from sketch made by surveyor Cyrus Edwards about 1890, shows: A—Smith memorial; B—stockade; C—Fort Craig; D—General Polk's position; E—where Colonel Smith fell; F—Union graves; G—Confederate graves; H—pontoon bridge. Dotted lines are military roads. Light solid line is entrenchment connecting stockade with Fort Craig. Battle was fought in fields between Rowlett's Station and entrenchment, roughly in an arc reaching from where Colonel Smith fell to an area east of Fort Craig.

where he was soon promoted to the rank of colonel. He participated in the battle of Shiloh at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and the young officer, he was 26 at the time of his death, came north with General Bragg's army for the "Kentucky



Portion of old marker, one of six erected in 1884 to each Mississippi



One of six new markers, erected in 1884 to each Mississippi

Invasion." The battle at Green was his last.

James Smith, the brother, who had returned to his native Scotland, had \$4,000 for the monument. It was quarried near Bowling Green, Ky., and perhaps by a Nashville firm. Its weight was 35 tons, and with the erection of Cleopatra's Needle in New York was at the time said to be the single stone in America.

Moved By L. & N.

Transportation to the spot was arranged by the L. & N. Eyewitness reports say that the stone required two freight cars to move it to the memorial site. In transport a section about six feet was broken from the top. James Smith, the brother, earlier had purchased the site by the bridge from A. L. Woodson, on whose farm the battle was fought. In order that the memorial could be erected, Mr. Smith later gave permission for the remains of the six soldiers to be interred there.

About two months were required for completion and erection of the monument and on September 14, 1884, just 22 years after the battle in which Colonel Smith was mortally wounded, the monument was unveiled.

Came From Scotland

Coming all the way from Scotland on the occasion was, of course, James Smith, his daughter Maria, a son Robert and three others including his attorney, a doctor. Others present for the occasion included General Basil Duke, one of the L. & N.'s attorneys, a Mrs. Patterson, then of Louisville, and into the home Colonel Smith had been removed after being wounded, and General Simon Bolivar Buckner, to whom the Union forces had surrendered.

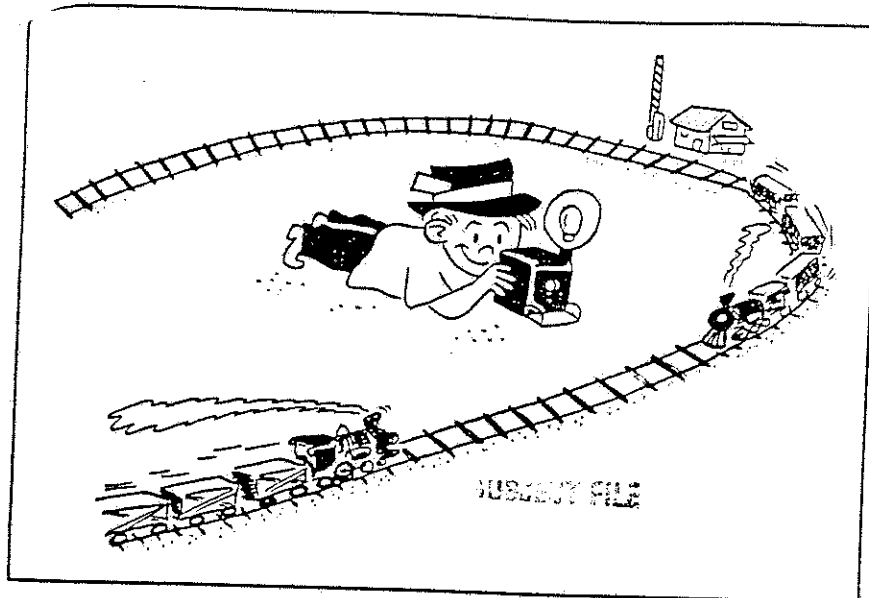
(Continued on page 32)

Now, It's
Texas way a retin
order burro b

THERE may not be a burro farm, but to drop by the Ebo near Raymondville, the next best thing. There's nothing at Eden Farm. Most of L. & N. MAGAZINE is operated by E. E. Cowden, chief dispatcher. Greeley's advice to Willacy County, Cowden and his L. & N. car repair cashing in on what was a national fad—centuries, the burden for Mexico and the like, and days in Colorado, the gold mines to move so it could be raised. They became known as burros—not for any activities, but for a bray. Now, the public has a burro makes an excellent says they are docile can be trained.

The burro corral at Ebo from left, Leonard, John





The Battle at the Bridge

sword when the garrison fell September 17, 1862. A delegation, was present from Mississippi including Major E. T. Sykes, who, as a captain in command of a company of the 10th Regiment during the battle, gave an eye-witness account of the ill-fated attack. He and Maria Smith later presided at the unveiling.

Probably the control of few other military objectives was more sought after during the War Between the States than was the L. & N. bridge across Green River. Elaborate fortifications were built on both sides of the river by army engineers, but only the area on the south side was ever used in actual battle. Designed by Albert Fink, then engineer and superintendent of machinery and road department for the L. & N., the bridge was completed June 1, 1859. The first train crossed it July 5 that same year.

Bridge, Prime Target

BRIEF HISTORY OF GREEN RIVER BRIDGE

Designed by Albert Fink, engineer and
superintendent of machinery and road
department.

Dec. 1, 1858—Masonry completed.

June 1, 1859—Completion date.

July 5, 1859—First train crossed bridge.

October, 1861—Two southern spans and one stone pier blown up by Confederate army.

Dec. 17, 1861—Albert Fink and repair crew arrived to build temporary trestle.

Jan. 8, 1862—Trestle completed, bridge ready for trains.

Feb. 12, 1862—Union forces stationed there moved to Bowling Green.

Sept. 17, 1862—Bridge burned after
surrender of Union garrison.

Oct. 20, 1862—Fink and forces arrived to begin repairs.

Nov. 1, 1862—Bridge ready for use.

July, 1863—Morgan's Raiders made unsuccessful attempt to capture bridge.

After 1865—War over, permanent repairs made to bridge.

1898—Pedestals placed on top original stone piers; grade raised.

1926—Steel towers built for additional support of two southern spans and the northern span. Pedestals atop original masonry replaced with concrete. Other new steel work added to make bridge principally as it is today.

to his account in the L. & N.'s 1871 Annual Report, and on January 1, 1872, the trains were again using the

With the approach of General Bragg and his army on their "Kentucky Invasion," in August 1862, the army made hasty defense preparations at the bridge. Fort Craig was built, trenchments were dug, and a stockade manned near the south end. On the morning of Sunday, September 14, when Bragg's advance guard, General James A. Chalmers and his Mississippi Brigade of some 1,200 men approached the garrison was in command of Colonel J. T. Wilder of the 17th Indiana.

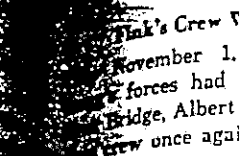
General Chalmers who had been marching for the greater part of the day, heard rumors that the fort was manned by only a handful of soldiers. Consequently, some say, he was lulled into a false sense of security and illusions of an easy victory to the back to General Bragg, he impetuously and unwisely attacked. For four hours the battle raged. Official records show that when the fighting ceased, a temporary truce on both sides so that they could remove the dead and wounded. 285 Mississippians had been killed and wounded. The Confederates withdrew, leaving many of their wounded at a depot at nearby Rowlett's Station. The remainder returned to Cave City.

Bragg Moves Up

General Bragg hastily moved up to Glasgow, Ky., the following day, September 15, and his full army of 30,000 to 35,000 men in a brilliant "pincer" movement—later to be used effectively by the German army in World War I—surrounded the garrison. Colonel Wainwright and some 4,000 men, including Colonel C. L. Dunham and reinforcements that had arrived meanwhile from Louisville, surrendered, according to Bragg's official report, "without a shot being fired."

The Green River Bridge was again the mercy of the Confederate and Albert Fink's elaborate wood trestle across the two southern spans that and his men had so laboriously less than a year before was set on and reduced to ashes. General Buell didn't elect to stay and fight it out. General Don Carlos Buell and his U. S. army hot on the trail behind him left almost immediately for Bardonia and the Bluegrass where he was met by General Kirby Smith.

General Buell marched on to Louisville. Three weeks later, October 8, he and Bragg clashed in the battle of Perryville, the biggest battle ever fought in Kentucky. Bragg, defeated, assembled the remainder of his army and headed toward Tennessee. The Kentucky invasion, which could not be called successful, was over.



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to the bridge.
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and brush, l-
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works. Across
one can
entrenchment wh-
men repulsed
ers. Somewhere
in graves unknow-
rest the bones o-
Mississippi who fi-
fight.
standing in lonely d-
is the sentine-
in memory of
the heather and
beloved Scotland.
ment to all wh-
Sunday morn-

Still standing too, as a
witness for which it
witnessed the battles that
fought for its possess-
ion Bridge.

found it now al.

Local Surgeon State's "Doctor"

high honor in the
has come to an L.
Clark Bailey of
of the Ken
General Practice in I.



Dr. Bailey
Hotel on the
native of Harlan

Fink's Crew Works Quick

By November 1, six weeks after the Green River Bridge, Albert Fink and his tenacious crew once again had it ready for

After the war, permanent repairs were made on the bridge. The fire-damaged steel work was replaced and the stone abutment rebuilt. In 1898 the grade was raised and in 1926, steel towers were built under the two southern spans and one under the northern span for additional support. Other steel work was added to make the bridge principally as it is today.

The stockade, of course, is gone, but Fort Craig is still there. For one ambitious enough to fight his way through the tangles and brush, he may relive his day as he wanders through the earthenly fortifications. Across fields now under cultivation one can still see signs of the entrenchment where Colonel Wilcox's men repulsed those of General Palmer. Somewhere out in those open fields in graves unknown and unmarked, will rest the bones of many of those men from Mississippi who fell in a gallant but needless fight.

Standing in lonely dignity back by the bridge is the sentinel-like monument, erected in memory of one who fell far from the heather and the highlands of his beloved Scotland. In reality, it is a monument to all who died there one day Sunday morning almost a century ago.

Stily moved up the following day, a full army of men standing too, and still serving the purpose for which it was intended. The battles that were so savagely fought for its possession, is the Green River Bridge.

Around it now all is peaceful and serene.

Local Surgeon Named State's "Doctor of Year"

High honor in the medical profession has come to an L. & N. local surgeon, Clark Bailey of Harlan, Ky. At a meeting of the Kentucky Academy of General Practice in Louisville, April 19, Dr. Bailey was named the state's outstanding general practitioner of the year.

No stranger to honors from his fellow physicians, Dr. Bailey received the E. M. Howard Award, emblematic of his achievement, at a dinner held at Louisville's Hotel on the following evening. A native of Harlan, Dr. Bailey—who

Dr. Bailey

has been an L. & N. local surgeon since September 2, 1930—was educated at Georgetown College and received his medical degree from the University of Louisville.

Local Surgeon Bailey is vice-president of the American Medical Association and was president of the Kentucky State Medical Association in 1951-52. He served seven years as a delegate to the A. M. A. and is a member of that body's legislative committee.

THE OTHER SIDE



OF THE TRACKS

One Cup of Coffee Makes the Whole World Kin

One day, 'way back, the writer was flagging on a northbound drag that stopped for water at Cozatt, Ky. We had met a train at Brumfield and the flagman told me his first meet was Brodhead, so I did not go out to flag as I knew nothing was close behind. Since it was late in the afternoon, I used the time we were at the water tank to get my supper ready.

First, I placed a lighted fusee in the back platform of the caboose and hung a coffee can over it to get hot while I put my supper on the table. I knew this wasn't "according to Hoyle", as a matter of fact, I had just read a bulletin calling attention to the rising prices of various supplies and directing trainmen to conserve them where possible. I was younger in those days though and thought that one fusee more or less wouldn't matter.

I was just about to feed the "inner man" when I heard a step on the platform. Looking out, I saw Trainmaster Frank Maris looking intently at the fusee burning merrily away under the coffee can. He exclaimed dryly:

"The ink is not yet dry on a bulletin I got out to you fellows about wasting supplies and here you are burning up a fusee that cost this company 17 cents. I am surprised at you for I had counted on you to set a good example."

I decided frankness was the best policy so I replied:

"Mr. Maris, when I started to light that fusee my head told me you would not like it, but my stomach answered to hurry up and get the coffee hot. My stomach won and that coffee ought to be hot by now. Sit down and I will pour you a cup." Suiting action to words, I did

just that and cut him a big slice of chocolate cake.

Mr. Maris accepted my hospitality and even a second cup of coffee.

"Mr. Maris," I said, "if you will look at the records you will find that this caboose operates as economically as any on the railroad."

"I know the record of every doggone caboose on the division," he answered, "and I'll admit you are as good as any, but don't let me catch you heating coffee again with a fusee." He grinned at me and climbed up into the cupola for a ride.

Speeding the Parting Guests

I was switching in the yards at Lebanon Junction one night years ago and while walking down the tracks picked up a pistol someone had dropped. One side was burned and ruined but the right side of the gun was bright and shiny. I showed it to Tom Walker, an engineer, and Tom, who was always full of the devil and loved a joke, grabbed it at once.

"Give me that," he said. "I'll have some fun with it."

We got the work caught up some time after daylight and were standing at the north end of the yard, before going to the yard office, when a southbound freight pulled in and stopped for coal and water. Two young hoboos got off and walked toward us.

"Those boys are coming over here to ask us some questions," Tom said. "Watch me have some fun with them." He picked up the old pistol with a twinkle in his eye. Catching on, I placed two torpedoes an inch apart behind the rear driver. Tom climbed into the engine cab and sat with his left hand on the throttle and the old gun under the arm rest.

As Tom had predicted, the youths came over to the engine and one of them began:

"Mister, could you tell us. . ."

That was as far as he got for Tom whipped out the pistol and shouted:

"Don't you know we don't allow any hoboos in this town?" And he leveled the "heater" at them and gave the old yard goat the steam. Bam! Bam! The torpedoes exploded, the steam hissed and Tom looked especially fierce. For a moment the youthful hoboos stood rooted to the spot with fright; then they lit out and seemed to pick up speed as they vanished in the distance.

(The author of these two anecdotes worked for the L. & N. as switchman and trainman a number of years ago, but is now with another railroad in Ohio. He wonders if any reader can guess his identity from the foregoing reminiscences and offers to send a little souvenir to each who does.—Editor.)

SUBJECT FILE

SUBJECT FILE

SUBJECT FILE

U.S. Army of Tennessee
New Orleans La. N.C. April 27th 1865

Save Order of

Art 15 By the terms of a Military Convention made on the 2nd instant by Maj Genl W. J. Sherman U.S.A. & Genl J. E. Johnston C.S.A. The Officers & men of this army are bound themselves not to take up arms against the United States until properly notified from that obligation & shall receive quarters from the United States. Officers against Mobilitations by United States Authorities so long as they observe their obligations & laws in force where they reside.

For those objects duplicate Muster Rolls will be made immediately & after the distribution of the necessary papers, the troops will march under their respective officers to their respective State & be disbanded, all retaining personal property.

The object of this Convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of the Commanders who made it. Events in Virginia which broke every hope of success by the impetuous General the duty of sparing the blood of our gallant army & saving our country from further devastation & our people from ruin.

(J. E. Johnston General)

Official

A. H. Hatridge

Maj of Artillery

Commanding the 1st Division

110th Anniversary
of the Monument
Dedication Ceremony
Sept. 17, 1884 - Sept. 10, 1994



Colonel Robert A. Smith
10th Mississippi Infantry

HART COUNTY KENTUCKY'S
175th ANNIVERSARY

SUBJECT FILE SUBJECT FILE

*I put this
pamphlet together
for the ceremony
Robert J. Cull*

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject

Col. Robert A. Smith

File No.

Regarding

Date

SUBJECT FILE

SEE

*SUBJECT FILE : Civil War Roundtable
"The Rebel Yell" Dec. 1972, p. 4*

Name or Subject

File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves, should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



RRNT-24202.1

Following narrative was written by Mrs Mary E. Brent
arts in 1940 appearing in Vol 14 # 3 (July, 1940)
the Filson Clubs History Bulletin (Louisville)
under title of "MEMORIES OF LIFE ON A FARM IN HART
COUNTY, KY IN THE EARLY SIXTIES." The marginal notes
are by Col H. Engerud, USA, Ret'd, Pres of The Munford
ville Battlefield Assn, Inc. Munfordville. Ky.

THE BATTLE OF MUNFORDSVILLE: It was during the Civil
War. We were staying at my grandfather's farm. The country
was full of soldiers, and Bragg's army and Buell's were both
camped in the country around the Green River. My mother
and brother Willie went down to stay a few days with my Aunt
Liz Lewis. Aunt Liz had sent for Mother to come because, there
being so many soldiers about and the threat of a battle, she
thought Mother would be a protection to her place because her
husband (my father) was a captain in the Union army.

One morning grandfather heard, at about sunup, a horse
neighing at the outside lot gate and he went out to let it in, thinking
that one of the horses had gotten outside. It proved to be old
Polly horse, the horse mother had ridden away. When away
from home, Polly would always come home, if she could get loose.
Grandfather thought something was wrong and he looked in the
mane and tail of the horse for a note or a message from mother,
but there was none. About that time we heard the firing of guns
and cannons and grandfather knew that the battle was on. Al-
though it was eight miles away where the firing was, I can remem-
ber hearing them, and some of the darkies telling me, "Your
mother will be killed."

After mother came back, some days later, she told us about
the battle fought on September 21—1862—at Munfordsville. *AL*

14

THE "WIDOW LARKS" HOME WAS JUST N.E. OF THE
CROSSING OF THE LYN R.R. & THE LYN TURNPIKE
(N. QUADRANT) SEE ATTACHED MAP. BRALMER'S ARTILLERY
HERE HAD ITS INITIAL POSITION *W.C.*

SUBJECT FILE

SEE
NOTE

SUBJECT FILE

152

The Filson Club History Quarterly

[Vol. 14

At about eight o'clock in the morning a soldier came up to the house, my Aunt Liz's house, and told them they had better get away for there was going to be a battle and the house was in the line of firing. Aunt Liz's house was at the foot of a knob and the Southern batteries were planted on the hill above the house. They let the horses out of the barn, for it was likely to get on fire. That was why Polly came home. From the time she was released until she appeared at Grandfather's gate was not more than twenty or thirty minutes. It was always a mystery how she could make way through so much confusion with the preparation for the battle and all kinds of stock running loose, and reach home so soon. Grandfather wanted to know why she had not sent a note by the horse. But mother said that there was not time for anything but to get to a place of safety.

So they went over the hill to another sister's, Becky Rowlett. When they got there, Aunt Beck was moaning and wringing her hands, for they had arrested her husband, Uncle John, and put him to work digging ditches and throwing up breastwork for protection, and told him he would have to take his chances with the soldiers and other helpers. Occasionally they would hear stray bullets rattling in the cornfield near the house, cows bawling, wanting to be milked, calves bleating, wanting to be fed. The people thought they would all be killed. Aunt Milly, the old colored woman, said, "You had better be thinking of them poor little calves." It was her duty to milk.

The first day the Confederates were victors; the second day they were expecting reinforcements from Bragg, which did not arrive, and they had to retreat. The Yankees were reinforced and could hold the ground.

After the firing had ceased, Aunt Liz said, "Let us go over and see if I have any house standing." So she and mother went over to her home. When they got there, they found a wounded soldier lying on a blanket on her porch, and a doctor by him. She said, "Why did you not take him in the house and on a bed?" They said, "We would not do that; anywhere is good enough for a soldier." This soldier proved to be Colonel Robert A. Smith, who was mortally wounded, and the doctor was his brother. Aunt Liz had him moved into the house and put on a bed. Turning to his brother, he said, "I am mortally wounded and can't live but a few hours; your duty is with your regiment and to take care of the wounded men, so leave me." As the Army was retreating, he went. The Colonel lived through that night, but died the

SEE
NOTE

IN ERROR - COL SMITH AFTER BEING WOUNDED, WAS
CARRIED BACK TO THE LEVINS HOME BY SET-MAN
FRENCH & DR (MAY) DICKSON. AFTER, THE CONFEDERATES
WINDOWN (MAY OF THE) COL WOUNDED, OUTSTANDING THE
UNION FORCES AT MONROEVILLE, SPENT LIFE OF HIS
TO TAKE CARE FOR SMITH WHO DIED NEXT DAY

NO MEMBER OF THE SMITH
FAMILY WAS A DOCTOR. HE

next day. Aunt and my mother ministered to him to the last. Aunt Liz had him buried in her private graveyard, which was in the corner of her garden. The coffin was only a crude affair, which was the best she could get at that time. Aunt Liz would not have anything for what she did.

After the war was over, his family, the doctor's brother and a sister, came and got the body. They brought a nice casket and took the body to Lexington, Virginia, for burial. They were always giving Aunt nice things, for they were well-to-do. They gave her a silver service, tray, pitcher and goblets, a set of jet jewelry, and to each of her two daughters and a niece whom she had reared, a set of coral jewelry.

P. S. F. E.
NOTE A

Twenty-two years after the battle of Munfordsville the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a monument commemorating this battle. It was placed on or near the spot where Colonel Smith had been wounded, which was on my aunt's farm. It was quite a celebration. The Smiths were there. My aunt was made the distinguished guest of the day. A platform was raised and several noted speakers were there. On this occasion the Smiths gave Aunt Liz a very beautiful bar pin of jet and pearls, and I now have this pin.

ERROR
THE
MONUMENT
AND ERRECTED
BY THE
UNITED
DAUGHTERS
OF THE
CONFEDERACY
SMITH -
COL. SMITH -
CIDER
BROTHER

During the battle, while certain Confederate officers were quartered in the house, the Aunt Milly who was concerned about the calves, told an officer, who annoyed her by living all over the house, that she was going to send for "Mos" John (my father) and his army and he'd "whop 'em."

After the battle of Munfordsville the armies passed on farther, and the bad excitement was somewhat over. The war, however, was only half over. My father had begun to think that he was fighting on the wrong side. Things had taken a different turn from what they were in the beginning. Father had his honorable discharge from the army. He rested a little while in the country. Then we went back to our home in Louisville. I was not at the farm when the Negroes left. Some of them were forced to go, although they were unprepared to live elsewhere and were unwilling.

The events here narrated happened more than seventy-eight to eighty years ago. All stand out plain in my memory today—in 1940, in my eighty-sixth year—as some of the important events of my early childhood.

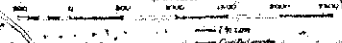
Mary E. Brent Roberts
(Mrs. Simpson Roberts)

IN ERROR. IT WAS IN THE SPRING OF 1863 THAT
(COL. SMITH'S) SISTER (MRS. CHARLES DOOLEY (SISTER OF
COL. SMITH) & HER SON, CHARLES JR., WENT "TAKEN FOR
LARKS" & RECOVERED THE BODIES. SEE BISHOP CARRER'S
ACCOUNT. COL. SMITH WAS BURIED IN EVERGREEN
CEMETERY, CHICKEN HILLS. IT IS

DEFENSES MUNFORDVILLE, KY.

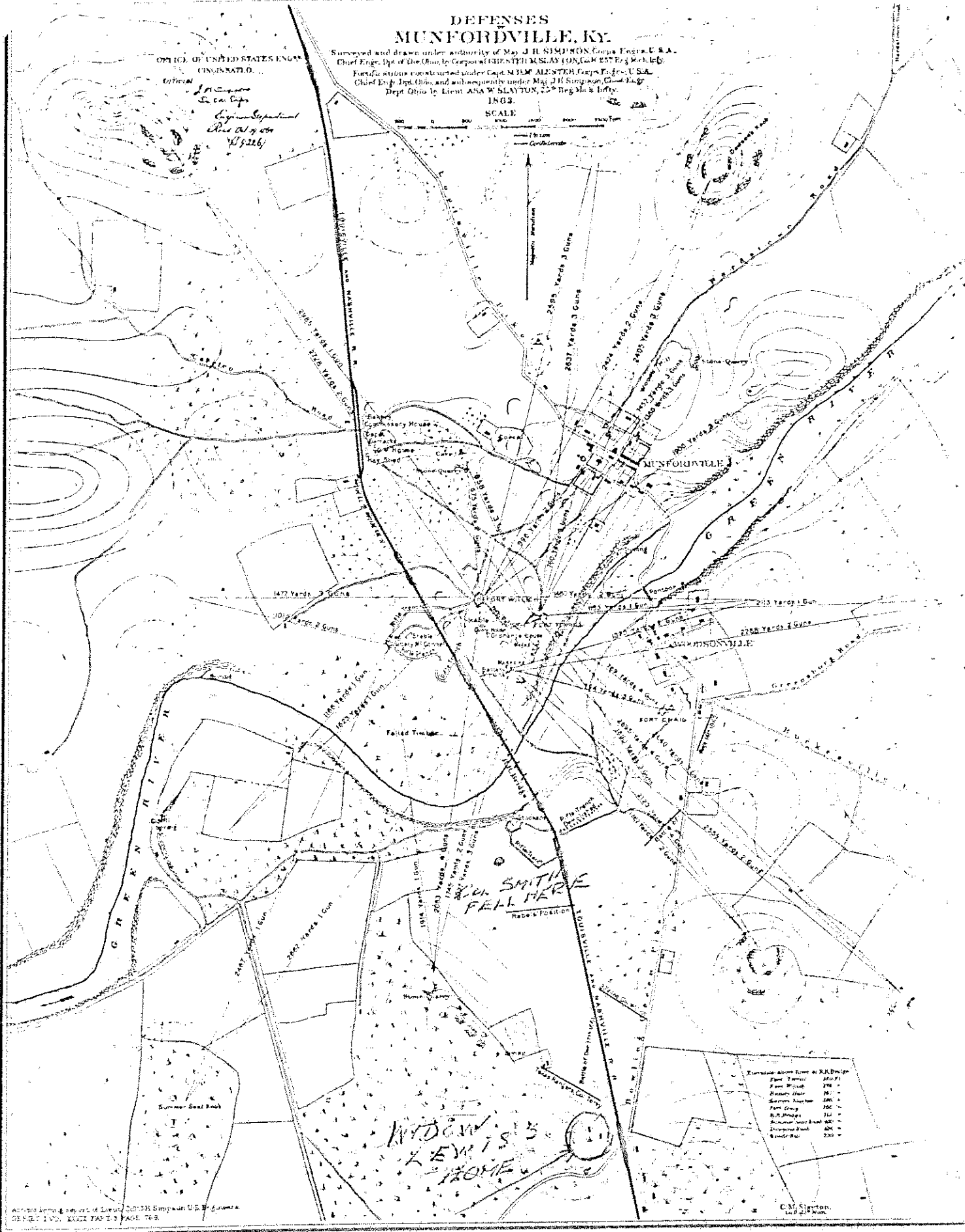
Surveyed and drawn under authority of Maj. J. H. SIMMONS, Corps Engineer, U.S.A.
Chief Engineer of the Ohio by Corporal GEORGE H. SLAYTON, Capt. 257 Reg. Mich. Inf.
Fortifications constructed under Capt. M. H. ALSTON, Corps Engineer, U.S.A.
Chief Engineer, Ohio, and subsequently under Maj. J. H. Simmons, Chief Engineer
Dept. Ohio by Lieut. ANA W. SLAYTON, 257 Reg. Mich. Inf.
1862.

SCALE



OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER
CINCINNATI, O.

Official
J. H. Simmons
Lieut. Colonel
Engineer Department
Ohio 10/9/62
1862



COL. H. ENGERUD, USA, RET'D

POST OFFICE BOX 11

MUNFORDVILLE, KY. 42765

SUBJECT FILE

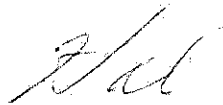
March 13th, 1974

Dear Don :-

The enclosed is interesting altho it contains quite a few errors which no doubt can be attributed to the authors age. She was 86 at the time and recalling the events which occurred when she 6 years of age.

However, it is interesting and I thought you might like to read it before passing it on to the Archives. With best regards.

sincerely,



...the Mrs. Dudley (Herriot Smith) mentioned herein was a sister of Col. Robt A. Smith, 10th Miss Inf. CSA, who lost his life in the battle of Munfordsville, Sept. 14th, 1862. H. Engerud, Col. USA, 1st U.S. Munfordsville, Ky.

SUBJECT FILE

Southern Publishers Inc. Kingsport, Tenn. 1937

From Some Memories by Thomas Frank Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee

p. 2 - "...My mother, Charlotte Koffett, was the daughter of James Koffett and Charlotte Langston Koffett and was born in Castlebar, Ireland in 1834." (Grandmother of Bishop G., Mrs. Koffett, later came to America and lived in Cincinnati - about 1853. Bishop Gailor's father was born in 1832 and at the age of 18 moved to Jackson, Mississippi and became local editor and later proprietor of a newspaper called "The True Witness".)

p. 34 "In 1854 Mrs. Dudley of Jackson, Mississippi, visited my grandmother on Walnut hills and persuaded her to let my mother, Charlotte Koffett, accompany her to Jackson to spend the winter. There my mother met Frank Gailor and the next year she made another visit to Jackson and was married to him in the old St. Andrew's Church, Jackson, by the Rev. Mr. Dennison... I was born in Jackson on September 17, 1856. A year and a half later my father accepted a position as Editor of the Memphis Avalanche and moved with his family to that city.

(Bishop Gailor's father was killed at the Battle of Perryville, 1862) pp. 7-13

p. 7-13 "Early in the spring of 1863 my mother's friend, Mrs. Dudley of Jackson, Mississippi, arrived in Memphis on her way home. She had been in Kentucky and had recovered the body of her brother, Colonel Robert A. Smith, who had been killed at Munfordsville, Kentucky, and she was taking it to Jackson for burial. She persuaded my mother to accompany her "through the lines" to Jackson, where she could meet up with the Confederate Army and find out about my father's death and his affairs. Mrs. Dudley said that she had a pass to leave Memphis because she had taken the "iron-clad" oath not to assist a Confederate soldier, even if he were dying; and that she would take any kind of brutal oath, with no intention of observing it. She was probably right. The oath was a barbarous outrage to demand of any decent people.

The day was set for the two women to start on their journey in a wagon, one hundred and sixty miles to Jackson. It became known in Memphis, and my mother began to receive hundreds of letters for her to deliver - letters from wives to their husbands, girls to their sweethearts, daughters to their fathers. These letters, by General Sherman's order, were "contraband", and their transportation involved dire punishment. The most important of them were sewn in the lining of my jacket, which was buttoned up to my throat, and I remember that I felt like a mummy, hardly able to move. Other letters and newspapers were packed in a "champagne" basket, covered with a tablecloth, with sandwiches and other provision; and the basket placed under the driver's feet at the front of the carriage. (Bishop Gailor was about 7 years old at this time).

The night before we were to leave a young man came to the house and asked to see my mother. I remember seeing him, and mother told me afterwards who he was. He told her that he was a Confederate spy for General Forrest; that he had been in Memphis for some days, and had made a detailed report on the numbers and positions of the Federal troops, their forts and guns etc. He said that he could not get his report to the General, because he had fallen under suspicion and would be arrested if he attempted to leave the city. He asked my mother if she would undertake to deliver this report to General Forrest, warning her at the same time of the fate that would befall her, if she were caught. My mother said that she would gladly undertake the mission, put the incriminating paper in her bosom, and said goodbye to the young man.

Bishop Gailor, -2-

The next morning our "hack" arrived and we drove down to Headquarters in the old Williams residence on Union Street where my mother hoped to induce the General in command to give her a pass. I was left in the carriage with my "straight-jacket", and she went in to see the General. The General must have been impressed with my mother's appearance, for she was a most attractive person, with her blue-gray eyes, and her slight Irish accent; and also by her candor and outrightness. The General told her to take the "iron-clad" oath; and my mother refused, saying that she would help any sick or wounded man, whether he wore the blue or the gray, and that it was an outrage to ask her to be so cruel. He then told her that if she would not take an oath she could sign a "parole of honor"; but she said:

"My word is as good as my oath; why can't you let me go, I cannot fight, neither can my little boy; and then you will be giving the poor Confederates two more mouths to feed."

Finally the General wrote out a pass and threw it at her, and as she picked it up from the floor she said:

"I am almost as much obliged as I would be, if you had acted politely," and pranced out of the room.

When she came out on the lawn in front of the house a young Federal Officer came to her and said:

"Now we must search your trunk," and she handed him her keys. He took the clothes out one by one and laid them on the grass. He found a beaded watch-pocket which my mother had bought from the Indians at Niagara Falls on her wedding trip; and, as he looked at the watch-pocket, he said:

"That is the prettiest thing I ever saw," and my mother replied:

"If you will accept that as a present from a Rebel, I will give it to you and you can send it to your sweetheart."

The young officer was delighted; and when he had taken all the clothes out of the trunk, he declared that he could not pack them back to save his life, and asked my mother to do it while he examined Mrs. Dudley's trunk. As soon as the officer turned his back mother took the dangerous document out of her bosom and threw it into the trunk and proceeded to pack the clothes into it as rapidly as possible, and she was a great packer. The officer came back after a while and marked the trunk "O.K." and then said:

"Kadaa, we must now search your person," and mother said:

"Who is going to search my person?" and he told her:

"We have a colored lady who examines women." Then my mother said

"No negro woman shall search my person; but" (looking him steadily in the face) "I give you my word of honor that I have not a single contraband article or paper on my person" (they were all in the trunk), and the officer said,

"I believe you; it is all right".

I remember the officer coming over to the carriage and looking at me as I sat there like a dummy in my stiff jacket, and he called me "Mauddy" to my indignation. He lifted the lid of the champagne basket and said:

"Nothing but food," and so we started down Main Street with a cavalryman on each side as an escort.

As we passed through the wholesale district my mother called one of the soldiers and gave him some money and asked permission to buy some provisions in the store. His comrade came and they agreed to let her get out and buy what she wanted and "they would not be looking." I remember that she filled the carriage with drugs and medicines for the Confederate hospitals - all desperately contraband. We met Mrs. Dudley at Nonconah Creek, the end of the Picket Line, and there we left the carriage and got into a light spring wagon in which was the coffin with the body of Col. Robert Smith. I slept on that coffin on the way to Jackson.

We met General Forrest and his Staff some miles further on and mother gave him that precious report, which may have helped him when he made his raid on Memphis. I only remember a man with a black beard on horseback, who rode up to us with some other men. He also furnished us with an escort of Confederate cavalrymen. I do not remember much about that journey except that the roads were frightfully muddy, and that we swam the Pearl River in the night. I had to stand up on the seat to keep from getting wet.

On May 14, 1863, General Sherman began the bombardment of the city of Jackson. I stood on the front porch of Mrs. Dudley's house and watched the shells burst like fire-rockets over the city. Many houses were on fire. It was a gorgeous spectacle. I can see now our old Negro servant, named Monroe, dodging behind the lamp-posts every time a shell burst. Then I recall the terror-stricken flight of thousands of women and children as we streamed along the roads that hot day, with everything we could carry. I had two suits of clothes on, and mother was wearing her furs - for we did not know whether we would ever come back to the house or whether the house would escape the fire. We camped in tents on Pearl River for several weeks. We children enjoyed it, although many of the women suffered from the exposure.

The scenes that followed our return to the city are nonfusing; starving on hard-tack and weevily corn bread; looted shops, drunken soldiers, piles of spent minnie balls in the streets, broken down cannon. I remember we children were put to picking weevils out of the cornmeal, and that under my mother's direction I picked lint for the wounded soldiers and ran errands for the women who through long days and dreary nights sewed and wrought for the ragged troops. I remember going out to meet Confederate soldiers, seeing the ladies making uniforms for them, sewing, sewing, sewing. My mother said she made two pairs of trousers a day.

Mrs. Dudley's sister wrote a letter to a friend in Glasgow about this time and it was published in the Jackson Daily News in 1930: "Our railroads are destroyed; we have no mail communication since the hated Yankee army passed through this region. There is not a store or shop of any kind open, or in truth, one is open in town. Medicines are sold just now only at Mrs. Benders' boarding house; and except what people have in their houses there are no provisions in town, and our fare is bacon and bread with the variety of bread and bacon for breakfast, and mush and milk or milk and mush - but thank God we have seemingly plenty of it.

SUBJECT FILE

Bishop Cailor -4-

"This is pretty much the case with all since the Yankees potted the town of all they could find; but somehow most of us made less or more effectual preparations for the ruffians this last trip. The meat and provisions were hid in every imaginable place - under beds and mattresses, in ash barrels, up in the roofs and eaves of the houses, in holes dug in the gardens, and even in the grave-yard. Mrs. Bailey had a nice fat roaster pig which she killed to save it, and just as it was all ready cooked, in bounced three Yankee soldiers, drove Mrs. Bailey about, and carried off the pig, dripping-pan, gravy and all. Thus, too, everybody hid their valuables they could secrete about their persons. Mrs. Manship all the time they were here had a large silver pitcher that would hold nearly a gallon filled with silver spoons, forks, and other valuables, tied around her waist and hanging under her hoop; and sister Jane like many others, dropt all the wearable clothes down the cistern, and it took several days after the thieves were gone to fish them all out again - for you know our cistern is one of the largest.

"The first and finest ladies amongst us are doing their own work, spading their own gardens, and feeling cheerful and hopeful all the time. Since the Yankee army went through here on their inglorious march to Meridian we have really felt the privations of war, but we are still expecting to succeed, and that makes us bear up without grumbling, although many a time I resolve to leave all, for really, as far as this once lively and busy little city is concerned, there is nothing left to care for but our solitary looking homes and the graves of our loved ones."

Colonel Robert Alexander Smith 1836-1862

by Patricia Player

It was about four years ago, when walking in Dean Cemetery, that my attention was drawn to a memorial stone in remembrance of Colonel Robert A. Smith. Although the inscription was almost illegible, I could just make out that the Edinburgh-born Colonel R. A. Smith had died at Fort Craig on 21st. September 1862, aged 26 years, of wounds sustained during the Battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, USA. Intrigued, and being a keen family historian, I decided to find out what I could about the Colonel Smith's life and family.

James Smith & Ann Preston married on 30th July 1813. James, a Manufacturer, resided at 56 Crosscauseway, and Ann was the daughter of Alexander Preston, Grocer, of 7 West Richmond Street.

Robert Alexander Smith was born on 5th April 1836, and his ten siblings were John, Alfred, Henry, William, James, Herriot, Euphemia, Jane, Anne & Elizabeth. James, Herriot, John and Jane eventually settled in Jackson, Mississippi. Alfred W. P. Smith remained in the UK and became a Manufacturing Chemist. James Smith formed a partnership with his friend



The monument to Col. Robert A. Smith in Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. The Civil War insignia were laid by a local Civil War enthusiast, who tends the grave. The wreath of poppies was laid by the Scottish Veterans Association.

Stephen Wellstood in 1854, the company becoming known as the Smith & Wellstood American Stove Company of Bonnybridge.

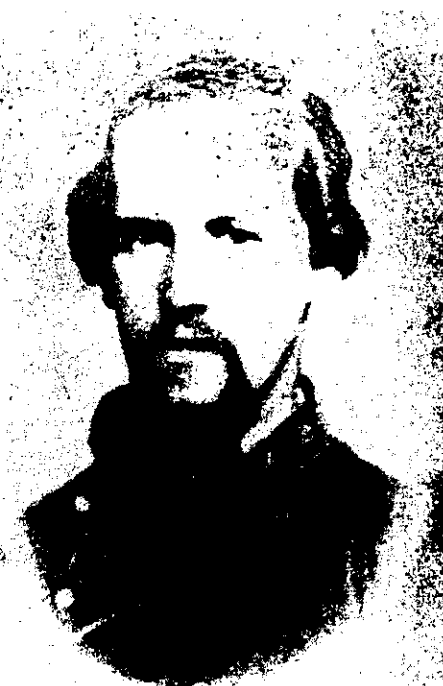
The Smith family were Paisley Shawl & Baby Linen Manufacturers. By searching the 1841 and 1851 Census Returns, I found the family at George Street, Edinburgh. It would appear the business was also based in George Street. Mrs. Ann Smith is listed also in the 1843 Edinburgh Post Office Street Directory as being Proprietor of a Baby Linen Warehouse & Lace Printer of 77 Princes Street, Edinburgh. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Smith employed two of her daughters: they are described as being Milliner & Embroiderer.

It had been the desire of Robert's parents that he became either a Minister or Lawyer; however in 1850, aged fourteen, he travelled to Mississippi in order to join a brother and a sister in Jackson. After settling in his adopted country, Robert joined the ranks of the Mississippi Rifles, excelled very quickly, becoming proficient in military tactics and rapidly attaining the rank of Captain.

In a tribute to Colonel Smith, published in 1863, a local newspaper (The Daily Mississippian) said of Colonel Smith -

No citizen of this community was more public spirited, he was straight forward in all things, noted for his many kind deeds, unpretentious and exceptional intellect. It is clear from reading the long and generous tribute to him, Robert Smith was a very highly regarded and much admired member of the community.

His debating skills were legendary, the "Debating Club" of which he was an enthusiastic member. The subject matter of one discussion was entitled - In what does the wealth of a people and just Government consist - Robert a frequent reader of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' entered into the debate with enthusiasm, his reply displayed such a grasp of historical, political and statistical knowledge, and so impressed those present, it was thought that one day he would rise to the highest civil or political honours.



Col. R.A. Smith

In March 1861 he left Jackson, Mississippi for Pensacola, as Captain of one of the best-organised, drilled and equipped companies (The Mississippi Rifles.) The troops from Mississippi were divided into the 9th and 10th Regiments, Captain Smith being assigned senior Captain of the 10th Mississippi.

When the position of Commander became vacant, the rule of promotion was not the law in Mississippi, and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered. Captain Smith's competitors were Captain W. D. Wade of the Regiment and Joseph E. Davis, Lieutenant-General of the Regiment and nephew of a Brigadier-General on the personal staff of President Davis. The result was a decided majority for Captain Smith. As Regimental Commander in Bragg's - Pensacola Army - Colonel Smith acquired a reputation as the most promising officer of the command: he was ever watchful of the welfare of his men, who in turn held him in high regard and were proud of him both as an officer and a man.

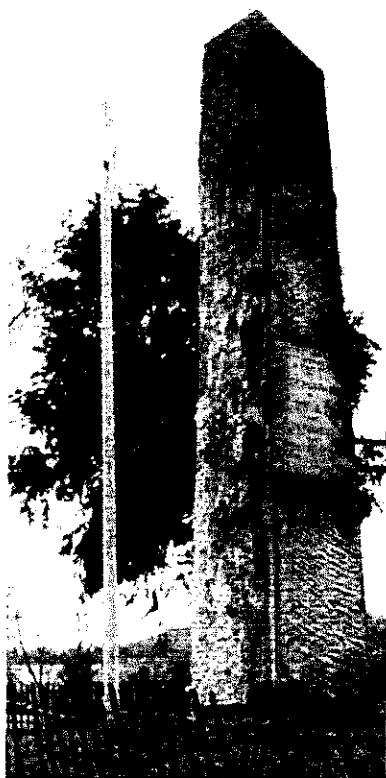
Colonel Smith's regiment fought in the Battle of Shiloh on 6th and 7th April 1862. It was reported of him that during the battle he was conspicuous for his gallantry, unflinching courage and coolness of command. He won the respect of all his superiors and the unlimited confidence and respect of his troops. It was believed that had there been a vacancy to be filled by a Mississippi soldier, Robert A. Smith would have been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

After the battle of Shiloh Colonel Smith was detached from his regiment by General Bragg, to take command of a brigade known as "Anderson's Brigade". He remained in charge of this brigade until after the army's arrival at Tupelo. As the senior Colonel of his own brigade, in the absence of General Chalmers, he frequently acted as Brigade Commander.

The Battle of Munfordville took place between 14th and 17 September 1862. On the night of the 13th September, General Chalmers assumed responsibility for moving on towards Munfordville. At dawn next day he had closed in on the Federal troops, consisting of over 3000 men, who were entrenched in a well-fortified position on the south bank of Green River.

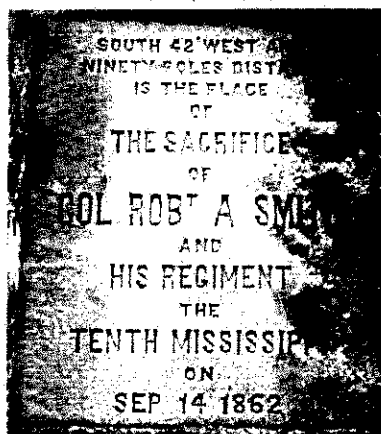
Chalmers had only 1500 men when the order to attack came on 14th September. Colonel Smith led his men into battle, charging forward at the head, was shot several times and fell mortally wounded (the casualty list that day was 40 killed and 211 wounded). Colonel Smith, in excruciating pain, was carried to Fort Craig and died of his wounds on 21st September 1862.

He was buried originally at Munfordville, however his sister Herriot took a wagon across the Federal lines, retrieved the body and took it back to Jackson for reburial. With her were a friend and the friend's son who had contraband documents sewn into their clothes to avoid detection. Several years later the son later wrote a story about the incident.



Munfordville Stone

Photographs by Bill Brown,
a life member of "Sons of the Confederate Veterans",
Murfreesboro Camp no. 33, Tennessee.



In 1884, his brother James Smith travelled to visit the battlefield at Munfordville, where he purchased a small piece of land, on which was erected a monument in honour of his brother Robert. The monument was reported at that time as being, with the exception of Cleopatra's Needle, the largest monument in America carved from a single stone.

The monument is a solid block of white gothic limestone, quarried near Bowling Green. It weighs about 35 tons, is 12ft in height, 4ft around the base and 3ft around the top. The foundation consists of rock and cement, extending 10ft below the ground. The stone took two months to erect and cost \$4000. The monument is located at the southern end of the Railroad Bridge.

In 1854, on a return trip to America, the ship on which James Smith was passenger sank. He floated on a zinc-lined basket for three days, until rescued by a ship named Cambria. I believe there is a Currier & Ives print of this event; and the actual raft is exhibited at the ESSE Company Museum. Interestingly, at least two later female members of the family were named Cambria.

- Colonel Robert Alexander Smith is interred at Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson, Mississippi. The monument in Dean Cemetery is his third stone.

I am indebted to Lydia Melton (descendant of the Smith family) and to Jim Huffman (Historian) for their encouragement and assistance.

Col. Robert A. Smith was honoured at Dean Cemetery on Saturday, 15th September 2007, by the Scottish Veterans Association, in a ceremony similar to that to honour Dr Elsie Inglis (see September 2007 Journal).

THE MUNFORDVILLE BATTLEFIELD TREK

SUBJECT FILE



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GLASGOW LIONS CLUB

THE BATTLE

In reality there were two battles at Munfordsville. The first fought December 17, 1861, between Colonel August Willich's 32nd Indiana Infantry and the 8th (Terry's) Texas Rangers. Colonel Terry lost his life as a result of the Confederate charge; it was in this battle that the 32nd Indiana used the famous British "Hollow Square" formation to repel the Confederate attack. The second, and largest battle, took place in September 1862. Although this was not the largest battle fought in Kentucky, it was one of the largest. It also was at Munfordsville that John Hunt Morgan, the Thunderbolt of the Confederacy, was sworn into the Confederate service with his original company. Munfordsville furnished two generals to the war, Simon Bolivar Buckner to the Confederacy and Thomas J. Wood to the Union. Both sides had camps in the Munfordsville area at one time and three of the Union forts and many buildings which were standing during the war are still intact.

Briefly the picture was this: Lt. General Braxton Bragg, in command of the Army of Mississippi C.S.A. in August, 1862, launched a coordinated campaign with the Army of Tennessee to free Kentucky, a key border state which the Confederate Army had been forced to abandon in February, 1862, with the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. In accordance with the plan, an army of 12,000 men under Maj. Gen. Kirby Smith moved northward from Knoxville, Tenn. by way of remote passes south of Cumberland Gap, defeated a hastily assembled Union force under Gen. William "Buff" Nelson at Richmond, Ky. and by the end of August, had undisputed control of Lexington and the central part of the state. Bragg then marched his army out of Chattanooga and moved towards Kentucky with the intention of linking forces with Gen. Smith to gain control of the entire state.

The Union Army under Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell in south central Tennessee had been outflanked by Bragg, who by-passed Nashville by swinging north through the border counties of Tennessee, arriving at Glasgow, Kentucky on Sept. 12th. Learning of Bragg's movement, Buell immediately started north to overtake Bragg, or to interpose his army between him and the all important city of Louisville. However, when Bragg arrived in Glasgow, Buell was still south of Bowling Green. It was to protect his left flank while his troops rested in Glasgow that Bragg sent Gen. James R. Chalmers and his Mississippi Brigade to Cave City. While there, Chalmers heard of the presence of a presumably small and inexperienced Union force at Munfordsville and without permission of higher headquarters decided to move against it. He attacked at day break on Sept. 14th. However, the Union troops under Col. John T. Wilder were far stronger than reported and were strongly entrenched south of the river. In the battle which ensued, the Confederates were repulsed and forced to withdraw.

General Bragg, furious at the result of Chalmers' unauthorized attack, decided to move his entire army against Munfordsville to remove the stigma of defeat and to restore morale. Accordingly, Munfordsville was completely invested on the 16th. Overwhelmingly outnumbered and outgunned, the Union defenders were forced to surrender on the morning of Sept. 17th. The Confederates occupied Munfordsville until September 20th when they withdrew to Bardstown. The Confederate withdrawal from Munfordsville was covered by General Joe Wheeler's cavalry which fought a series of classic delaying actions with the advance of Buell's army between Cave City and Munfordsville.

DATE and TIME

SUBJECT FILE

The Munfordsville Battlefield Trek is conducted once each year on the Saturday prior to the anniversary of the first day of the battle which was fought on September 14, 1862. Hikers may begin the trail as early as 7 a.m. (CDS), and must clear Check Point 1 by noon. The trail must be completed by 5:00 p.m.

THE TRAIL

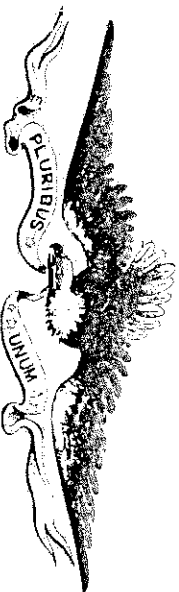
The Trek begins at the Munfordsville Fairgrounds; then runs southwest to Forts Willich and Terrill. From Ft. Terrill the route returns through town, passes the house which served as Bragg's Headquarters, crosses the bridge over Green River, loops around to the battlefield and returns to the starting point.

Adequate parking is available at the point where the trail starts and ends. Lunches may be carried on the Trek or purchased along the trail. Local civic groups will operate concessions for the convenience of the hikers, and local groceries and restaurants will be happy to serve hikers.

A special medal is available for those who complete all of the trail requirements. "Repeater pins," suitable for attachment to the medal's ribbon, are provided for those who hike the trail more than once. (See back cover for details.)



A detailed account of the Battle of Munfordsville is given in the pamphlet that is to be read in connection with the Munfordsville Trek, so it is not necessary to repeat this information here. It should be pointed out, however, that the surprising Confederate abandonment of its strong position at Munfordsville enabled General Buell to proceed practically unharmed to Louisville where he received reinforcements and reorganized his army. Bragg marched from Bardstown and effected a junction with Kirby Smith in the Blue Grass area about Lexington and Frankfort. Their combined armies met with Buell's in the bloody battle of Perryville on October 8th, 1862.



THE REQUIREMENTS

1. All are welcome to hike this Trek. It is of interest particularly to Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other similar groups. Adult leadership is to be provided by each unit or group.
2. Each hiker must read (NOT BUY) the pamphlet on the Battle of Munfordsville. This pamphlet will be on sale at the Munfordsville Fairgrounds where the Trek starts and finishes, or write Munfordsville Lions Club, Munfordsville, Kentucky.
3. To qualify for the medal award, each hiker must answer all of the questions on the credential sheet and hear both lectures given along the trail.

GENERAL RULES

1. Credentials may be turned in at Trail Headquarters located at the Munfordsville Fairgrounds, after completing the Trek.
2. All credentials must be submitted to the Glasgow Lions Club prior to October 31.
3. Members of each unit must hike together at all times.
4. Stopping at any house along the way, trespassing on private property, or littering is strictly prohibited. Residents of the area have been asked to report violators of this rule. Disregard of this rule may result in disqualification of an entire unit. This rule also applies to any one who delaces Historical markers or other private property.

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT ALL HIKERS MAINTAIN A HIGH STANDARD OF CONDUCT THROUGHOUT THE PILGRIMAGE. ACTS OF VANDALISM AND DISCOURTESY REFLECT DISHONOR TO THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TO WHICH THIS TRAIL IS DEDICATED.

CAMPING

Although camping activities will not be sponsored by the Trail Committee, accommodations are available at nearby Mammoth Cave National Park or at the Munfordsville Fairgrounds. Those who plan to camp at Munfordsville should write to the Munfordsville Lions Club to make arrangements.





Eye-witness sketch shows Ft. Craig, extreme left center, being charged by members of the 7th Mississippi. Officer lower left, waving sword, is Colonel Bishop. Battle was fought for control of L. & N. bridge shown in background.

The Battle at the Bridge

SUBJECT FILE

SUBJECT FILE



After surrender of garrison, General Bragg burned wood trestle at south end of bridge, then left for Bardstown. Sketch, made few days later, shows General Buell's army crossing the river on pontoon bridge en route to Louisville.

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The engagement took place on the south side of Green River, just opposite Munfordville. On the farm, and in front of the residence of Mr. A. L. Woodson, the Union forces had thrown up a little stronghold, which they named Fort Craig. It was also depot of supplies, and General Chalmers, who had been ordered by Gen. Bragg to intercept a supply train at Cave City, thought its capture could be easily effected. It was supposed that the Fort was held by about 4,500 recruits, but a fatal mistake was made in the carelessness of the attack. The regiments engaged were the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-ninth and Forty-fourth Mississippi, the Tenth being under command of Co. Smith. The enemy was strongly intrenched, and an abattis of felled beach trees, with their thick interlacing branches, was death-trap to the assailants. Col. Smith was shot down while leading on his command, as was Lieut. Col. Ballard and several other gallant officers. An armistice was agreed upon and Chalmers withdrew, but three days later Gen. Bragg moved up, and Col. Dunham, who had succeeded Col. Wilder in command, surrendered Fort Craig with about 4,500 men, ordnance and large supplies, the number of Confederates engaged in the disastrous battle of the 14th was only about 1,200 or 1,300.

Col. Smith was taken off the field by Sergt. Maj. French and Capt. Dobson to the residence of Mrs. ^{L E W I S} ~~Patterson~~, who is now living in Louisville. He lived till after the Fort had surrendered. His remains were temporarily interred on the field of battle with his comrades, but they were subsequently removed by his sister and nephew to Jackson, Mississippi, where they now repose. He was a native of Scotland, and fell in his 26th year, only eighteen months after he had entered the army, in which he had already won distinction, and which so deeply felt his loss. His brother, Mr. James Smith was formerly a resident of Mississippi, and was an ardent Southern sympathiser during

SUBJECT FILE

the war, and his fraternal devotion is testified by the erection of the cenotaph.

The unvailing ceremony took place at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Smith, who arrived from Glasgow a few days ago, came down from Louisville in the morning. He was accompanied by his daughter, son and several others. They were met at Woodsonville by a number of other guests whom he had invited, but had preceded them to the spot; their names are as follows:

James Smith, Glasgow, Scotland; Alexander Watt, Solicitor, Glasgow, Scotland; Jon Stuart, Provost of Helenburg, Scotland; Robert Brown Smith, of Glasgow, Scotland; Maj. E. T. Sykes, Mississippi, State Senator; Miss Maria Smith of Glasgow, Scotland; James Leslie, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. R. Gibson Miller, Glasgow, Scotland; Col. J. W. White (ninth Mississippi regiment), of Hernando, Miss.; Mrs. Jane Garton, of Jackson, Miss; Gen. Basil Duke; Miss Emma McLennan, of Washington County, Miss.; Mrs. ^{LEWIS} ~~Franklin~~, of Louisville, Ky.; to whose house on the battlefield, Col. Smith was carried; C. H. Munship; Jas. L. Finly, of Tupelo, Miss.; Attorney for first Judicial District; S. E. Watts, Meridian, Miss.; Mr. Oman, David Douglass; Joseph Gibson, Nashville; Christopher Hinckle, Jackson, Tenn.; B. S. Bynum, Co. A, Tenth Miss., of Horn Lake, Miss.

Beside these there was a number of other distinguished visitors, including Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Capt. J. W. Fite, Lieut. John W. McClurgon, Henry Wood, L. Trigiacomio, Capt. J. M. Walker, J. T. Boone, Rev. Mr. Hunter and many others.

Through the courtesy of the railroad officials all trains stopped at the southern end of the bridge. Mr. Smith's party were met by A. L. Woodson who, with his family, has shown the visitors every courtesy in his power and taken over to his house for a brief rest. The time was

6. 2. 1922

pleasantly employed by the old comrades in exchanging gossip that had accumulated through so many years of absence.

At 12 o'clock they returned to the monument and partook of an elegant lunch which had been prepared by Mr. Rufer, of Louisville, after this refreshments the ceremonies began.

A small but rapidly increasing circle gathered around a small table which had been draped with a scarred and tattered war flag. Rev. Mr. Hunter rose, and in a few words stated the purpose for which they had all assembled. Upon the conclusion of his feeling remarks he introduced Mr. Smith, who had selected Maj. Sykes as the Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Smith spoke as follows:

MR. JAMES SMITH'S REMARKS

Maj. Sykes - In requesting you to aid my daughter, and who also is a daughter of Mississippi, in this ceremonial unavailing, permit me to say that my strong desire has ever been to have the opportunity and the ability to place an imperishable mark on this field, the scene of as severe and heart-rending struggle as ever occurred and it gratifies me to see now this great stone firmly placed and durable as man can accomplish. It gratifies me, it gratifies those relatives and friends of Col. Smith who are here from abroad to meet you here and to meet so many of his compatriots from far distant parts of this land on this interesting occasion.

It is not for me to venture eulogium on him whose name is inscribed on this monument. I brought the youth from his native land straight to Mississippi. As he grew to manhood, his respect and affection for the generous and kindly people he had been thrown amongst grew with him. He was in his nature studious and mathematical. He watched with close interest the troubles from outside that were pressing his residential land. His most intimate historical knowledge

was with his native Scotland's long and sore, but stern and ultimately successful struggle to preserve her integrity, and his impulse and judgment clearly fixed his action in the same vital emergency which came at last upon his adopted State. Without hesitation, his military company, "The Mississippi Rifles," was among the first to enter service, and under his command it formed the first escort of the Presidency of the Confederate States when the great chief was called from his plantation to take the reins of Government. From that time onward, in camp, on the march or in action, until he fell in this disastrous field where we now stand. I feel that I am right in believing that fullest faith in his reliability was the passion of his superiors, and that he had the unlimited confidence and love of every man of his command.

His much devoted sister sought her weary and dangerous way over many hundred miles, through the lines of opposing armies, obtained his body and carried it back to his Mississippi home, and it has ever been and still is a solace to his venerable father and relatives and friends abroad to know of his high esteem in which Col. Smith was held by his companions in arms and by his State and of the poignant regrets at his loss so truly exhibited by all who knew him.

His regiment, the ever glorious "Tenth Mississippi," has an undying history of achievement and struggles, but none more sanguinary than the field of Munfordville, an exhibition of patriotic discipline and unfaltering obedience in the face of death never perhaps excelled, a sore and regretful sacrifice, but an example of unflinching fulfillment of duty that enriched the annals of our race. In the loss of their dear, devoted men and costly price paid; their memory is ever green with us, and forever

THE UNVEILING SPEECH

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When Mr. Smith ceased speaking Maj. E. T. Sykes stepped forward and delivered the unveiling speech. He prefaced his remarks by saying that under ordinary circumstances he would not have come the long distance between this point and his home to be present on such an occasion, but when he considered the fact that the generous man who was the host of all present had come over 3,000 miles of stormy Atlantic to pay his tribute of fraternal love and respect to that good old "State Mississippi, he would not hesitate. They were present to witness the unveiling of the monument in honor of Col. Robert A Smith. The speaker had known that hero, and he paid him this tribute, not alone as an officer in his command, but as a friend. Col. Smith, he said, was born in 1836, at Edinburg, Scotland, and was the youngest of five sons and daughters of James and Anna Smith, his father being hale and hardy, though ninety-six years old, is still living. At fourteen years of age Col. Smith came to this country and settled in Mississippi, where he had been preceded by his elder brother, who raised this monolith to his memory, and a sister. He immediately became associated with his brother in the latter's prosperous drug business, and a few years found him at the head. Mr. James Smith having returned to Scotland.

At the breaking out of the civil war, Robert entered the ranks as Captain of the Mississippi Rifles, a company raised from his fellow citizens at Jackson. Their first duty was to escort the newly elected President of the Confederate States to the capitol, then at Montgomery. They afterwards proceeded to Pensacola, where they became Company D. of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment. Col. Phillips, the commander, died later on, and Capt. Smith, already recognized as the best drill-master and disciplinarian in the brigade, was

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unanimously elected to that position. At his first opportunity, at Shilo, he showed the knightly spirit that was in him. Amid the "roar of artillery and the rattling of musketry this born soldier seemed to acquire new life, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and the skill-ful holding of his troops, thus he won his spurs and esteem alike of his troops and superior officers. Such was the feeling inspired that it was believed that had there been a vacancy for a Mississippian, he would have been made a Brigadier General.

The speaker then read a "touchin tribute which had been paid his memory by Gen. Bragg. A brief sketch of the battle in which Col. Smith lost his life followed and the rashness of Gen. Chalmers in sacrificing his men without orders from Gen. Bragg and without cause was referred to. The surrender which took place two days later was described, and then a glowing tribute was paid to the gallant man and devoted brother who had come so far to erect this lasting memorial to the memory of the dead hero, so dear to him, and of "the unnamed but honored dead who fell with him. In the beautiful cemetery in Jackson, Miss., the bones of Col. Smith rested and there a monument was erected to his memory, as was another at Edinburg, Scotland, and the third they had assembled to dedicate.

The speaker went on to say that his loss was the severest blow that Mississippi received in the Kentucky campaign. He was a hero like many others who survived, but there was something more, and higher and greater in his character than of his associates.

All deplore his death, and all sympathize with his generous-hearted brother. This latter has not been unmindful of the State of his adoption and had given permission to have interred in the lot the bones of those members of the Mississippi Regiment who had been interred in the field.

The speaker had introduced a resolution in the State Senate, and \$5000 had been appropriated for this work, in which they had been kindly assisted by Mr. A. L. Woodson, who owned the property on which the battle was fought. The labor of love had at last been ended, and now all had assembled to witness and assist in the crowning act. With the aid of the niece of the dead hero, and the daughter of his brother, he would now unveil the monument destined to reflect imperishable honor upon Mississippi and those of her sons who had fallen in fighting her battles.

When the speaker had concluded, the vast congregation repaired to the monument. The inscription was covered with a white veil, which was removed by Miss Smith and Maj. Sykes. It stated that 42* west and ninety poles distant was the spot where Col. Robert A. Smith, of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment was sacrificed on the 14th day of September, 1862.

Col. White followed the unvailing with the reading of a highly complimentary set of resolutions which had been passed by Col. Smith's war comrades in honor of Mr. James Smith.

He was followed in a brief but eloquent address by Mr. Alexander Watt, a distinguished solicitor of Glasgow, Scotland, who spoke as follows:

REMARKS BY MR. WATTS

I have been deputed by my friend Mr. James Smith, under whose auspices I have come from Old Scotland to take part in this most touching ceremony, to tender to Mr. Woodson, on his behalf and on behalf of his family and friends, their warmest thanks for the great interest and trouble he has taken in connection with the proceedings of to-day. I can readily believe from Mr. Woodson's well-known sympathy with the cause and with the occasion of our gathering.

truth that there is no nobler sentiment or abiding virtue than the love of country and of independence.

They are gone, but their spirits still dwell among us. What might have been under different auspices, and had success crowned our leaders' arms, I know not; but of this I am certain, that they have bequeathed to you a heritage of patriotism and renown which most nations may well covet, and which you can not too highly prize.

During Mr. Watt's speech one or two of the most feeling parts were complimented by an involuntary start of applause, which was immediately hushed upon reflection of the solemn nature of the service. Miss Maria Smith then deposited a cross of flowers at the base of the monolith, and a photographer took several views, the audience then slowly began to dispersing.

The monument is a most imposing and beautiful one. It is of a solid block of white coolid limestone, quarried near Bowling Green and put in shape and erected by Oman & Stewart of Nashville. With the exception of Cleopatra's Needle, it is said by Mr. Oman to be the largest single stone in America. Its gross weight was thirty five tons, and in its finished form it weighs about thirty-two and is twenty-one feet high, four feet broad at the base and three feet at top. It is put up on a foundation of rock and cement, extending ten feet under the ground. The stone was brought here two months ago and completed last week. It cost \$4,000.00

Just south of the monument is the grave of twenty-seven of the killed, of the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-ninth and Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiments. Each regiment has a neat stone erected to its memory by a grateful State.

Mr. Smith, who built the monument, is a distinguished citizen of Glasgow, and has had a most adventurous career. He has all the

SUBJECT FILE

characteristics of his country, and this act will forever endear his name in this.

The monument is at the southern end of the railroad bridge, and can be readily seen by passengers in the trains when coming south.

To all who took lunch with him, "Mr. Smith presented an elegant souvenir in the shape of a small photograph of Col. Smith and a copy of Father Ryan's poem, "The Conquer Banner,".

SUBJECT FILE

The writer, Roy A. Cann, is very much indebted to Mr. Joe Toms, for a clipping of the dedication of the monument to Col. Robert A. Smith, that he found among the papers of his recently departed mother, which will be reprinted in series of this paper from week to week.

COL. ROBERT A. SMITH

Unveiling at Munfordville of a Monument to the Memory of the
Brave and Gallant Soldier.

THE CEREMONY IN DETAIL

(Special to the Courier-Journal) (LOUISVILLE, KY)

^{KY} Munfordville, September 17, 1884. Two and twenty years ago today Fort Craig was surrendered by the Union Col. Dunham to the Confederates under Gen. Bragg. Three days before it had been attacked under this orders of Gen. Chalmers, and in the sanguinary battle, the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, Col. Robert A. Smith, fell mortally wounded while leading the charge, and in testimony of gallantry of his troops they were deputed to receive the empty honor of the enemy's surrender three days later.

On this, the twenty-second anniversary of the victory, the monument to the memory of Col. Smith was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. It was erected by his brother, Mr. James Smith, of Glasgow, Scotland, who with his daughter, son and several friends had crossed the Atlantic to be present at the unveiling. In spite of the threatening weather, fully 1,000 spectators were in attendance, among them being two of the most gallant Generals of the army to which the dead hero belonged, and a few of his surviving comrades.

The battle of Munfordville is yet fresh in the minds of all survivors of the war as one of the most bloody and useless of the minor engagements between the two great opposing powers. It resulted from the ill-starred ambition of Gen. Chalmers, and through a victory, it cost the

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

This is a detailed topographical map of a military fortification area, likely Fort Mifflin, showing various structures, gun positions, and distances. Key locations include Sunfordville, Woodsonville, and Fort Craig. The map features numerous contour lines, roads, and specific military installations such as 'Commissary House', 'Stable', 'Magazine', and 'Battery No. 1'. Distances are marked in yards, and gun positions are indicated with numbers and types of guns.

Key Features and Labels:

- Locations:** SUNFORDVILLE, WOODSONVILLE, FORT CRAIG, ABINGDON.
- Structures and Installations:** Commissary House, Stable, Magazine, Battery No. 1, Ordnance House, Storehouse, Stocked, Rifle-Trench, Demolished, Felled Timber, Sunno Quarry, Woods Hill.
- Distances (Yards):** 1477 Yards 3 Guns, 1017 Yards 2 Guns, 1166 Yards Gun, 1623 Yards 1 Gun, 1914 Yards 1 Gun, 1745 Yards 2 Guns, 2027 Yards 3 Guns, 2637 Yards, 2444 Yards, 2405 Yards, 1552 Yards 3 Guns, 1800 Yards 3 Guns, 1480 Yards, 1133 Yards 1 Gun, 2113 Yards, 2788 Yards, 189 Yards 4 Guns, 1895 Yards 4 Guns, 1840 Yards 3 Guns, 2123 Yards 2 Guns, 1167 Yards 2 Guns, 2559 Yards 2 Guns.
- Other Labels:** Rebel's Position, Pontoon, Trench, Rifle-Trench, Magazine, Storehouse, Stable, Ordnance House, Battery No. 1, Felled Timber, Sunno Quarry, Woods Hill.

Rebel's Position

Smith, Robert A.

Hart County Historical Society

P.O. Box 606
Munfordville, Kentucky 42765

August 3, 1998

Mississippi Department
of Archives and History
PO Box 571
Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0571

Reference Number: K23950
Colonel Robert Smith
10th Mississippi Regt.

THANK YOU!

Thank you is hardly adequate to express our appreciation for the reference materials you forwarded to us. Even though it did not contain the information we had hoped for, it has relieved our curiosity to a great degree.

We don't know if Colonel Smith's brother James, and the state of Mississippi just abandoned the monument which still stands, relinquished it to the person from whom it was purchased, or just who the rightful owner really is. We can not find a trace of the deed.

The property is now claimed by a family by the name of Williams, which was supposedly passed down from Mrs. Williams grandfather whose name was Peterson, about the turn of the century.

Thank you again for your helpful assistance and if we at the Hart County Historical Society can ever be of assistance to you, please don't hesitate to ask.

Thank you also for the address of Mr. Melton of Tennessee.

Kindest regards,

Dale Kessler
Dale Kessler

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We have found the following information. Please check those items you wish to have copied. Please note that **PREPAYMENT IS REQUIRED** on all orders. If you would like to have this order processed, this order must be signed and returned with your check or money order. *This price quotation is valid for 30 days from the date of the quotation.*

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Subtotals (Minimum charge \$2.00)			Please total	
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THIS PRICE IS VALID FOR 30 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF 7/27/98

Please make check or money order payable to Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

ADDRESS

Mr. H. Dale Kessler
Hart County Historical Society
P.O. Box 606
Munfordville, KY 42765

The purchaser assumes all copyright
responsibility for the requested items

Signature of purchaser

*There is an additional service charge of \$3.00 for each 25 pages of an order.

Hart County Historical Society

P.O. Box 606
Munfordville, Kentucky 42765

July 1, 1998

Department of Archives and History
100 South State Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Dear Sir/Ms

We at the Hart County Historical Society, Munfordville, Kentucky are in the advanced planning stages of preserving our three earthworks, Fts. Craig, Terrell and Willich, plus the battlefields of the Battle of Munfordville and the Battle of Rowletts Station. These locations are virtually undisturbed. We recently purchased 85 acres of these battlefields, one of which Col. Robert Smith, commander of the 10th Mississippi was mortally wounded on, plus another property where he died and was first buried. We also have easements on other properties involved in the battles.

Our records tells us that in 1884, Colonel Smith's brother James, came here from Glasgow, Scotland and purchased a small tract of land along the side of the L&N railroad tracks and at the south end of the railroad bridge which spans Green River at Munfordville. On this plot he constructed a marble monument in honor of Colonel Smith. This monument still stands and in a well preserved condition. Our records also reveals that the Mississippi legislature appropriated \$500 to assist in the purchase of this land and the construction of the monument.

In about 1906, James Smith and his sister had Colonel Smith's body exhumed and relocated in Mississippi. Since our courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1928 and all deeds and records were lost, we are unable to determine if the monument and the parcel of land still belongs to Mr. Smith, the state of Mississippi or transferred to a local individual.

RECEIVED

JUL 13 1998

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY

Hart County Historical Society

P.O. Box 606
Munfordville, Kentucky 42765

2.

Since this property is very vital to our preservation project, I would like to ask if you will research this and advise us of your findings.

If there is a charge for this service, please advise me of the amount and it will be forwarded.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you may render.

Respectfully,


H. Dale Kessler, Vice President

Mr. W. E. Melton
Page Two
September 19, 1994

I appreciated your letter of September 3, providing us with additional clarification on the relationship of the ladies with Alabel Wiser and Caroline Lilly. We shall place a copy of your letter in the Department Subject File folder on James Smith.

With every good wish and gratitude for your interest and support, I am

Sincerely,



Elbert R. Hilliard

ERH:as

Enclosure

bc: Mrs. Katie Blount
Miss Anne Lipscomb
Ms. Carolyn Woodley

SUBJECT FILE



Smith, Robert H. Col

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Post Office Box 571 • Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0571 • Telephone 601-359-6850
Elbert R. Hilliard, Director

September 19, 1994

SUBJECT FILE

Mr. W. E. Melton
581 Lemaster
Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Dear Bill:

I am so glad that you called us to let us know that Mrs. Corbally and Mrs. Villeneuve were coming to Jackson. We enjoyed so much having the opportunity to meet them, and it was a wonderful experience for Katie Blount to have in regard to being given the responsibility of planning and coordinating their itinerary here in Jackson.

In case you have not heard, the ladies wanted to go to Vicksburg to see the Mississippi River, and they also asked to see a field of cotton. Katie and I called Gordon Cotton, director, Old Courthouse Museum, and Terry Winschel, historian, Vicksburg National Military Park, who were so gracious in agreeing to meet and talk with the ladies while they were in Vicksburg. They got to see the river, and Katie drove them north of Vicksburg and let them go out in the field and pick some cotton. Katie told me that Mrs. Corbally and Mrs. Villeneuve were absolutely thrilled to have this opportunity.

The ladies visited the Archives library on the day of their departure and presented me with a small, beautifully wrapped gift that turned out to be the Bible of Colonel Robert Smith, which we have added to his papers here in the Archives.

I am enclosing a copy of the Clarion-Ledger article pertaining to the visit of Mrs. Corbally and Mrs. Villeneuve. We were delighted that they got to visit with the Mayor and with Mrs. Fordice.

When you read the newspaper article, you will note that the Mayor's public relations person and the reporter got carried away and had James Smith, in effect, donating Smith Park to the city.

581 Lemaster
Memphis, TN 38104
Sept. 3, 1994

Dear Albert,

Thanks again for all your help with the English cousins. It was good to talk with you and Mrs Blount yesterday.

I'm embarrassed at a mistake I believe I made in my information about the ways the ladies were kin to Alabel Wiser and Caroline Lilly - In the notes on Alabel I said the ladies' father was Sir James Smith, son of Smith Park James. Sir James (probably the only Englishman knighted by royalty who was born in Jackson, even Mississippi) was their grandfather - So the item should have said Alabel's aunt by marriage (Cambria - named for the ship that rescued Uncle James) was a second cousin once removed - if that's the right way to figure connections.

James Smith (siblings) Herriot Smith Dudley
|
Sir James Smith Jane Dudley Gaston
|
Winnie Davis Smith Tudsberg Cambria Gaston May
|
Lorna & Diana

That's probably more than you wanted to know. But I wanted to correct that mistake I knew better. (I asked Alabel to relay the correction to you - but thought I ought to do so myself.)

Again, many thanks

RECEIVED

SEP 03 1994

Brie

Department of Archives & History

PROJECT FILE



Greg Jensen/The Clarion-L

Diana Corbally (left) and her sister, Lorna Villeneuve, both of Salisbury, England, and Jackson Mayor Kane Ditto on Wednesday tour Smith Park in downtown Jackson. Corbally and Ville-

neuve are the great-great-granddaughters of James Smith Jacksonian who helped purchase what was then a pasture give the land to Jackson as a public park.

SUBJECT FILE

Brits marvel at park named for ancestor

James Smith came to Jackson in the 1830s and became a successful businessman

By Henry Goolsby
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

The great-great-granddaughters of the man who helped Jackson purchase a popular downtown picnic spot visited the city Wednesday and got the shock of their lives.

Diana Corbally and Lorna Villeneuve of Salisbury, England, said they envisioned the land their great-great-grandfather chipped in \$100 for to be flat, rural and neglected.

"I didn't realize it was landscaped and so well-cared for," Corbally said of Smith Park. "It's a great surprise."

Villeneuve said she was thrilled at the location of the park. "I think it's absolutely splendid to find it in the heart of the city be-

"I didn't realize it was landscaped and so well-cared for. It's a great surprise."

— Diana Corbally of Salisbury, England

hind the Governor's Mansion," she said.

James Smith, born in Scotland, came to Jackson in the 1830s. He opened a tin and iron shop on South State Street and became a successful businessman, according to the Department of Archives and History.

Robert Lesley, public information officer for the mayor's office, said Jackson solicited private donations in 1884 to turn the former animal pen into a park. Smith donated \$100 of the \$250 needed to purchase the city-block-size lot.

"Because of his generosity, the city

named the park after him," Lesley said.

Smith's direct descendants are in Area attending ceremonies in Munford Battlefield in Kentucky. Activities include dedication of a monument honoring great-great uncle Robert Smith and a re-enactment of the Civil War battle. Robert Smith was killed at Munfordville in 1862.

Corbally and Villeneuve will also visit Greenwood Cemetery, the Manship House and the State Historical Museum in the Old Capitol City Hall and the Governor's Mansion.

Elbert Hilliard, director of the Department of Archives and History, said the visit reminds us of our heritage.

"It affords an opportunity to share our heritage with visitors from other states, foreign nations," Hilliard said. "It is important that we remember and not forget contributions that have been made by those who have come before us."

File: Robert A. Smith

LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, PASSED AT A REGULAR SESSION
OF THE LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE CITY OF JACKSON ... 1884

SUBJECT FILE

CHAPTER CIV.

A JOINT RESOLUTION, to provide for the disinterment and removal to a more suitable resting place of the remains of such of the dead of the 7th, 9th, 10th, 29th and 44th Mississippi Regiments as fell in the battle of Mumfordsville, Ky., September 14th, 1862.

WHEREAS, In the fatal and unfortunate battle of Mumfordsville, on Green River, Kentucky, on the 14th September, 1862, quite a number of soldiers from Mississippi, belonging to the 7th, 9th, 10th, 29th and 44th Mississippi Regiments, gave up their lives in the service of the State, and by their gallantry and unselfish devotion to the cause to which the State had pledged its sacred honor reflected new and enduring lustre upon its name; and,

WHEREAS, Mr. James Smith, of Glasgow, Scotland, once an honored citizen of Mississippi, and now as always interested in everything that contributes to the glory of her history, has purchased a spot of the field of action prominent in position near the railroad, which, at his own expense, is now walled in, and a cenotaph, some twenty feet high, and of fifteen to twenty tons weight, is being firmly fixed on the site as an imperishable mark of the place of sacrifice, with the simple inscription: "Erected in memory of the sacrifice of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Col. Robert A. Smith;" and has generously offered to any who are interested with the remains of those of the 7th, 9th, 10th, 29th and 44th Mississippi Regiments which lie buried on and near the field of action, to deposit their remains within the massive enclosure; and,

WHEREAS, Individual enterprise on the part of those who have relatives among those fallen heroes may be inadequate to the task of properly transferring their remains to the enclosure; and,

WHEREAS, Their disinterment and removal, if entrusted to the care of a safe, reliable citizen of the vicinity, under the supervision of the authorities of this State, could be judiciously performed, and at a comparatively small expense to the State; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the sum of five hundred dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes recited in the foregoing preamble; the Auditor to issue his warrant therefor on the requisition of the Governor, and that the Governor be requested to correspond with Anthony L. Woodson, of Woodsonville, Ky., and make such arrangements with him, or other suitable person, as may be deemed advisable, for the removal of the dead and erecting suitable white marble slabs, upon which shall be engraven the names of such as can be ascertained, one each to the dead of the several regiments so reinterred.

Be it further resolved, That this resolution take effect from and after its passage.

Approved February 7th, 1884.

Subject File: Robert A. Smith

LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, PASSED AT A REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE CITY OF JACKSON ... 1884

SUBJECT FILE

CHAPTER CIV.

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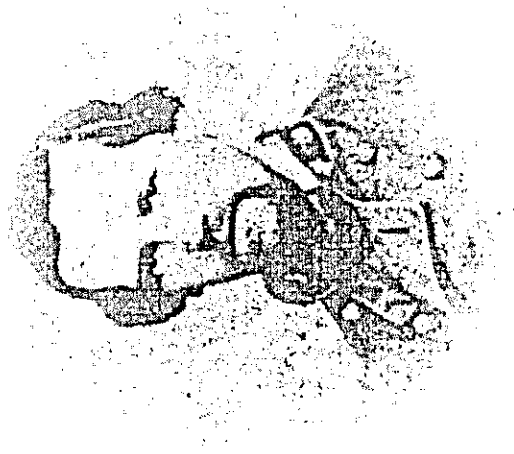
Approved February 7th, 1884.

"The Duty is Mine..."
-R. A. Smith

SUBJECT FILE

Smith, Robert A. Col.

110th Anniversary
of the Monument
Dedication Ceremony
Sept. 17, 1884 - Sept. 10, 1994



Colonel Robert A. Smith
10th Mississippi Infantry

SUBJECT FILE

HART COUNTY KENTUCKY'S
175th ANNIVERSARY

THE CONQUERED BANNER

Furl that Banner, for 'tis weary;
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;

Furl it, fold it, it is best;
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it,
And there's not one left to lave it
In the blood which heroes gave it;
And its foes now scorn and brave it;

Furl it, hide it-let it rest!

Take that Banner down! 'tis tattered;
Broken is its staff and shattered;
And the valiant hosts are scattered

Over whom it floated high.

Oh! 'tis hard for us to fold it;
Hard to think there's none to hold it;
Hard that those who once unrolled it
Now must furl it with a sigh.

Furl that Banner! furl it sadly!

Once ten thousands hailed it gladly,
And ten thousands wildly, madly,

Swore it should forever wave;

Swore that foeman's swords should never
Hearts like theirs entwined dis sever,
Till that flag should float forever

O'er their freedom or their grave!

Furl it! for the hands that grasped it,
And the hearts that fondly clasped it,

Cold and dead are lying low;

And that Banner-it is trailing!

While around it sounds the wailing

Of its people in their woe.

For, though conquered, they adore it!

Love the cold, dead hands that bore it!

Weep for those who fell before it!

Pardon those who trailed and tore it!

But, oh! wildly they deplore it,

Now who furl and fold it so.

Furl that Banner! True, 'tis gory,
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story,

Though its folds are in the dust:

For its fame on brightest pages,

Penned by poets and by sages,

Shall go sounding down the ages-

Furl its folds though now we must.

Furl that Banner, softly, slowly!

Treat it gently-it is holy-

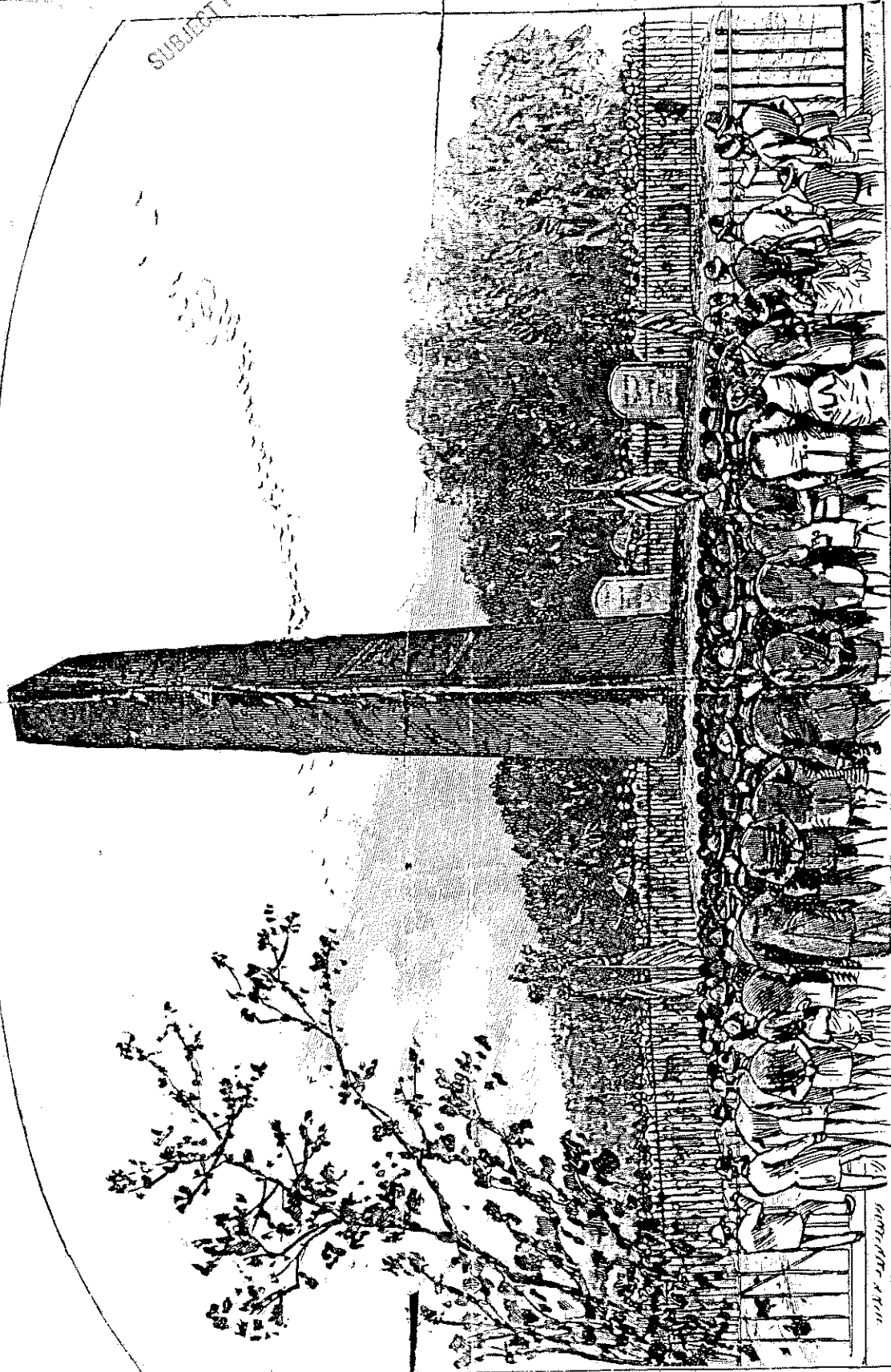
For it droops above the dead

Touch it not-unfold it never,

Let it droop there, furled forever,

For its people's hopes are dead!

SUBJECT FILE



KENTUCKY.—MONUMENT ERECTED AT MUMFORDSVILLE TO THE MEMORY OF COL. SMITH AND THE MISSISSIPPIANS WHO FELL THERE, SEPT. 14TH, 1862.
FROM A PHOTO.—SEE PAGE 138.

Smith, Robert A. Col.

OCTOBER 18, 1884.]

FRANK LESLIE'S ILL

upon, but three days later General Bragg moved up, and his forces took the fort with its garrison, ordnance and supplies. The remains of Colonel Smith were temporarily interred on the field of battle, with his comrades, but his sister and nephew subsequently removed the remains to Jackson, Miss., where they now repose. He was a native of Scotland, and fell in his twenty-sixth year, only eighteen months after he had entered the army, in which he had already won distinction. His brother, Mr. James Smith, was formerly a resident of Mississippi, and it is at his expense that the monument, of which we give a picture on page 140, was erected. The monument is of a solid block of white volcanic limestone, quarried near Bowling Green, Ky. Its gross weight was thirty-five tons, and in its finished form it weighs about thirty-two. It is twenty-one feet high, four feet broad at the base, and three feet across the top. It is built up on a foundation of rock and cement, extending ten feet under the ground. The inscription is:

SOUTH 42° WEST,
NINETY FOLDS DISTANT,
IS THE PLACE
OF THE SACRIFICE
OF
COL. ROBT. A. SMITH
AND
HIS REGIMENT,
THE
TENTH MISSISSIPPI
ON
SEPT. 14TH, 1862.

Just south of the monument is the grave of twenty-seven of the killed, of the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-ninth and Forty-fourth Mississippi regiments. Each regiment has a neat stone erected to its memory by a grateful State.

The unvailing ceremonies were witnessed by about 1,000 persons, including former officers of the Confederate Army and a few survivors of Colonel Smith's regiment. The principal address on the occasion was made by Mayor E. T. Sykes, who commanded a company in that regiment during the battle. Speeches were also made by Mr. James Smith; Mr. Alexander Watt, of Glasgow; and others.

ABOUT BARBECUES.

THE kind of feast which we call "a barbecue" had an origin that was anything but festive, if we may judge by the derivation of the name, which comes from the West Indian word *barbacoa*, meaning the furnace or grate formerly used by the Caribs for torturing their prisoners of war. As introduced into the Southern and Western, and more recently into the Middle States, the barbecue is a very innocent and wholesome amusement, the only victim roasted being a fat ox. The primitive Southern method of performing this gigantic feat was to suspend the carcass on a spit over a pit filled with live coals. But we are an age of progress, and the art of barbecuing has not remained stationary. The mountain beef is now dealt

field (Mass.) Armory daily, and such parts as fit the new breech-loading model are re-used. The guns thus taken to pieces are part of the 500,000 old-style rifles made at the armory during the war, and stored there unused after 1865. The dismantling began in 1868, when it was found that the whole gun could be sold in the market for only \$1.50, while the parts which could be used in the new model, together with the sale of the remainder as scrap iron to shot-gun makers would net the Government about \$4. The parts sold are mainly the stock and barrel and scrap material, and most of these parts go to manufacturers of cheap shot-guns. The Whitney Company, of New Haven, and the Remington Company, of Ilion, N. Y., are large buyers. The 50-calibre rifles, which were first made in 1866, of which only 50,000 were manufactured, were never stored, but went at once into active service, and have been mainly worn out in it. There are now stored at the armory about 50,000 of the 58-calibre model and 155,000 dismantled barrels and 128,000 stocks. About 50,000 "cleaned and repaired" 58-model rifles are also stored, but will not be dismantled, as they are mainly contract guns, and have seen such rough service in the field as to make it inadvisable to use their parts in new rifles.

THE FARMER'S PRIVATE RAILROAD STATION.

"We made a singular discovery the other day," remarked an official of a road running into Chicago. "About three miles beyond a certain station on our line there is a farmhouse by the side of the track. Just beyond the farmhouse is a little creek, over which there is a small bridge. About four years ago some repairs were made to that little bridge, and, of course, the bridge-gang had put up a signboard, 'Run Slow,' on either side during the day or so the bridge was weakened. When they had finished their work, they went off and forgot the signs. The fact is, the boards had disappeared, and they didn't take the trouble to hunt them up. Some weeks afterward, no one knows just when, these signs reappeared in their former places. Nobody knew who put them there or what for. Nobody cared. If the section men noticed them at all they thought the bridge men had done it. It was none of the engineers' business why they were there—it was their duty to observe regulations, which required them to slow down at all such signs. Observe regulations they did. For about four years not a train had passed over that little bridge without slowing almost to a standstill. The culvert, for that's all it is, has been as safe as any part of the roadbed, and yet stopping and starting trains there has cost this company thousands of dollars. You know, it costs money to stop and start trains. You are wondering how it all comes about, of course. Well, that farmer stole those boards and put them up again at his leisure. For four years he has been going into the town or coming home from it on our trains, getting on or

MONUMENT TO COLONEL ROBERT A. SMITH.

ON the 17th ultimo, the anniversary, a monument to the memory of Colonel Robert A. Smith, and the men of the Mississippi regiments who perished in the Confederate attack on the stockade fort at Mumfordsville, Ky., September 14th, 1862, was unveiled at that place with imposing ceremonies. In the battle named, the fort known as Fort Craig was held by some 3,500 Union troops, who were opposed by the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-ninth and Forty-fourth Mississippi, the Tenth being under command of Colonel Smith. The Unionists were strongly intrenched, and an abatis of felled beech trees, with their thick interlacing branches, was a death-trap to the assailants. Colonel Smith was shot down while leading on his command, as were other gallant officers. An armistice was agreed

SUBJECT FILE

S. File

Smith, Robert A. SF

SUBJECT FILE

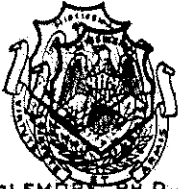
See Edison H. Thomas, "The Battle
at the Bridge," in L & N Magazine,
XXXI (May, 1955), 8-10.

not found in the book catalog

Works.

Subj. file
Robert A. Smith

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205



R. A. MCLEMORE, PH.D., LIT.D.
R. A. MCLEMORE, PH.D., LIT.D.
DIRECTOR

December 20, 1972

SUBJECT FILE

Col. H. Engerud, USA, RET'D
P. O. Box 11
Munfordville, Kentucky 42765

Dear Col. Engerud:

We are very happy to learn of your plans that will make the Smith Monument accessible to the public.

I am afraid that we are not going to be able to help you with a copy of a deed. It is a shame that your courthouse burned.

However, I talked with Colonel Robert A. Smith's niece, Mrs. Julius Melton of Clinton, Mississippi. She said her two sons, William E. and Julius W. have done extensive research on the family history. I am, therefore, referring you to them for further research. Their addresses are as follows:

Reverend William E. Melton
672 South Bellevue
Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Dr. Julius W. Melton
306 Hawthorne
Memphis, Tennessee 38112

We have a private manuscript collection of Robert A. Smith's papers dealing chiefly with the Tenth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry and I am enclosing a xeroxed copy of the description of the collection. We would be very grateful to receive any photographs that you can give us pertaining to Smith. Thank you for your consideration.

Whenever this Department can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

CARL A. RAY, Director
Archives and Library Division

By: Jeff Kozisek
Research Assistant

JK:jm
enclosure



Smith, Robert A. Col.

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Post Office Box 571 • Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0571 • Telephone 601-359-6850
Elbert R. Hilliard, Director

July 9, 1993

Mr. Lee Nutt
Office of Capitol Facilities
1505 Walter Sillers Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Lee:

Thank you for providing us with a Mississippi state flag to present to Robert L. Hubler of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Hubler and his colleagues maintain the Confederate Cemetery at Munfordville, Kentucky, that contains the monument to Colonel Robert A. Smith and his regiment of the Tenth Mississippi. The flag presented to Mr. Hubler will replace the deteriorated flag at the monument site.

This is a wonderful service Mr. Hubler and his colleagues perform in maintaining this cemetery. The monument to Colonel Smith and his regiment and the Mississippi state flag, of course, bring recognition to our state. We appreciate your providing a new flag to fly at the site.

Thank you for all you do to help us at the Department of Archives and History.

Sincerely,

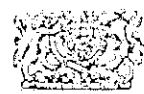
Elbert R. Hilliard

ERH:cs

cc: Department Subject File - Col. Robert A. Smith, Tenth Mississippi Regiment ✓

Smith & Wellstood Ltd.

Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire FK4 2AP
Telephone (032) 481 2171 Telex 779223



By Appointment to H.M. The Queen
Manufacturers of Esso Cooking Equipment

DBG/MH
21st September 1981

Smith, Col. Robert
A.

Mrs. L.J. McGaha,
1201 Poplar Blvd.,
Jackson,
Mississippi 39202,
U.S.A.

SUBJECT FILE

Dear Mrs. McGaha,

Many thanks for your letter concerning my recent visit to Jackson, and the information about Colonel Robert Smith.

It is a wonderful thing that people so far apart as ourselves can have interests in common, and it is a further testimony of the stature of these men that intimate knowledge is still retained of their lifetime deeds.

You will be interested to know that in the village of Bonnybridge there still lives a direct decendent of the Smith Family. His name is John Ure and he is at present working on a very detailed book relating to the history of his family. I shall pass on to John Ure the information which you have kindly sent to me and I am sure he will make contact.

It may be of interest to you that among the stories about the Smith Family is the amply documented evidence that James Smith the brother of Colonel Robert Smith, was a very intimate friend of President Jefferson Davis who spent some happy times with the Smith Family, living in their house in Glasgow.

During a State visit to Scotland, President Davis was escorted around by James Smith, and I have no doubt what so ever from other evidence that we have that Colonel Robert Smith also knew this great man well.

Among the mysteries we have managed to unearth about the history of the Smith Family, it seems that during his time in the United States, James Smith befriended Garibaldi the man who was to make history as the unifier of Italy. We have tracked down to the Scottish Highlands a chest which is reputed to have been given by Garibaldi to James Smith in recognition of their close friendship. Should you know any stories concerning Garibaldi's presence in Jackson, or the surrounding countryside, I would of course be facinated to hear.

Once again, many many thanks for taking the trouble to write.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

DAVID GILLAN

Camp Phillips

Nov 11th 1861

Sir

We the undersigned Captains of the 10th Regt Miss
Vol. beg leave to ^{call} your attention to the following state-
ment of facts

1st That since the discontinuance of the Battery of the
Regt the Rations issued to our men have been and
still are entirely insufficient - Two days in each
week they are without Meat - it requiring all
that is issued to supply Bacon necessary for the making
of Bread - We respectfully ask that a change
in this respect - so necessary to the health of our men
- shall be at once effected

2nd The many and frequent obstructions committed
on the property of our men - in its transportation
from Pensacola to this Place - Packages have
been received with half or more of the contents
stolen out - and others have failed to reach us after
having been delivered to the proper authorities at
Pensacola - We have ^{also} suffered much inconvenience
from the very great delay of the proper authorities
to forward our Packages to us.

3rd That the irregularities of the Mails are the Regt
causes much anxiety and creates dissatisfaction

2

CA County 10th Regt. Missol

James H. Bullard Capt. Co

Wm B Wade Capt Comp

G. H. Miller Capt + G

C. J. Sitter, Capt.

Copy (H) 10" High. 60

J. E. White Cape-

Comag. Co 7 10th Miss G

Guok Fearn

Hempden, K. M. Capt.

Capital Company Co. "J" 10th Regt. Inf. Cal.

Co. K. 10 Regt. Wis. vol. 2

Report from Officers
Nov 11/61

Headquarters 10th Reg^t
Miss Pol, Camp Phillips
January 11th 1862

Sir

Under the circulars issued by the
Com^d General calling upon twelve month
troops now in the service to re-volunteer
"For the War" some hundred and thirty men
of this Regiment did, so re-volunteers, and
under the order of the commanding General
issued through the Act^y Ins^t General they
were transferred to the Regiment then
being organized, thus reducing several of
the companies in the Regiment much below
the legal standard and considerably reducing
the strength and effectiveness of the Regiment
besides producing great confusion dissatisfaction
and to a great extent disorganization in the
Regiment

As under the recent act of the Confederate
Congress together with the regulations of the War
Department in relation thereto and governing all
volunteering in the Army, those who volunteers
remain with their companies and regiments
until the close of their present term of enlistment
thus avoiding all the confusion and dis-
organization complained of, and as I know
that the men who have volunteered did not
know that they had the privilege of organizing
themselves into companies, battalions and
Regiments, and as I am confident that they
would prefer continuing with their old comrades
during the war, and while some injustice has
been done this Regiment in the manner in

which volunteering has heretofore been
conducted, I would most respectfully desire
that those who have volunteered from
this Regiment be returned to duty with
it, and borne on their company muster rolls
as being recruited for the War as provided
in the regulations attached to.

D. F. 19

Major Geo L Garner }
Adj Genl }

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt

Rich Smith

Col Comd

10th Regt
Miss Hol

George P. Smith
Newbury 11/1881

Communication in
relation to our existing
for the war

George P. Smith
Boston 3
10/22/81
Newbury 11/1881

He received (mailed)
not responsible for
John Church
Newbury

A. A. & C. O.
The most referred to
we are included under
the authority of the war
Department. Before the
consolidation of the law
regulations referred

To, and cannot change
the new structure on
back into.

Geo. P. Smith,
Newbury 11/1881

Special Order
Order #12}

Hdqrs 10th Regt
Camp 701 Camp Hopton
March 9th 1862

This command must immediately
prepare for marching orders. Commanders of companies
will detail one man and order him to go at once to town
and ~~warn~~ all members of their companies officers and men
at once to return to camp. They will order all the rations
which they have on hand at once to be cooked and prepared
for use. Any woman & child will be with the smallest
amount of baggage possible.

By Order of R. A. Smith
Col. Comd.

E. J. Lyles, Adj't.

/

Peritona
Coryneus



but before the left could be cleared from the creek bottom from
the enemy fired a volley at us, the men would not wait ~~to~~ ^{from}
to form, but commenced firing and with a loud cheer rushed ^{soundly}
upon the foe, who did not wait to receive them but broke ^{on us}
their line and fled we followed through the camp to the ^{fur the}
rear firing upon the enemy where seeing that a long line ^{a fire}
of encampments stretched to our left, and not knowing the ^{to the}
disposition of the enemy and being comparatively isolated ^{which}
from the Brigade I deemed it best to fall back to the front of ^{from the}
the camp and reform the line, this charge was made about ^{affects}
half past seven, A.M. and in it lost about fifteen (15) killed ^{themselves}
and wounded, among the latter was Captain S. M. Walker who ^{left a}
at the head of his company receiving a wound in the thigh ^{hills,}
the enemy left three wounded men on the field, we also ^{on the}
saw several prisoners ^{camp}

The Brigade having closed up to us left we continued ^{and}
to advance towards the second line of camps where we ^{their}
were killed and taking ground to the right made room ^{con can}
for the 3rd Regt (Col. E. Faint) immediately on our left ^{thief}
The new line ^{and by}
rank across the ^{comb}
advanced by the front ^{of the}
 skirmishers in advance gradually driving in the ^{the}
enemy, until the right rested upon the Hamburg and ^{It lost}
Pittsburg road down which we advanced to the creek ^{It}
bottom which being crossed in advancing up the swamp we ^{about}
were met by a heavy fire from the enemy on the hills in front ^{by the}
withdrawing the skirmishers in front ordered the fire to ^{distance}
be returned and it was kept up on both sides for some ^{and}
time feeling that the enemy had withdrawn, and being ^{from a}
ordered to advance up the swamp I did so but was compelled ^{order}
to fall back twice on account of the heavy cross fire encountered ^{became}

from our own men formed in line on my left and the
enemy in retiring in the swamp beyond, after gaining
some ground to the front and being joined by the Regiments
on my left I was informed ^{from Sherman's} that if I advanced much
further in the swamp I would expose my communication to
a fire from the Gun Boats close at hand and the information
to the Brig Gen Young and was instructed to proceed cautiously
which I did, and in a few minutes a shell directed shell
from the Boats exploded over our heads from the dangerous
effects of which the men only saved themselves by throwing
themselves on the ground, I immediately flanked to the
left and pushing up a ravine joined the communication on the
hills, ~~defeating~~ ^{engaging} both ~~contested~~ ^{maneuvered} fights with the enemy
on the different hills we again came upon the ene
camp where after a few volleys a ^{brilliant} chargeous man
and the enemy drove from the main camp back upon
their first retreating forces now in full retreat from the
concentrated lines of our forces ably sustained by the 90
th Regt (Lt Col Rankin) now immediately on our left
and by the other Regiments of the Brigade on our left by the
combined attack from front and flank a large number
of the enemy were cut off from retreat and together with
~~the remainder~~ ^{the remainder} fell into our hands the majority surrendering to
Lt Col Rankin

Having fallen back to the camp just captured
about 4 PM the line was again reformed and we moved
on by the right flank down the road towards the river some
distance where again advancing in line across several hills
and ravines partially exposed to a fire of grape and shell
from a powerful battery in our front which the Brigade was
ordered to take precluding the last hill in front of it we
became exposed to a tremendous fire from a strong line of

infantry posted in our front, upon returning the fire several ineffectual attempts were made to induce a charge, but the exhaustion of the troops was so great that the force in front of infantry and artillery soon supported by the Gun Batts to our right so strong that our now weakened line could not attempt and a retreat to the ravine back out of range was ordered, moving to the left and then to the rear we occupied our last position and night having fully set in rested on the field of battle for the night.

After a miserable night spent in the rain, the line was formed before day and we proceeded to occupy a line of defense a short distance in rear of the large field where we had spent the night, our front being covered by a small patch of woods. The enemy advanced across the field and driving in some troops to our front and right opened a heavy fire upon us. This was answered by a few volleys and we answered firing driving the enemy back to the cover of the woods across the field fell back to the road in our rear we reformed and moving by the left flank down the road presently passed an opening in the woods from which a destructive fire was opened upon us from across the field with long range guns and artillery. I directed the men to lie down in road which was done and for some half hour a thick iron hail passed over us, the enemy being at considerable distance and protected by the woods. Answers on our part it was useless therefore we lay still until seeing the left breaking to the rear of being let my men gradually out of range without loss, having force to the rear we moved by the left flank under cover of the woods up a ravine to the next clearing where we halted to again receive the enemy in better position after some skirmishing in front, upon the arrival of a reinforcing line I was ordered to take command of the Brigade and move it the thousand paces in rear of the new line and hold it in support thereof. Placing Capt Geo A Miller in command of the 1st Regiment I proceeded to occupy the designated position and conforming the movements of my line to the one in

Remains of 14th Nov 1861

Col. R. A. Smith's Bible
He enlisted in the Con-
federate Army on 25th of
March, 1862 and was
elected Col. of the 10th
Mississippi Reg. in the
month of May. He
fell mortally wounded
while gallantly leading
his Regiment at the
Battle of Vicksburg
Mississippi on the 14th
of September, 1862. His
remains were taken
from the battle field
on the 28th of February
1863 at Jackson Mississippi
by his sister and nephew
Charles Dudley.

Invoice of Ordnance & Ordnance Stores turned
 over by Capt 14 O'Leary's Artillery Corps C. S. A.
 to Capt R. A. Smith Company Mississippi Col-
 10th Regt.

50	Musketto pieces
50	Scrimshawes
50	Wipers
50	Cornes
5	Bolt Screws
5	Spring wies

I certify that the above is a correct
 invoice of ordnance & Ordnance Stores turned over
 by me this 14th day of April 1861.

J. C. (Blind) [Signature]

Capt C. S. A.

The 1st Brigade
Army of Pensacola
28th November 1864.

A detachment of 100 men from the
10th Regt. Miss. Art. will report to
Capt. Briggs, at Fort McRae, this evening
so soon as they can leave without delay
from.

By order of
General Shafter
W. M. B. B. B. B. B.
Asst. General,

Fort M^ora July 27/01

Lieut. Paxton Deputans.

On the evening of the 25th inst
as I was passing around the South in a Fort
M^ora I saw some three or four men scuffling,
one kicking something on the ground and crying
in answer to remonstrances of the others. When cut
I am cut I ran up to the crowd as soon as I could
put before I got to the parties I saw the another
was kicking) was kicking a man down on his back
at the same time I saw the man that was kicked
stoop down and take something out of the hand of
the man down ^{which I thought was a knife} he then arose partially up and struck
a very hard blow down on the man on the ground
by that time I had got to them and had ^{them} arrested
after which I found both the men was cut badly
I took them to the Surgeons quarters and returned them
to the Surgeon. I have since learned their names
was as follows. The one that has since died is
a Newbern - the other ^{that} was kicking the one on the
ground Haley. I took a large pocket knife
from Haley a man who was standing by and got
it from Haley the knife I handed over to Edw. P. A.
Smith.

I dare the men to be

Capt James B. J^r Officer of day
in part of the 25th & 26th of July 1901

Charges and Specifications preferred against Sergeant John Pope of Company "E" 10th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers

Charge 1st

Violation of the 24th Article of War
Specification

In this, that he, the said Sergeant John Pope of Company "E" 10th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, did use the following disrespectful language to the Officer of the Day, Captain James Barr Jr Co A, to wit - "I denounce you as a damned coward if you have made any remarks about Captain Wade."

All this at Fort McRee on or about the 26th day of July 1861

Charge 2nd

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military Discipline
Specification

In this, that he, the said Sergeant John Pope of Company "E" 10th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, did follow the Officer of the Day, Captain Jas Barr Jr Co A to his private quarters and by various provoking speeches, gestures and threats endeavored to induce the anger of the Officer of the Day, Captain James Barr Jr Co A, and induce him to fight - All this at Fort McRee on the 26th Day of July 1861

R A Smith Col Com & 10th Regt
Majr Col. W G Paxton Adj

Witnesses

Capt Jas Barr Jr Co A

Lieut J D Sharp " E

" W B Richards " D

Sgt J W Felt " A

" J W Armstrong " D

Corp Farrell " A

" Garvin " E

Pri John Gunn " A

" E M Oliver " "

" E Carl " "

" M M Roddick " "

Pri Jos Fowler Co A

" G W Cox " "

" W B Wright " "

" M Adler " "

" B Ligon " "

" W D Chrisman " "

" J B Johnson " "

" Westbrook " E

" Harvey " I

" Weatherly " "

" H Rouski " E

Detachment of Infantry April 3rd 1888

The parade will be conducted at 5 A.M.
Company Roll call at 5.30 A.M.
First Lieutenants will come to the Captain's tent
and receive orders at 6 A.M.
Drum Major will come at 6.15 A.M.
Marching at 7.00 A.M.
Light Drills will begin commencing at 8 A.M.
Company Drills will begin commencing at 9.30 A.M.
Drum Major will be at 9.45 A.M.
Light Drills will begin commencing at 10 A.M.
Company Drills will begin commencing at 10.30 A.M.
Drum Major will be at 11 A.M.
Drum Major will be at 11.15 A.M.
The parade will be conducted at 11.30 A.M.

By order of
Capt. W. O. Davis

Capt. R. A. Smith
Acting Adjutant

Detachment Orders

The Reveille will be sounded at 5 A.M.
Companies will turn out for roll call which
I will beat - 5.20 A.M.
~~Departure~~ at 7 A.M.
Grand marching at 7.30 A.M.

For MDAH Use Only:

Init: WT Ck No: _____ Amt: _____

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	R.A. Smith Papers	21		.25	5.25
<input type="checkbox"/>					0.00
<input type="checkbox"/>					0.00
<input type="checkbox"/>					0.00
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Signature of purchaser

Smith, Robert A.
old
Co. A, 10 Mississippi Inf.
7th
(Confederate.)

Captain

Colonel

CARD NUMBERS.

1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
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85	86
87	88
89	90
91	92
93	94
95	96
97	98
99	100

Number of medical cards herein

Number of personal papers herein

BOOK MARK

See also

(Confederate)

10

Miss.

R. A. Smith

Left Mississippi Battalion R. A. Smith

Appointed

Roll

at the above roll given to the following in the M.
[Roll given to the following in the M.
March 2nd, 1862.]

Roll dated *not dated*

1862

Roll

This company was successively designated as Captain
Smith's Company, 1st Regiment, 4th Brigade, 1st Division,
Mississippi, and as Captain Smith's Company, and 1st
A, 1st Regiment, Mississippi Infantry.

The 1st Regiment, Mississippi Infantry was organized in
March, 1862, with two companies of 12 months men,
were lettered A to K. Early in 1862 one new company of
8 years men were added and lettered L to P. In November,
some of the 12-months men were discharged, the whole was
re-enlisted for two years, and the 8th and 9th were consolidated
into eight companies and lettered A to H. Two new companies,
formed of recruits, were added and lettered I and K.

From some cause in the M. S. when War Department, in
March, 1862, it was ordered that all companies from the
1st Division and 1st Regiment, Mississippi, be sent to

Roll

R. A. Smith

(Roll)

Original

(Confederate)

10

MISS.

Robert A. Smith

667 Capt. Robert A. Smith's Company
Mississippi Regiment
10th Reg't, 10th Miss. Vols.

Approved by

Company Master Roll

of the organization named above, entered into the
service of the State of Mississippi.

for Feb. 1, 1862

Enrolled:

When 1862

Where

By whom

Mustered into service:

When Feb. 1, 1862

Where Jackson, Miss.

By whom R. Kippel

Last paid:

By whom

To what time 1862

Remarks:

*This company was originally designated as Capt. A. Smith's Company, 10th Regiment, Mississippi Vols., officers, and as Captain Smith's Company, 10th Regiment, A. 10th Regiment, Mississippi Vols.

The 10th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry was organized in March, 1861, with two companies of Volunteers from 1861 who were lettered A to K. Early in 1862 two new companies of 3-year men were added and lettered L to P. In March, 1862, some of the 1861 men were discharged, the others were enlisted for two years, and the three companies were organized into eight companies and lettered A to H. Two new companies, formed of recruits, were added and lettered I and J.

These companies, formed in the M. V. 10th Reg't, were lettered K to P, and as the 10th Reg't, 10th Miss. Vols. were discharged, the 10th Reg't, 10th Miss. Vols. were re-organized and lettered A to H.

Book mark:

643

Copy.

20

Winkler

P. A. C. m. t.

best

Appendix 1

Aspirin - 100 mg

Company Name: Bell

of the associated hyperbolic metric, called also the
 a priori Belinfante metric, $g_{\text{Bel}}(T_p, T_p)$,
 for 12 months commencing March 27, 1990.

per dated Apr. 17, 1941

leaves for ants and wasps.

Wing Feb 6. 1912

W. H. Jackson

By whom *Col. Griffith*

1947

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}^{n+1}}$$

* This company was subsequently designated as Capital
Sparks Company and incorporated in Illinois. Incorporated in
Illinois, but not Capital Sparks Company, and this company
A. Dick Incorporated Mississippi, Inc. etc.

The 19th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry was organized in March, 1862, with ten companies of 100 men each which were later reduced to 80. Early in 1862 five companies of 30 men each were added and organized as "B" in March, 1862, some of the 100-man companies were discharged, the others re-enlisted the two years, and the entire regiment was placed into eight companies and re-organized A to H. Two new companies, formed of recruits, were added and re-organized I and J.

2000 年 12 月

(542)

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(Confederate.)

10

Miss.

S
R. A. Smith

Sept 10 1861

Appears in

Company Muster Roll

of the 10th Regiment, Miss.

for *Apr. 17 to June 30 1861*

Enlisted:

When

Feb. 6

Where

Jackson, Miss.

By whom

Sam. Wright

Period

12 M

Last paid:

By whom

To what time

Present or absent

Remarks:

Discharged 10th June

Miss. V.R.

The 10th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry, was organized in March, 1861, with ten companies. 12 months men which were later (A. & C.). Early in 1862 five new companies of 3 years men were added and later (D. to F.). In March, 1863, some of the 12 months men were discharged, the others re-enlisted for two years, and the 3 years companies were re-enlisted into eight companies and later (G. to H.). Two new companies, made of recruits, were added and later (I. & J.).

Book mark:

(143)

R. A. Smith

Copy 143

(Confederated)

10

MISS.

Robert C. Smith

402 20 High Mass Street

Albany, N.Y.

Field and Staff Muster No 1

of the 12th Regiment of Cavalry

in 1861 17th June 3rd 1861

Enlisted

When

Where

By whom

Period

Last paid

By whom

To what time

note

Boonny paid \$

Present or absent

Remarks

Present
felled in 1861
captain May 25 1861

Book mark

note

(640)

R. J. Harris
Capt.

(Confederate.)

6. 10 Miss.

R. A. Smith

101 101st Mississippi Infantry

Appears on

Field and Staff Muster Roll

of the organization, named to...

for *promoted Aug. 1-61.*

Date of Commission, or of
(Regimental Appointment.) 1861

Station

Present or Absent *Not Stated*
Remarks *Selected May 28*
1861.

Check mark:

E. J. Kinnic

(4436)

Copyist.

(Confederate)

A 1 10 Miss.

Robert L. Smith
Adjutant General
Confederate States Army

Field and Staff Master Roll
of the organization named above

to *1st Regt. Miss. Inf.* 1861.

Date of Commission, or
Reappointment, *July 2nd, 1861.*

Signature of *Robert L. Smith*

Present of *Robert L. Smith*

Remarks:

Recd. m. 11.

G. B. Smith

(1111)

Copy

Confederated

10

Miss.

A. J. Smith
Co. 1st Mississippi Inf.
Regiment

Field and Staff Muster Roll

of the organization named above

for Nov. and Dec. 1861.

Date of Organization, or 1st May 28 1861.
Regimental Appointment, 1

Station *Camp Phillips, Tex.*

Present or absent *absent*

Remarks: *On furlough for*
15 days from Dec. 21st
by order Major Genl. Drag.

Book number

A. J. Smith

Officer

$$A_{\frac{1}{n}} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)_{k=0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{n}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Field and Staff Master Roll

[illegible]
$$\text{Exp. Acc. } \beta(1) \approx (15) \beta(1) \approx \frac{1}{\beta(1)} \approx 0.0667$$

Küster: –

$\frac{1}{2}$

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

[illegible]
$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right)$$

last part:

$\frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2$

1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690, 2691-2692, 2693-2694, 2695-2696, 2697-2698, 2699-2700, 2701-2702, 2703-2704, 2705-2706, 2707-2708, 2709-2710, 2711-2712, 2713-2714, 2715-2716, 2717-2718, 2719-2720, 2721-2722, 2723-2724, 2725-2726, 2727-2728, 2729-2730, 2731-2732, 2733-2734, 27

Remarks: *Asplenium platyneuron*
Common. *Asplenium*
platyneuron L.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

¹ From correspondence in JPL M 4 series, War Relocation, in March, 1945 and an original of the letter was sent the Director of Atomic and Energy Research, Wash. 25, D.C.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$$

(545) *Spizella monticola* *Cooper*

(Confederate.)

10

Miss.

R. E. Smith
Colonel, 1st Mississippi Cavalry

Appointments

Field and Staff Militia: Reel

of the organization, now and then

from 20 Oct 51, 1861

Date: (Contributed to, by) *May 21, 1891*
Register for Appointment

Station

Present or absent

Remarks: *Wounded at the battle of Fort Fisher, and died Sept. 26, 1862.*

Book number

E. J. Harris

Copy

Confederate.

10 Miss.

A. A. Smith

10th Regt. Miss. Inf.

Regimental Return

for the month of

October 1861

Disseminated officers present and absent:

Station Camp Phillips
Remarks For duty

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date 1861

Place

Remarks

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

*From 1861 taken at the 10th Regt. Miss. Inf. and
March 1861, with ten companies of 100 men each
were lettered A to K. Early in 1862 the companies
were reorganized and lettered A to K. March 1862
some of the 12-month men were discharged. The others
enlisted for two years and then were discharged
from eight companies and lettered A to K. The new com-
panies, formed of recruits were lettered L and M.

1861
Co. J. Harris
Copyist

(Confederate.)

10

Miss.

L. J. Smith
10th Regt. Miss. Inf.
1st Div. 1st Corps
at H. A. Mitchell's Station

Appearance

Regimental Return

of the companies now up to date.

For the month of *January 1862*

Commissioned officers present and absent

Station *Camp Phillips*

Remarks *For duty*

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date *1862*

Place

Remarks:

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

The 10th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in March, 1861, with ten companies of 12 months men which were lettered A to K. In 1862 two new companies of 3 years men were added and lettered L to P. In March, 1862, some of the 12 months men were discharged, the others re-enlisted for two years, and the three companies consolidated into eight companies and lettered A to H. Two new companies formed at Vicksburg were added and lettered I and K.

(844)

A. J. H. H. H.
Captain

Confederated

10

Miss.

For 3 months
Account of *New Orleans*
in Dept. of the Army
August 1862

Regimental Return

of the organization of the above,

for the month of *July*, 1862

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Account
Station *Mobile, Miss.*

Remarks: *On special duty in command of 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Gulf.*

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date *July 1862*

Place *Mobile, Miss.*

Remarks: *None.*

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

None.

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

None.

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

None.

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

(644)

O. J. Fine

Copyist.

(Confederate)

IO

Miss.

R. A. Smith.
Chaplain, 1st Miss. Regt. Inf.
Appointed

List

of casualties of the 10th Miss. Regt in the battle
of the 14th August, Mansfield, Ky.

List dated *Not stated*

1862

Time and place of wound—what day, time of day,
what part of the field:

*Early part of the action on
the left wing*

Nature of wound—what part of body and how re-
sulted:

*Mortal Wound
Charging the breastworks*

Remarks:

Book mark:

(102)

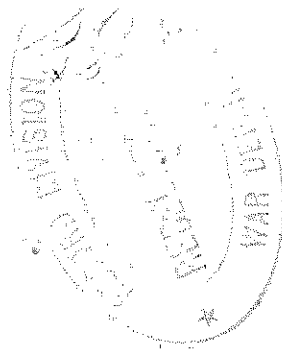
Ant. of
Apples

Officer Merch Board
Hampshire, Mass.
May 11th 1864

For R. P. Smith
Co. A. 10th Meis.

Certificate recommending
detail. —

Approved
W. B. Gooding
for the day



Attest
Hampshire May 12, 1864
Respectfully recommended
Hannibal Smith
Capt & A. I. G.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Medical Exam Board -
Kempthorne - New York HOSPITAL.

May 11th 1894.

Prof. R. E. Smith

of Company A. 10th Mass. Signal Regt. 1st Division.
Having applied for a Certificate in which to record an application for detail
the Board of Examiners have carefully examined this soldier and find he is
unfit for duty in the field
in consequence of slight opacity of both corneas impairing vision

from the effects of which he has suffered for the last five years and has
unfit for duty

The further declare our belief that he will not be fit for duty in the field permanently
in a long period time

We therefore recommend his detail to
with Capt. G. S. Henry A. 2. Mr. Clifton also

We have examined

Examined by James J. [unclear]
George [unclear] } Examining Board.

CONFEDERATE

MISS.

Office

Register

containing names of Commissioned Officers, Private and Army Confederate States

Date of appointment 186

Date of resignation, death, transfer or promotion } *See*

. 186

Remarks

Confed. Arch., Chap. 1, File No. 61, page 52

M. G. Leland

(116)

1865

Copy

CONFEDERATE

MISS.

R. A. Smith
Col. 1st Regt. Miss.

Register

Continued from page 1 of Commissioned Officers - 1861
and Army Confederate States

Date of appointment *May 28, 1861*

Date of resignation, death,
expulsion from office

Remarks:

Confed. Arch., Chap. 1, File No. 82, page 367

R. L. Taylor.

(1865)

1865

Copy let.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

F. A. Smith

Colonel, 10th Miss Regt

Amended

Report

of losses and wounded in the 1st Brigade, 10th
Division in the engagement near Munfordsville, Ky.
Sept 14 and 15, 1862

Report dated near Munfordsville, Ky

Sept 19 1862

While engaged in action
while engaged in action
while engaged in action

Remarks: In the spine, mortally

Series 1, Vol. 15, Part 1, page 962

SE Aronstein

Copyist

Smith, R. A.

Col

10th Regt Miss Vols

Subject leave granted 15 days

Title of record S.G. No. 308

Army of Pensacola-Dragg

Date: Dec 17/61

This record contains information relative to the above named man, upon the subject stated.
(Confederate)

Smith, H.A.

Col

10th Regt Minn Vols

Subject: Detailed for court

Title of record: U.S. No. 98

Hq Tr Cts.

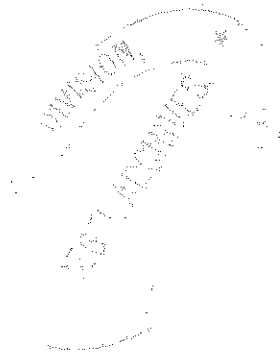
Date: Sept 16, 61

This record contains information relative to the above named man, upon the subject stated:
(Confederate)

RECORD

Wm. A. Smith
of 1000 11th Street

Co. "A" 10th Mass Inf.



Off 430 Mobile Ala
April 1. 1861

Recd of Gen Chas Clark
Nine hundred + thirty dollars
advanced as compensation
for clothing for my company.

R. G. Smith
Captain Virginia 105th

(No. 101.)

21 Abstract of *1867* Qs. 1867

Requisition for Forage.

Private Horse

at Col. R. F. Smith 1867.

at 17 p. m. 1867.

[illegible]

Requisition for Forage for Cavalry Private Horses in the service of the U. S. Army at Fort Verde, Arizona, for 30 days commencing the 1st of July, 1861 and ending the 31st of July, 1861.

[illegible]
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$
[illegible]

St. Louis 14 May 1907

$$x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad x_i = (x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in})^T, \quad x_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ijk} \quad (i=1, \dots, n; j=1, \dots, n) \quad (1)$$
[illegible][illegible]

No. 1. 100
 No. 2. 100
 No. 3. 100

1892
C. B. Smith

Legation

for
P. 100

100

100

Requisition for George F. Pigg, Private
 Horse in the Service of the U.S. Army
 Regt. for duty during the morning of 1st and 2nd of
 Feb. 1862

No.	Service		Duty station		Date	
	From	To	From	To	From	To
March 17	7	23	0	0	14	252 279

I hereby certify that the above requisition is a valid
 and true copy of the original as shown to me by the
 person to whom it was issued.

R. A. Smith
 Col. Gen.

10 R. F. M. 1st

Received at Luba, D. C. 1st March 1862
 Capt. James W. B. M. 1st Regt. Cavalry
 1st Div. 1st Army Corps.

R. A. Smith
 Col. Gen.

11 R. F. M. 1st
 1st Div.

And Mr. Deane has been
kindred the following articles for the
disposition of the goods to be sold at
the public sale.

- 17 1/2 yd. Cotton
- 12 1/2 yd. ~~Cotton~~ ^{wool}
- 40 yd. ~~Cotton~~ ^{wool}
- 12 yd. ~~Cotton~~ ^{wool}
- 17 yd. ~~Cotton~~ ^{wool}
- 12 yd. ~~Cotton~~ ^{wool}
- 14 yd. ~~Cotton~~ ^{wool}
- 11 yd. ~~Cotton~~ ^{wool}
- 12 yd. ~~Cotton~~ ^{wool}
- 12 yd. ~~Cotton~~ ^{wool}

Candle
Lamp 3 for the day & evening
no more.

I certify that the above is correct
P. L. J. J. J.
C. L. J. J. J.

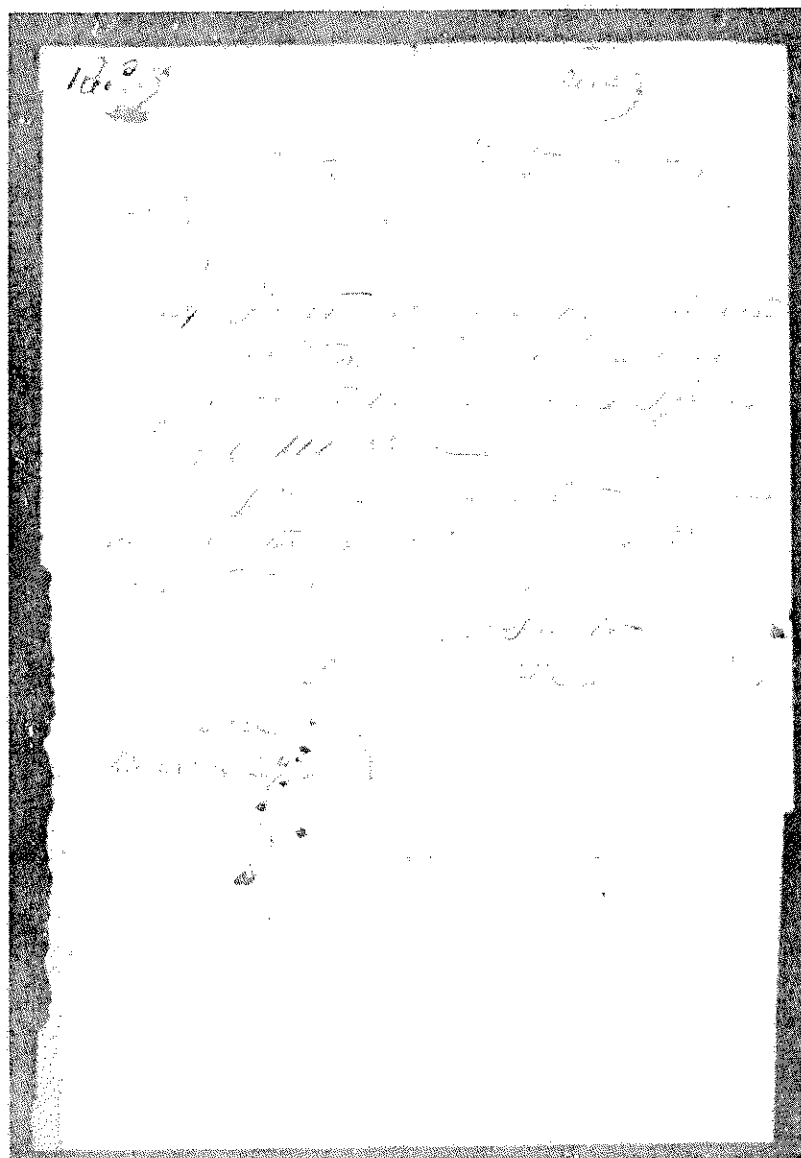
January 2nd 1861

20/5

17. 1/2

1/2

10/10



U.S. 100 187

Pay to the order of

John B. Smith

Five hundred C.S.

For the sum of

Five hundred C.S.

By 147-10

Payee

Amount 147-10

1

State of Tennessee, County of Davidson,

Sept 21st 1918

201

IN SENATE

To

Paymaster

For

Wm. L. ...

Amount \$100.00

Sept 21st 1918

Per (11)

John (4)

No. 1

\$100.00

I hereby certify that the within check is a true and correct copy of the original check as shown to me by the payee, and is being paid to him in full of the amount of the check. I am further certifying that the amount of the check is \$100.00, and that the same is being paid to him in full of the amount of the check. I am further certifying that the amount of the check is \$100.00, and that the same is being paid to him in full of the amount of the check.

At the same time, I acknowledge the full payment of the check to the payee, and I am further certifying that the amount of the check is \$100.00, and that the same is being paid to him in full of the amount of the check.

Witness my hand and the seal of the State of Tennessee, this 21st day of September, 1918.
R. C. ...
Capt. Company A
10th Regiment, Inf. 75th

91.28
11.28
1.28

1. 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298

Year	Month	Day	Time	Place	Remarks
1900	Jan	1	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	2	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	3	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	4	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	5	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	6	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	7	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	8	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	9	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
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1900	Jan	11	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	12	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	13	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	14	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	15	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	16	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	17	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	18	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	19	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	20	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	21	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	22	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	23	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	24	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	25	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	26	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	27	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	28	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	29	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived
1900	Jan	30	10:00	St. Louis	Left
1900	Jan	31	10:00	St. Louis	Arrived

[illegible]

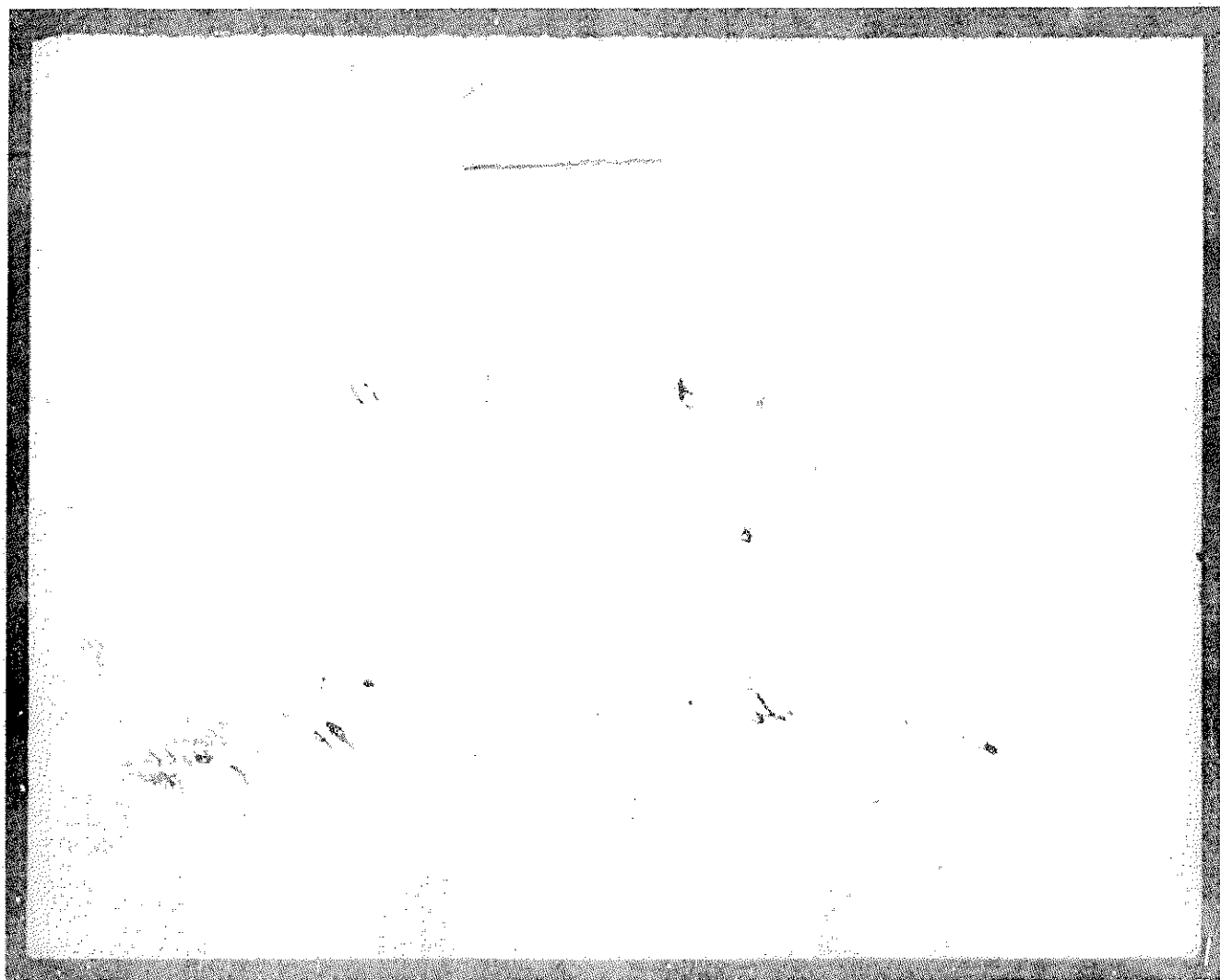
10
The first of the
series is a
simple 10

10

10

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the
subject of the same. I am sorry to hear
that you are ill. I hope you will soon
be able to return to your home.

I am very sorry to hear of your illness and
hope you will soon be able to return to your
home. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, Sir, very truly,
J. H. Brown
Super. C. & O.



[illegible]

I Verify that the above Receipts are correct and that I have not received any
 Red at Camp Nash Mills Vancouver This has yet day of June 1862
 1862 - 1st Capt J. D. Smith At D M & C A. and 4 friends letter
 paper - 10 papers Foot camp paper - 3 Pals Envelopes on rope and
 old gun

1-36
1-36
1-36
1-36

1-36
1-36
1-36
1-36

The undersigned of said B.
 J. S. Smith
 to the County
 R. A. Smith
 Capt. Com. of
 11th Regt
 4th Div.

The undersigned of said B.
 J. S. Smith
 1st Lieut. 1st Regt
 1st Div. 1st Army

R. A. Smith
 Capt. 1st Regt
 1st Div. 1st Army

Voucher No.

Date

Pay to the order of

for C.S.

From the day of 18

To the day of 18

Pay in U.S.

Forage

Amount

A

[illegible][illegible]

Voucher No.

DATE

TO THE ORDER OF C. S.

FOR

TO THE ORDER OF

PAID TO ORDER

FOR

AMOUNT \$

F

Voucher No. 377

PAID TO THE ORDER OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1000 00/100

C. S.

From the Treasury of the United States

To the order of the Treasurer of the United States

Pay to the order of the Treasurer of the United States

For cash

Amount \$ 1000 00/100

Voucher No. *22*

Paid for *26* day of *July* 188*4*
to *Capt B. P. H.*

J. L. Smith C. S.

For the sum of *Twenty* Dollars

To the order of *Capt B. P. H.*

Pay to the order of

Forage

Amount, \$

7 1/2

XXXXXXXXXX

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

01/21/2012

SECRET

To the _____ day of _____, 19__

Page: 9075

Август,...

August 8 1965

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

John R. Smith, Major, 1st Regt. Ala. Inf.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Washing, 20 April 63

For the year ending 31st March 1863.

Amount of money received for the year 1862.

Amount of money expended for the year 1862.

Amount of money in hand at the end of the year 1862.

Amount of money in hand at the beginning of the year 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing account is accurate and true; that I have not been absent without leave during any part of the time charged for; that I have not received pay, fringe, or received money in lieu of any part thereof for any part of the time charged; that the books were regularly kept in the office and were correct for the whole of the time charged; that for the whole of the time charged, by my own appointment, I actually and legally held the appointment and did duty in the Department; that I have been a commissioned officer for the number of years stated in the foregoing account.

John R. Smith, Major, 1st Regt. Ala. Inf.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of April 1863.

585.00

585.00

1st Regt. Ala. Inf.
Major John R. Smith
Washing, 20 April 63
May 18, 1863
1st Regt. Ala. Inf.
1st Major John R. Smith

and dep.
May 18, 1863
The great scarcity of
this caliber renders it
impossible to furnish
more than twenty thousand
M1870
and offered
for it arms

Statement for William H. H. H. H.

For the use of the
 and

Balance
...
...	90,000	...
...	10,000	...
...	100,000	...
...
...

I certify that the above statement is correct
 and true to the best of my knowledge and belief
 for the use of the

Wm. H. H. H.
 Secretary

Approved
 H. H. H.
 Treasurer

Approved
 J. H. H.
 Secretary

Smith, R. A. Capt.

Apr 22, 1861

Letter to me
about spirit
Washington
D. C. 1861

1861

State

John Edgar
Carmichael, Secretary

date August 31, 1915
stationed at

John A. Macdonald
Colonel

The first thing I saw when I went to the
 forest in the morning was the first thing I saw
 and the first thing I saw was the first thing I saw
 in the first thing I saw in the first thing I saw
 in the first thing I saw in the first thing I saw

Date	Time	Temperature					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
10/10/10	10:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
10/10/10	11:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
10/10/10	12:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
10/10/10	13:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
10/10/10	14:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
10/10/10	15:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
10/10/10	16:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
10/10/10	17:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
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10/10/10	21:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
10/10/10	22:00	10	10	10	10	10	10
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The first thing I saw when I went to the
 forest in the morning was the first thing I saw
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The first thing I saw when I went to the
 forest in the morning was the first thing I saw



Receipts for issues to the Army.
quarter 186 .

RECEIVED at *Leominster Inspr* this *18th* day of
May 1862, from *W. H. Warren* of *Leominster*
Abstract terms the following, Under seal and
Ordinance Stamp, viz:

200,000 (Twenty thousand) *Twelve* hundred *Twenty* four
200 w. *Two* thousand, *Twenty* four, *Twenty* four
20 *Common* line *Notes*

W. H. Warren
Leominster
200 w. *Two* thousand, *Twenty* four, *Twenty* four
20 *Common* line *Notes*

(Signed *Durham*)

July File: Robert A Smith

SUBJECT FILE

TWO BROTHERS SERVE THE SOUTH

By

William E. Melton

May. 18, 1950

Stories of immigrants have always been interesting. The courage with which they forsake their homes, the hope which they have for a brighter and better future in their adopted land, and the fortitude with which they meet the problems and perplexities of a new way of life move us to a deep respect and admiration for them. Because of the Southern plantation system and the institution of slavery, most immigrants went to the North since it was almost impossible for them to compete against the slave labor force. It is about these immigrants who worked in the growing industries of the North and especially about those who moved up through the ranks finding success and wealth at the top that we hear and read much. There is little said or written of the immigrants who did come to the South. The purpose of this paper is to tell specifically about two of those who did come South and of their devotion and loyalty toward their new homeland.

To the union of James Smith, an Edinburgh shawl merchant of the early 19th century, and his wife Ann Preston there were born eleven children. Of these, five came to make their homes in Jackson, Mississippi, two are buried there, and the descendants of two make their homes in America now. It is easily understandable that the support of a family of such large proportions would be very difficult. Thus it is not difficult to see why James, second child and oldest son of the family made up his mind, at the age of 16, to seek his own way in the world. Young James' friend, Stephen Wellstood, who with his parents had emigrated to New York only a few years before, helped to influence him in his decision to come to the New World. James' parents were naturally rather unwilling for their sixteen year old son to go so far away, but, showing a trait of character which remained with him all through his life, he had made up his mind in the matter and would not be changed. Despite the fact that four other would-be fellow adventurers turned back at the first obstacle, the walk from Edinburgh to the port of Greenock, James walked on alone and there succeeded in securing passage on a ship to

America. The year was 1832 when he arrived in New York and obtained a situation as an indentured apprentice to a metal worker, Stephen Wellstead acting as his guardian.

SUBJECT FILE

After the period of apprenticeship in New York and a period of work of the same type under a manufacturer in New Orleans, James came to Jackson, Mississippi, in the middle 1830's when he was barely 20 years old. Putting into practice the trade which he had learned, James set up a small tinware and house furnishing business where he manufactured his own products and sold those articles he imported. Shrewd and practical, James continued to expand his business and built up during his twenty year's residence in Jackson a considerable fortune for an artisan in those days. His business occupied a three-story building in what is now the 200 block of South State Street where he sold among other things the following: cooking and warming stoves and ranges, his own "Miss Leslie Cooking Stove", tables and kitchen furniture, tinware, wholesale and retail, and cooking utensils, parlor and kitchen fire irons, fire-dogs, and brass and irons and fenders, toilet ware in "Setts"--- sets baths, sponge baths, plunge baths, and shower baths, fine table cutlery and BRITANNIA ware imported direct from Sheffield, plated tea pots, coffee pots, fruit baskets, etc., plated spoons and forks, the new, patent, French porcelain, self-acting coffee machine, planished dish covers, tea and coffee urns, chaffing dishes, oyster dishes, etc., camphene, phosgene, and fluid lamps and gas, metal roofing and gutters, wooden ware, and willow ware. In his early career in Jackson he was noted for his fidelity to every trust committed him as a citizen, and as a member of the Board of Aldermen. Noted as an unpretending and plain man, but at the same time as one of nature's noblemen, he was also known for the quality of looking ahead and providing against contingencies before they happened.¹

In 1841, for the first time since he had left, James returned to Sect-

1. Letter from E.H. Avery (Memphis) to C. H. Marship (Jackson), April 13, 1880, quoted in newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown.

land where he married his childhood sweetheart Anne Wells Brown with whom he returned to America in the same year. For about twelve years they lived in Jackson, but because of his wife's ill health due to the enervating climate of the Southern states, the fact that Jackson in that day of general cotton planting was too small for a mechanical business in which he considered his experience entitled him to achieve a wider success, and the possibilities he foresaw for the manufacture of stoves in his homeland, he transferred his manufacturing business to Glasgow in 1864 leaving his brother Robert, twenty years his junior, in charge of the store in Jackson. "That his foresight was shrewd and accurate subsequent events have proved".² Setting up his foundries at Bonnybridge, eighteen miles from Edinburgh he went into partnership with his old friend Stephen Wellstood who came home from New York to join in the venture under the firm name of Smith and Wellstood. In 1880 the two men joined with Mr. George Bre, the manufacturing partner of a foundry which supplied Smith and Wellstood with parts, to found the Columbian Works. A Scottish newspaper credits Mr. Smith with the introduction of the American stove to Great Britain in the following sentence: "The American portable form of domestic cooking and warming apparatus had, up to this time when the manufacture of these articles was founded in this country by Mr. Smith, been almost wholly unknown in Great Britain".³ The manufactured articles Smith and his associates sold found a ready market as is evidenced by the fact that auxiliary warehouses were established in Glasgow, Dublin, London, and Alexandria, Egypt. Smith's stoves were sold all through the British Empire and in 1857 his firm received large contracts to supply the British army in the Crimea. The business that James Smith began in the small country town of Jackson over 100 years ago continues today under the name Smith and Wellstood in the manufacture and sales of stoves and other metal articles.

2. Inauguration of the Wellstood Club (Souvenir Bulletin), Bonnybridge, Scotland, December, 1928.

3. "Death of Mr. James Smith", Falkirk Herald and Liffgow Journal, (Scotland), April 17, 1886; typewritten copy in author's possession.

From his manufacturing business Mr. Smith made an estimated fortune of \$15,000,000. He lost \$75,000 in the failure of the City Bank of Glasgow which amount was his share in satisfying the depositors by the trustees of the bank.. Rated as one of the most prosperous and progressive citizens of Scotland, he was interested in civic affairs and in his employees for whom he erected a Literary Hall and Library in 1863. He provided books for the public schools and established night schools for his workers. Very charitable, Mr. Smith was generous to his church, the Presbyterian, both in Scotland and in Jackson.

Though in Scotland during the time of the Civil War, his sympathies were strongly with the South. He felt that the integrity of the country had been assailed and that what had been done (i.e. secession and war) was proper.⁴ At the time of the war Mr. Smith's brother previously mentioned and two sisters, Herriet (Mrs. Charles Dudley) and Jane (Mrs. George Dobson) lived in Jackson. From Scotland Mr. Smith furnished at his own expense arms and ammunitions for the Confederacy, and, though there is no definite record of how much he contributed in this way, it is known that before the blockade was established he sent to Jackson a six-pounder cannon, the first rifled cannon furnished from abroad,⁵ and twenty-five Belgian rifles. He also equipped a company of Mississippi troops with rifles. He invested in Confederate bonds and, as a forceful writer, defended the Southern cause through the Scottish press. Mr. Smith was a close friend of President Jefferson Davis who when in Scotland about 1870 visited twice in the Smith home. Mr. Smith's devotion to the Confederacy never faltered even in the darkest hours of the war.⁶ Though he heard of the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg on the same day, he immediately paid up in a lump his Confederate loan subscription.⁷

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4. "James Smith of Glasgow", New Orleans Picayune, 1884 (about September).
 5. "A Notable Visitor", a Jackson, Miss., newspaper clipping in possession of author, name, unknow, date about 1883.
 6. Avery, op. cit.
 7. Letter from James Smith (Glasgow) to E. M. Avery (Memphis), 1864, quoted by Avery, op. cit.

The exact amount he lost on Confederate Loans is not known, but the amount we can feel sure because of his ardent support of the South must have been large. In writing to a friend of the defeat of the Confederacy Mr. Smith said the following:

...we may see now! that had the South in the first or second year of the conflict, when her arms were so successfully vindicating her will and her right to govern herself, had she there, while the world was gazing in wonder and admiration of her prowess, and she commanding the spontaneous, active, material sympathy of Britain and France, had the South initiated an immediate or even partial or prospective measure of freedom for the Negro race, that sympathy would have quickly culminated in her full recognition by all Europe. We may see now that had the South after the telling victory of "Bull Run" moved actively forward upon the Federal Capital the Northern power would have been utterly demolished, or had Grierson been better watched in his passage through Mississippi, the disaster, following and ending in the fall of Vicksburg, would have been averted, or had the council meeting near Atlanta that set aside that able circumspect man Joe Johnston never been held, the cause might still have been hopeful, thus might we go on "after the facts", pointing at apparent blunders of policy but at best judging without "all the facts".

We do not know, but, that man of nerve and patriotism, The President, was as anxious as any for the South to magnanimously show the world that the particular mode of taking care of the "subject race" was secondard to the great effort of seperation from a people who were bent upon demolishing every right, but that short of assuming the dictatorship, the task of procuring the approval of each and all the Soperate States to a measure of the kind was too herculean for him or his cabinet. We do not know but that Beauregard and Johnston after "Bull Run" found themselves without even harness and running gear to take them the short distance of Washington tempting as was the moment; and so we may go on finding great and disastrous errors of omission or commission and in the next thought find extenuating if not vindicatory qualifications to our regretfull judgment; so, we must with reverence, whether in view of the loss of our cause or the loss of my dear brother bow to the will of God who in the final consummation justifies the right.

James Smith's younger brother Robert, manager of the Jackson store, was no less an ardent supporter of the Confederacy. Several years before the actual outbreak of war he was instrumental in organizing a volunteer company to whose proficiency in drill he applied himself with unwavering devotion.⁸ Beginning as a private he worked his way up to the rank of Captain, and, succeeding to the command of this company, he was retained by

8. Letter from James Smith (Glasgow) to unknown addressee, date unknown (about 1867), MSS. in author's possession.

9. Tribute of Respect (to Col. Robert A. Smith) by Jackson Fire Company, No. 1, shortly after October 15, 1862.

unanimous vote of his men when they transferred to the Confederate service. Under the requisition of the Confederate Government for 1500 infantry to serve for one year at Pensacola, Florida, the volunteers under Captain Smith left home on March 26, 1861. At Pensacola, twenty two companies having arrived, two regiments were organized, the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi, Smith being promoted to the rank of Colonel and placed in charge of the Tenth. At Pensacola the Tenth Regiment participated in the bombardment and capture of Fort Pickens, the Federal Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas, and Fort McRae. Performing other routine duties at Pensacola until the expiration of the twelve month period, the 55 men of the original company "D" which Col. Smith had organized in Jackson re-enlisted in the service. After a furlough the men of Company "D" reported to Corinth where the Tenth Regiment was reorganized joining the Army of Mississippi then being formed by General Albert Sidney Johnston. The Tenth took an important part in the battle of Shiloh, Col. Smith as commander exposing himself to the greatest danger but escaping unharmed.

It was, however, in the battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, that the regiment met its greatest glory and tragedy and Col. Smith made the supreme sacrifice for the South. Col. Smith's immediate superior officer in this battle was Brigade Commander Brigadier General James R. Chalmers who apparently thought that an attack on Fort Craig at Munfordville would be an easy victory. Capt. E. T. Sykes of Company K of the Tenth Regiment attributes Chalmers' eagerness to capture the fort and Federal works to the "hope and expectancy, by coup de main, of winning promotion cost what it may in the loss of men".¹⁰ Sykes further adds that all concerned believed this to be Chalmers' motive. Chalmers, however, in his army reports states that he felt that it was his "duty" to make the attempt on the fort, an attempt

10. E. T. Sykes, "An Incident In the Battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, September 14, 1862", Publication of Mississippi Historical Society, IX, 15-23, Oxford, Miss., 1906. Hereafter this will be referred to as PHS.

which he believed would succeed.^{11 7} He attempts to remove any blame from himself in his reports:

SUBJECT FILE

The information upon which I made the attack deceived me completely as to the number of the enemy, the strength of their works, and possibility of their being re-enforced. I was told that they had from 1200 to 1300 men, that no re-enforcements could possibly reach them,¹² and was led to believe that their works were nothing more than rifle pits, and they perhaps unfinished, which could be taken by a bold dash with an infantry force, when in truth they had not less than 2500 men;¹³ their works were extensive and complete and mounted with heavier guns than I had, and I am credibly informed that on Saturday they received a re-enforcement of 200 men, and during that night or early on yesterday morning a regiment of 600 old troops...arrived.

It is due to Col. Scott, Louisiana Cavalry, from whom I received my information, to say that he was himself misled as to the strength and disposition of the enemy by the fact that on Saturday night, when he demanded the surrender of the fort, the commander answered that he could not surrender to a cavalry brigade, leaving the inference to be drawn that if he had been supported by an infantry force they would have surrendered to it. I do not understand how he was deceived as to the possibility of re-enforcements coming to them.¹⁴

He also states in his reports that the following things which occurred when the battle started caused him to believe the enemy weak: 1) the retreat of two or three enemy regiments before a battalion of Confederate sharpshooters, 2) a great fire from behind the Federal works which was thought to be from the bridge over which the Federal troops might have retreated (but was only the burning of a church), and 3) the refusal of the Union artillery to reply to the Confederates until the Confederates were within just a few hundred yards of them.¹⁵

That Chalmers was not entirely ignorant of conditions in the fort is brought out in his own report where he states that citizens told him that the works were stronger than "I had at first been led to believe; but was

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11. Gen James E. Chalmers, army report, War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XVI, Part I, p. 972. This will hereafter be referred to as WR.
12. In another army report Chalmers states that Scott told him all the troops were raw and that the railroad and telegraph communications had been destroyed in the rear. See WR, p. 974.
13. A writing to Capt. Sykes, the aggregate force of Federal soldiers was 2122, many of whom were "seasoned troops of the veteran type".
14. Chalmers, WR, p. 972.
15. loc. cit.

unable to obtain any definite or clear description of them, and the foggy nature of the morning prevented me from making any satisfactory reconnaissance."¹⁶ Capt. Sykes brings out in his account that the attack was made by Chambers "without orders from, or information first furnished his commanding officer..."¹⁷ who in this case was General Braxton Bragg. Bragg, too, makes this fact clear:

The attack was unauthorized and injudicious, but the conduct of the troops and commanders in action reflects credit on both, and adds but another proof to the many of their distinguished gallantry.¹⁸

Col Smith's adjutant, Capt. D. A. Campbell, Jr., adds this comment to those of the others:

That battle was entirely out of place and could be styled a murder, a friend of mine says. I was too light on General Chalmers [i.e. in his account of the battle]; I did not think it advisable to deal harshly with any.

Napoleon never killed Marshall Neigh it is said because of envy. Col Smith was a sacrifice but for what reason we are left to conjecture.¹⁹

In another place Capt. Campbell says---

This battle...by many is considered one of the most uncalled for. I am prone to charge some blame but exactly where to place it I am not certain....I think the nature of the ground should have been better understood by those in authority.²⁰

The belief and tradition in the family of Col. Smith has always been that General Chalmers, fearing Smith's promotion to a higher rank, planned the battle with the express hope that Col. Smith would lose his life.²¹ General Braxton Bragg confirmed the fact that Smith was in line for promotion in a letter to one of the Colonel's relatives: "To me his loss was severe, for I had looked to him for support in a much higher and extended command."²²

16. *Ibid.*, p. 974.

17. Sykes, *PMHS*.

18. General Braxton Bragg, quoted by Sykes, *PMHS*.

19. Letter from D. A. Campbell, Jr. (Vicksburg) to C. L. Gaston (Jackson), August 15, 1884, was in author's possession.

20. D. A. Campbell, Jr., "Recollections of the Battle of Mumfordsville", Jackson, Miss., *Clarion*, June 4, 1884. Hereafter abbreviated *RBH*.

21. Related to author by Mrs. G. W. May, Jackson, Miss., May 6, 1950.

22. Letter from General Braxton Bragg (New Orleans) to Mr. C. L. Gaston (Jackson), January 22, 1863, quoted in newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown.

The story of this great military blunder is full of interesting and vivid details. General Chalmers in his army report gives a description of the Federal works at Manfordville. Located on a ridge with the Confederate forces before them and the Green River behind them, the Northern entrenchments were in three distinct parts. On the right there was a large rifle-pit range capable of holding 3000 men on the bluff of a lofty bank over the river. One hundred yards to the left of this was a rifle-pit capable of holding one regiment, and on the left, on higher ground the principal work, a regular bastion earthwork capable of holding 500 men. The passages between these works were protected from Confederate fire by the nature of the ground. The whole work protected the railroad bridge over Green River.

On the left flank of the Confederate forces General Chalmers placed Col. Smith's Tenth Mississippi Regiment, on the right the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, and in between them the Seventh, Ninth, and Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiments. The battle began about five o'clock on Sunday morning, September 14, 1863. At the time the Tenth Regiment had gotten into position Capt. Watt L. Strickland of the Brigade staff rode up hastily and said: "Colonel! the General orders you to charge." After indicating the danger and hazard of the enterprise, Col. Smith replied in substance: "To charge now before the right is ready will draw upon me the concentrated fire of the enemy. Will I not be too soon?" "No," replied Strickland, "the general says charge now," to which Col. Smith replied, "The duty is mine, but the responsibility belongs elsewhere."²³

General Chalmers again in two reports attempts to rid himself of any responsibility in ordering the attack by saying that Col. Smith was instructed "to move with the Tenth Mississippi Regiment to the banks of the river and to advance up it toward the fort as near as possible, and if he saw a favorable opportunity to storm them."²⁴

23. Newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown (after 1862).

24. Chalmers, III, p. 975

Captain Sykes says that the failure of the right wing to attack strongly was due to the fact that Col. Scott who had provided Gen. Chalmers with the information which led to the attack "took position and imprudently opened fire from an eminence several hundred yards distant, throwing shell among Walthall's men [i.e. the Twenty-Ninth Regiment], and causing them to retire."²⁵

Thus, unsupported, the Tenth Mississippi Regiment attacked. The troops were fresh, bouyant, and eager for a fight, this spirit pervading the file as well as the rank.²⁶ Capt. D. A. Campbell, Col. Smith's adjutant, describes the battle in the following account:

Our direction was, as we supposed, the whole way through an open field. Our starting point was from one hill and the fort was on another with a hollow intervening. Over this hollow hung a dense fog of smoke, which in a great measure obscured our way, but under cover of which we could better make the assault. This smoke concealed the sequel to our terrible disaster. In the middle of this hollow was a ravine which had on its banks some large beech and other thick limbed trees. These trees the enemy had cut down and felled with their tops in our direction, forming an almost impenetrable abatis, which was unknown to us till we came immediately upon it. Up to this point we had charged with a yell and an unbroken line, and up to this time, too, the enemy had reserved their fire, when all at once they unlimbered their guns, and the carnage began, raining a perfect hail storm of shot and shell into our confused and disordered ranks. Our brave boys, with their characteristic and desperate heroism, threw themselves forward upon the brush and struggled to the front only to become more and more entangled. Some of them succeeded in getting through, but the great majority, realizing their precarious situation, found protection behind the logs and limbs of this timber.

The enemy knew better than we did, our position. As the smoke cleared away, their aim became more accurate, and the slaughter from then on was murderous... In our rear, as in front of us, their artillery from behind the walls of their fort swept the face of the earth, rendering it utterly out of the question for us to either go forward or retreat. We were like worms in hot embers. The time we were kept in this position seemed an age, but was really some two hours..."²⁷

A more complete description of the obstacles which faced the Confederates as they attacked is given by the previously mentioned Capt. Sykes, the commander of Company K of the Tenth Regiment:

25. Sykes, PMHS.

26. Campbell, EBM.

27. loc. cit.

The first obstacle was a worm fence of fresh-cut rails and built exceedingly high. This passed over, an entanglement of brush-heaps and grape-vines twisted among the branches of fallen trees was next encountered; these also successfully passed, sharpened limbs with points like needles to penetrate the clothes were next overcome, and then came the most difficult of all the works of obstruction, the strong and double lines of abbattis. Here the regiment hesitated, but not until the gallant Smith had fallen with a mortal wound. At the time he fell he had the colors of the regiment, having taken them from the hands of the wounded color bearer. During this charge the most incessant and galling fire of small arms were kept up by the enemy, and the reader will realize the extent of its severity when it is stated that twenty minutes time, besides the killed and great number wounded, every brush pile, the cut limbs, a patch of growing corn and other obstructions were all leveled with the ground. When the regiment hesitated at the line of sharpened stakes the command to shelter was passed among the men, and every man sought it in any small object that would form some protection, only to receive slight or death wounds...While the Tenth Regiment lay exposed in this terrible situation---no protection from the fire of the enemy and the burning sun---the Federals enjoyed their safety behind well-built trenches, their heads protected by head-logs, making it almost impossible to harm one of them unless a well-directed shot penetrated the space between the head-logs and the earth works. Nevertheless, fourteen were killed and wounded. The loss of the brigade in the three hours' engagement was forty killed and 211 wounded, including three field officers. The fight terminated by the Confederates sending in a flag of truce asking permission to carry off their dead and wounded. ²⁸

Col. Smith, whose rich voice could be distinctly heard in the din of battle, ²⁹ had successfully made his way through the great mass of obstacles and fell only a few yards in front of the enemy works. Brought back to his men, Col. Smith lay in excruciating pain. Observing his Colonel in such agony, Capt. Sykes, although knowing that Col. Smith did not drink, nevertheless offered him a bottle of brandy which he had that morning received from a Northern soldier during the truce. At first refusing the proffered brandy, Col. Smith finally consented, when he observed that it was of such benefit to him. ³⁰ Despite his own severe pain the Colonel, always interested in his men, sent his Adjutant, D. A. Campbell, Jr., a request for a list of the casualties. Adjutant Campbell says that this

28. Capt. E. T. Sykes, Address at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Col Robert A. Smith, Mumfordsville, Kentucky, September 17, 1884, copy in newspaper clipping in author's possession, name unknown, date about late September 1884.

29. Campbell, REM.

30. Sykes, REM.

"was almost natural request for him to make. He always wanted to know who suffered with him".³¹ Before, however, he could get the list to him, Col. Smith had fallen into the hand of the enemy. General Wilder of the Union forces had Col. Smith removed to a residence and ordered one of his surgeons to the bedside of the sufferer to alleviate as much pain as possible and render all aid in his power. The sentiment expressed by General Wilder, "A more gallant man never lived",³² was echoed by Adjutant Campbell in his statement, "He was certainly a true prototype of chivalrous character. He was of commanding appearance, and his presence always inspired an assuring influence. With us he was without a peer."³³ Col. Smith died a few days after he received his mortal wound.

Mrs. Charles Dudley, sister of Col. Robert Smith and James Smith, was an ardent supporter of the Confederacy also. In the spring following her brother's death in battle, Mrs. Dudley, accompanied by her young son, Charles, and another boy, Thomas Gailor, later to become Bishop of Tennessee, whom she took as far as Memphis where he was to visit, travelled from Jackson to the Kentucky battlefield where she recovered the body of her brother which was then buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Jackson after full military rights conducted on March 29, 1863 by the Rev. John Hunter from the First Presbyterian Church.³⁴

James Smith who in Scotland was doing his best to promote the Southern cause, was proud of his brother's valiant efforts and perpetuated him through the erection of monuments. He said of his brother: "The record was always good---inselfish devotion to duty and unflinching attachment to his command and the care of it."³⁵ Mr. Smith endeavored to do all that he could to carry

31. Campbell, REI.

32. "Col. Robert A. Smith", newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown (about late September 1864).

33. Campbell, REI.

34. Related to author by Mrs. George W. May, Jackson, Miss., May 6, 1950.

35. Letter from James Smith (Glasgow) to Maj. E. T. Sykes, (Columbus, Miss.), Nov. 12, 1863; copy in newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown, (but after Nov. 12, 1863).

down to posterity not only the name and deeds of his brother but also the honor and glory of those who died for the land they loved.³⁶

In 1863, Mr. Smith had erected in Dean Cemetery in Glasgow an obelisk of Italian Marble in memory of his brother. ~~Because~~ of military restrictions imposed during the era of Reconstruction the citizens of Jackson were prevented from erecting over their hero's grave a suitable monument, and so in their name James Smith had an exact copy of the monument in Dean Cemetery (this one, however, of Scotch granite) made in Scotland and sent it to Jackson where it today stands over Col. Smith's resting place. This monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on February 25, 1868.

Coming to America in the year 1863, Mr. Smith visited the battlefield at Mumfordsville and purchased a piece of land on which he contracted to have erected a massive and costly cenotaph. This monument, in an iron-fence enclosed lot of fifty feet square, stands at the center and weighs thirty tons. Eight feet square at the base and six feet square at the top and twenty-five feet tall, it is made of Kentucky marble on a pedestal of Bowling Green granite. At the time of its erection it was said to be, with the exception of Cleopatra's Needle, the "largest single stone in America".³⁷ Upon the shaft is the following inscription:

South 42 degrees west and 90 poles distant is the place of the sacrifice of Col. Robert A. Smith and his regiment the 10th Mississippi, on September 14, 1862.³⁸

At the generous invitation of Mr. Smith and with funds provided by an act of the Mississippi Legislature, 27 bodies of soldiers of the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-Ninth, and Forty-Fourth Mississippi Regiments were placed in graves around the monument. On his way to Jackson during this trip Mr. Smith stopped in Nashville where he presented to the Historical Society there four bound volumes of the "Index", a military magazine published in London during the four years of the Confederacy in the interest of the Southern cause; it

36. "James Smith of Glasgow", New Orleans Picayune, op. cit.

37. Jackson, Miss., Clarion, (about April) 1866.

38. "Col. Robert A. Smith," Memphis Appeal, September 1864.

was a complete account of the military operations of the war. In Jackson Mr. Smith presented the city with an iron fence to surround the park just north of the Governor's Mansion. This park was later named Smith Park in his honor. In another act of generosity toward his adopted city he had given about the time of the close of the Civil War \$2,000 to the school system of Jackson.

In the fall of the following year, 1864, Mr. Smith returned with several other members of his family to America where he dedicated the monument he had had built on the Kentucky battlefield. It was on this trip that he visited for a time with Jefferson Davis at Beauvoir on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. In 1865 Mr. Smith visited Egypt and the Sudan-returning to Scotland by way of Palestine. On April 11, 1866, in his seventieth year, having outlived all his brothers and sisters, though, with the exception of one, all were younger than he, he died, leaving, however, among his survivors his 95 year old father who lived on for several months following the death of his last living son.

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Stationed at Quincy, Illinois For the mo.

Day of this Month	No. of Company	Present.														At																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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nteers, C. S. A., Commanded by

For the month of December 1861

[illegible]

Office Chief Quartermaster
District of the Mississippi
Jackson July 21st 1862.

Major

There are at the depot of the Southern Rail Road in this place three car loads of coal. This coal I learn was shipped from Vicksburg to this point, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the enemy. I have understood that it is government property, and thinking that it might be needed for the service of the steamer arkansas, I have directed it to be held here subject to my order. Be kind enough to communicate these facts to Commander Brown of the arkansas, and say to him that if he need this coal and will

apprize me of the fact, I will forward it to him.

In a conversation had this day with Capt. S. D. Clarke of the steamer Republic he informed me, that he was the owner of a small steamer which from his description of it might I think be of decided service to us, in transporting stores to, and keeping up communication with the west bank of the Mississippi. The boat is thirty feet long, side wheel, and of a capacity sufficient to carry in addition to her crew a force of fifty men, or two tons of freight. She can make ten miles an hour down, or six miles an hour up stream. She is also able to take in tow a flat boat containing a hundred men. She is so arranged that her engines can at anytime be taken from her, and a four

mule wagon can transport the boat,
and another the engine, and in
this way the boat and engine
can be transported and started
from any desired point on the shore.
> Capt. Clark is anxious to place
his own, and the services of his
boat at the disposal of the
government, and I respectfully request
that you will submit the foregoing
statement for the consideration of
the Major Genl commanding.

I am Major

Very Respectfully Your obedient servant

Edmund M^cGovern

Major & Chief Quartermaster
District of the Mississippi

Major W. W. Kimmel

A. A. Genl

Nicksburg Miss.

Jackson Miss
July 21 1862

C. M. Givern
Maj. & Chap. L. H.

In regard to trans-
portation of coal -
also to employing
a small steamboat.

Rec^d Vickroy
July 22 1862

Mr. C. Smith
Col. Coning 10th Regt. Mt.
Wichita

Edw. M. & S. M. M.

Special Order
Order #12}

Hdqrs 10th Reg
Camp 7th Camp Kelpetide
March 9th 1862

This command must immediately
prepare for marching orders. Commanders of companies
will detail one man and order him to go at once to town
and ~~order~~ all members of their companies officers and men
at once to return to camp. They will order all the rations
which they have on hand at once to be cooked and prepared
for use. Any movement made will be with the smallest
amount of baggage possible.

By Order of R. A. Smith
Col Comd

E. J. Lykes Adj't

Wd 2ndnd Regt
Army of Pennsylvania
July 17th 1862

Sir

Assistant Quartermaster General
John Calhoun of your Regiment
has been sent to this office
to return the enclosed blank
for signature

Respy G. Mott
W. K. B. and
A. A. G.

Col. Smith
10 Miss. Vols.

Head Quarters 1st Brigade
Army of Mexico
July 9th 1862.

General Order
No. 74

Mr. Lieut. D. S. Sanchez, is hereby
announced as Aide de Camp to the
General Commanding this Brigade,
and all orders coming from him will
be obeyed accordingly.

By Command of
Brig. Genl. Jackson
S. A. Moreno
S. A. A. Genl.

Camp Phillips

January 14th 1861

Sir

I would respectfully report that Company
"C" of the 10th Miss Regt was mustered in at the
of the State of Mississippi

March 30th 1861

Recd orders to march

March 28th 1861

Marched

March 27th 1861

Date of Capture of the following Comd Sgt the 10th 1861

" " 1st Lieut C. A. Smith " " " 10th 1861

" " 2nd " J. W. Davis " Feb " 10th 1861

" " 3rd " A. H. Stimpert " Dec the 10th 1861

Change of officers none

To

Lieut C. A. Smith

Capt 10th Miss Regt

I am Sir very respectfully

Yours obd Servt

C. J. Smith Comd

Comd 10th Miss Regiment

Headquarters 10th Reg^t
Miss^l Pol, Camp Phillips,
January 11th 1862

Sir

Under the circulars issued by the
Com^d General calling upon twelve month
troops now in the service to re-volunteer
"For the War" some hundred and thirty men
of this Regiment did, so re-volunteers, and
under the order of the Commanding General
issued through the Act^y Ins^t General they
were transferred to the Regiment there
being organized, thus reducing several of
the companies in the Regiment much below
the legal standard and considerably reducing
the strength and effectiveness of the Regiment
besides producing great confusion dissatisfac^t
and to a great extent disorganization in the
Regiment

As under the recent act of the Confederate
Congress together with the regulations of the War
Department in relation thereto and governing all
volunteering in the Army, those who volunteers
remain with their companies and Regiments
untill the close of their present term of enlistment
thus avoiding all the confusion and dis-
-organization complained of, and as I know
that the men who have volunteered did not
know that they had the privilege of organizing
themselves into companies, battalions and
Regiments, and as I am confident that they
would prefer continuing with their old comrades
during the war, and while some injustice has
been done this Regiment in the manner in

which volunteering has heretofore been
conducted, I would most respectfully ask
that those who have volunteered from
this Regiment be returned to duty with
it, and borne on this company's muster roll
as being recruited for the War as provided
in the regulations attached to.

C. F. 12

Major Geo. L. Garner }
Capt. Geo. L. }
11

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt

Reuben Smith

Col. Comd'g

11th Regt

Thurs 30

George Smith
Newark 11/18/61

Communication in
relation to our situation
for the Mrs

Young & Smith
East Newark
11/20/61
Thurs 11/20/61

We received from
not as good as we
know
Wm. H. H. H.
Thurs 11/20/61
P. H. H. H.

A. H. H. H.
The above referred to
are exhibited under
the direction of the Hon
of the Court; before the
completion of the law
- regulations referred

To, and must change
the new term but our
last note.

Geo. H. H. H.
H. H. H. H.

Head Quarters 1st Brigade
Army of Pensacola Fla
7th December 1861

Cob L. A. Smith
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Cob

The General Commanding this
Brigade directs me to enquire of you why you did not
report in Obedience to Genl. Orders No 50 from these Hqs
dated Oct. 16th 1861 the following named Men of your
Command as being absent Without leave. Viz-

Private	W. B. Callicott	of Co "B"
"	John Jones	of Co "D"
"	J. Johnson	of Co "K"
"	J. S. Yandall	of Co "K"
Corporal	G. Battelle	of Co "K"

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Yours Obedt Servt
F. H. Robertson
A. A. General

Proceedings of a Regimental Court Martial,
Convened at Fort McKee by virtue of the following order
viz-

Genl. order 2 Head Quarters 10th Regt. Miss. Vols.
No - 3 Fort McKee July 28th 1861

A Regimental Court-Martial will as-
semble at Fort McKee to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock
for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it.

Detail for the Court

Capt. Geo. R. Fearn Company II

1st Lieut. T. J. Sharp " III

2nd " L. L. Goddick " D

3rd " J. W. Yeagans " II will act

as judge advocate of the Court. The Court will
continue until such business as may be brought
before it is disposed of.

By order of R. A. Smith
Col. Commanding 10th Regt. Miss. Vols.
W. G. Paxton Adjutant

8 O'clock A. M., July 29th 1861

The Court met pursuant to the above order
present:

Capt. Geo. R. Fearn

1st Lieut. T. J. Sharp

2nd " L. L. Goddick

3rd " J. W. Yeagans judge advocate

and the accused Sergeant John Pope Co B 10th Regt.
was also present.

The judge advocate having read the order Conven-
ing the Court, asked Sergt. John Pope, if he had any
objection to any member named therein; to which he
replied that he had not.

The Court was then duly sworn by the judge advoca-

presiding officer of the Court, in the presence of the
accused. The accused introduced Lieut F. G. Berry as his ^{rel} counsel.

The charges were read aloud by the judge advocate
who then addressed the accused as follows, "Sergeant John
Pope you have heard the charges, preferred against you;
how say you - guilty or not guilty

To which the accused Sergt John Pope pleaded as fol- Que
lows - not guilty

Capt. James Bean Co A 11th Regt Miss vols, a witness Ans
on the part of the prosecution, was duly sworn.

Question by the judge advocate. - What position did you oc-
-cupy at Fort McKee on the 26th July 1861 Que
and to what Company do you belong?

Answer. - The position of Officer of the day, and I be-
-long to Co. A 10th Regt Miss vols

Question. Did you see Sergt John Pope the accused on
that day, if so what was his condition? did Ans
you hear him use any disrespectful language to
any officer of this Command, if so, to whom?
and state all that you know about it -

Answer. I did see him, I think he was intro- Que
-duced; I heard him use disrespectful lan-
-guage to an officer of this Command, who was Ans
Officer of the day. I was coming up through Que
the Fort from the south end, and Sergt Pope stop- Ans
-ping me asked if I had been talking of a friend Que
of his in a disrespectful manner; I said no. He
then said if I had, that he was my man. He
said if I had done so that he would denounce
me as scoundrel. I then told him that I thought Ans
he was excited and did not know what he was
talking about, telling him that he was breeding
trouble for himself, if he persisted in it. I
then left him and went to my quarters, he fol- Que

private quarters, he having come through from the Casemate adjoining mine on the west. In a threatening manner he tried to provoke a quarrel or fight with me, I called the Guard, they came and cleared the room of the crowd, I told Seryt Pope to leave my quarters and return to his own.

Question. How did he try to provoke a quarrel or fight with you?

Answer. By his menacing gestures and his remark that if I wanted to fight he could whip me, or something to that effect.

The accused declined cross questioning the witness by the Court. Repeat as near as you can the language of the accused, when he asked you if you had been speaking disrespectfully of his friend?

Answer. Have you been saying anything disrespectful of my friend Capt. Mull? If you have I will or do (I don't recollect which) denounce you as a scoundrel.

Question. State if the accused used various provoking speech, gestures & threats to you on that day, and if so where?

Answer. He did, in my private quarters.

Question. When & where did all this happen?

Answer. On the 26th day of July 1861 at Fort M. Pic.

Question. Did or not, the accused, at the time and place above specified, offer any violence to you as Officer of the day, being in the execution of the duties of such Officer.

Answer. He did. As I understood my duties as Officer of the day.

Did I have a witness on the part of the prosecution was duly sworn.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you witness the difficult

inst.? If you did, state all you know about it.

Answer

I saw from my own quarters on the 26th day of July, the time alluded to, a crowd collected and a stir in the quarters of Capt. Barry, and immediately hastened over with the view of arresting anything improperly occurring. I saw Sergt. Pope there, after getting there myself some few minutes, think he was not in the quarters when I got there, if he was, I did not see him. I did see him however during the time I was there, but cannot state positively what he said to Capt. Barry. They were near each other, and something of an exciting nature was going on, either between them, or between the accused and some one else. I was engaged myself and had my attention almost wholly directed, toward quelling the disturbance on the part of other parties, which I deemed most important, hence my want of accurate delineation of what may have occurred between the accused and Capt. Barry. During the time I may have made some remark to the accused, which I cannot at this time recall, I think I did. I am 1st Lieut. Co. B 10th Regt. Miss. Volunteers.

Crowd examined by the accused.

Question. Was I in the private quarters of Capt. Barry at the time you got there?

Answer. I think not. If you were did not see you.

Question. After getting there did you see me attempt to use any violence to Capt. Barry?

Answer. Did not.

Question by the Court. Was Sergeant Pope intoxicated?

Answer. Can't say from what I saw there.

Lieut. W. C. Richards on behalf of the prosecution.

Question by the Judge Advocate. - State who you are, and what Company you belong to + whether you saw the difficulty between the accused and Capt. Barr on the 26th inst. and if so state what you know about it.

Answer. I am 1st Lieut. Co. D. 10th Regt. Miss. Volunteers. I saw nothing that passed between Capt. Barr + Sergt. Pope. I was in the south implement room at the time.

The accused declined cross-examining the witness.
Question by the Court

Did you hear the accused use any disrespectful language or threats to the officer of the day Capt. Barr, if so, what?

Answer. I was lying asleep in the south implement room and was awakened by a conversation, in which the accused, Sergt. Pope, said that he would bring Capt. Barr to the room, and in words I cannot give exactly expressed that he would do it by force if necessary. I think it due to Sergt. Pope to say that I believe that he was so intoxicated that he did not know what he was doing, as he paid no attention to attempts to dissuade him, but would persist for awhile and as it came up in his mind, would become excited again, just as a drunken man would do.

Sergeant S. W. Armstrong, with up after the prosecution Co. D was then duly sworn.

Question by the Judge Advocate - State your name and the Company to which you belong, + what you know of the difficulty between the accused + Capt. Barr on the 26th instant.

Answer. S. W. Armstrong 2nd Sergt. in Co. D. 10th Regt. Miss. Vols. I saw no difficulty between them. I heard the accused curse someone up in the private quarters of Capt. Barr, and heard some

the accused to ~~leave~~ his quarters and return to his mess which order he obeyed, at the same time there was some conversation between them, but do not know what it was.

Cross examined by the accused

Question. Was I in the private quarters of Capt. Barr, or was I under the arch between the Casemates?

Answer I think you were in the quarters of Capt. Barr. Serjt. Fite witness for the prosecution was sworn but stated that he knew nothing whatever about the circumstances, he was therefore dismissed. Corp. Travel was then sworn, witness for the prosecution. Question by the judge advocate.

To what Company do you belong, and what position do you occupy in said Company?

Answer I am a Corporal in Co. A 10th Regt. Miss. Inf.

Question State what you know of the difficulty between Serjt. Pope the accused and Capt. Barr on the 26th instant

Answer Serjt. Pope came up into Capt. Barr's quarters and told him that he wanted to see him a few minutes. Capt. Barr was sitting down in the corner paying out some bills. Capt. Barr then got up and stepped aside with Serjt. Pope. He said that Capt. Wade wished to see him down at the implement room, Barr asked him if Wade could not come up to see him, as he was busy at that time, Serjt. Pope said that Capt. Wade was unwell and could not come. They both left the room together, Serjt. Pope remarking that he would be his escort down there. I remained in the room about five minutes and when I came out, saw Capt. Barr & Serjt. Pope standing near the steps by the Sally Port, and what attracted my

making gestures, seeming to be excited about something. They continued to talk there about two minutes, when Capt Ben walked off, as he did so I heard the accused say damned scoundrel & thief pointing his finger at Capt. Barr, who came over to his quarters. The next thing I saw of Sgt Pope, he went up the steps at the Sally Port, and went into the Casemates & the next I seemed to be looking for some one, He then came down and went up into the Casemate over the Guard House. While there I saw what I took to be a pistol in his hand. He then popped to the Casemate adjoining Capt. Barr's quarters, and as soon as the other guard commenced, he drew something from his pocket which I took to be a knife in the scabbard, I judge the blade to be about four inches long. While the quarreling was going on he jumped up as though he wanted to go into Barr's quarters, but some three or four men caught hold of him. While they were holding him he was cursing generally and denounced Capt. Barr as a scoundrel & used other epithets that I don't recollect. He then got loose and passed into Barr's quarters, he again abused him after getting into his room, calling him a Yankee scoundrel or something of that sort, This is all I know of it.

Cross examined by the accused

Question Was it a knife or a pistol you say you saw in my hand

Answer What youa first rec? after going into the Casemate I thought was a pistol.

Question Did I draw a knife after getting into Capt. Barr's quarters?

Answer No. I did not see you have a knife there.

Question by the Court - When & where did this occur?

Answer at Fort McKee

The accused declined introducing any testimony in his defense, and asked time to prepare a statement to be read to the Court, whereupon the Court adjourned to meet again 8 O'clock A.M. on the 30th instant.

8 O'clock A.M. 30th July 1861

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, present, Capt. G.R. Fearn, Lieut E. J. Sharp Lieut L.L. Goodrich & Lieut J.W. Yearyan Judge Advocate. The accused Serg^t John Pope was also present.

The proceedings of yesterday were read over, then the accused presented and read the written (A) appended to these proceedings, the statements of the parties being thus in the possession of the Court. The Court was closed for deliberation and having maturely considered the evidence adduced finds Serg^t John Pope Co. B. 10th Regt. Miss Vols. as follows:

Of the specification of the first Charge Guilty

Of the first Charge Guilty

Of the specification of the 2nd Charge Guilty

Of the 2nd Charge Guilty

and the Court do therefore sentence said Sergeant John Pope Co. B. 10th Regt. Miss Vols. to be imprisoned in the Guard House for one week, and that he ask pardon of Capt. Fearn in the presence of his Commanding Officer, and stoppage of pay for one month

Geo R Fearn

Capt Co D 10th Regt Miss Vols

President of Court Martial

J.W. Yearyan, Judge Advocate

There being no other business before them the Court adjourned sine die.

Geo R Fearn

Geo. R. Pearson
Judge Advocate

The proceedings and findings of the Court in the above case are approved

In consideration of the sorrow expressed by the accused in his statement to the Court that intoxication should have so far made him forget himself at the time specified, and in consideration of the fact that he expresses extreme mortification and penitence for his conduct on that occasion, and for other reasons, the Colonel Commanding mitigates the first portion of his sentence to confinement in his quarters for one week.

The other portions of the sentence will be carried into effect by his Commanding Officer.

It is hoped that the leniency of the Court in the case of the aggravated offence above published, and the mitigation of sentence by the Colonel Commanding will not be misconstrued or have an evil effect in this command.

The Regimental Court Marshal of which Captain Geo R. Pearson was President is dissolved.

By order of R. A. Smith
Col. Comd'g 10th Reg^t Inf^y Ill
Wm. G. Carlton, Adj^t

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, located on the right side of the document. The text is written in cursive and includes the words "JAN 10 1941".

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in *The City of Jackson*, in the County of *Indigo* State of *Mississippi* enumerated by me, on the *18th* day of *June* 1880. *J. Owen* Ass't Marshal.
Post Office *Jackson*

1	2	3	Description.			7	Value of Estate Owned.		10	11	12	13	14
			Age.	Sex.	Color, (White, black, or mulatto.)		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.					
		The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1880, was in this family.				Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.			Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1		<i>O. Ban</i>	6	m					<i>Miss</i>				
2		<i>Thos Ban</i>	2	m					<i>"</i>				
3		<i>E. Bak</i>	61	f					<i>"</i>				
4		<i>E. Oliver</i>	26	m		<i>Merchant</i>			<i>Pa</i>				
5		<i>W. Wallace</i>	30	m		<i>Do</i>			<i>Map</i>				
6	327331	<i>E. Moody</i>	45	m		<i>Farmers</i>	<i>12000</i>	<i>50.00</i>	<i>Pa</i>				
7		<i>E. S. Moody</i>	25	f					<i>Ala</i>				
8		<i>A. Moody</i>	21	m					<i>Miss</i>				
9		<i>Th. M. Moody</i>	16	m					<i>"</i>				
10		<i>Ed. Moody</i>	14	m					<i>"</i>				
11		<i>R. M. Moody</i>	11	m					<i>"</i>				
12		<i>Wm. E. Moody</i>	4	m					<i>"</i>				
13		<i>M. E. Moody</i>	44	f					<i>Pa</i>				
14		<i>M. E. Moody</i>	20	f					<i>Pa</i>				
15	328332	<i>E. P. Bailey</i>	32	m		<i>Colored grocer</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>19.00</i>	<i>Pa</i>				
16		<i>E. R. Bailey</i>	30	f					<i>"</i>				
17		<i>F. F. Bailey</i>	16	f					<i>Miss</i>				
18		<i>Th. F. Bailey</i>	14	m					<i>"</i>				
19		<i>S. E. Bailey</i>	11	f					<i>"</i>				
20		<i>L. W. Martin</i>	21	m		<i>Colo</i>			<i>Ala</i>				
21	329333	<i>E. Mabry</i>	68	m		<i>Farmers</i>	<i>15300</i>	<i>62.00</i>	<i>Pa</i>				
22		<i>Th. Mabry</i>	53	f					<i>Pa</i>				
23		<i>Geo. E. Mabry</i>	11	m					<i>Miss</i>				
24	330334	<i>W. Barker</i>	52	m		<i>Wagon maker</i>		<i>5.00</i>	<i>England</i>				
25	331335	<i>E. W. Cade</i>	35	f			<i>6500</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>Tenn</i>				
26		<i>R. D. Cade</i>	22	m					<i>Miss</i>				
27		<i>M. W. Cade</i>	19	m					<i>"</i>				
28		<i>C. Cade</i>	13	f					<i>"</i>				
29		<i>Ann Cade</i>	11	f					<i>"</i>				
30		<i>Joseph Cade</i>	6	m		<i>Dressmaker</i>			<i>"</i>				
31		<i>C. Cade</i>	3	m					<i>"</i>				
32	332336	<i>Charles Dudley</i>	48	m		<i>Undertaker</i>	<i>14500</i>	<i>17.00</i>	<i>M. D.</i>				
33		<i>Th. Dudley</i>	42	f		<i>Hallist Smith, Sister</i>			<i>Scotland</i>				
34		<i>Lane Dudley</i>	18	f					<i>Miss</i>				
35		<i>Ann Dudley</i>	16	f					<i>"</i>				
36		<i>Chas. Dudley</i>	12	m					<i>"</i>				
37		<i>David Allen</i>	48	m		<i>Colo</i>			<i>England</i>				
38		<i>R. A. Smith</i>	23	m		<i>Seiner</i>			<i>Scotland</i>				
39		<i>Sophia Black</i>	25	f		<i>Milliner</i>			<i>"</i>				
40		<i>Fate Curing</i>	20	f		<i>drymaker</i>			<i>Ireland</i>				
No. white males, <i>24</i>			No. colored males, _____			No. foreign born, _____			No. blind, _____			No. insane, _____	
No. white females, _____			No. colored females, _____			No. deaf and dumb, _____			No. pauper, _____			No. convict, _____	

56,500

13,200



(Lot 4210) Confederate camp, Warrington Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida, 1861.

Jackson, MS Sometime around 1859, Main
St. Across from the Capital Building where
Col. Smith's Retail Shop was Located.





An M.1829 32-pounder gun mounted on a barbette-carriage atop a wooden platform, in one of the “sand batteries” completed by Confederate volunteers around Pensacola Bay’s inner shoreline by late April or early May 1861. Note the traverse thrown up at right, to protectively separate this gun from its adjacent piece, which will be visible in the second photograph accompanying this entry, immediately below. (J. D. Edwards)



Courtesy, Mississippi Department of Archives and History

View from intersection of Capitol and President Streets ca 1865. Please note an optical illusion. The small building on the left of the image is actually located on the northeast corner of this intersection (not on the corner of Capitol and State Streets as it may appear) (see page 130).

Pensacola, 1861



BATTLE AND SIEGE OF MUNFORDVILLE, KY SEPTEMBER 14-17, 1862 – DAY ONE

SCOTT

Scott sends over two guns to reinforce the attack; mistakenly fires into Chalmers troops.

OWEN

Konkle
(6 guns)

Dunham arrives with Union reinforcements.

DUNHAM

Wilder burns the Green River Church to prevent Rebels from sheltering behind it.

WILDER

Fort Craig

Richard's Sharpshooters

Garrity
(2 guns)

Woodson

CHALMERS

Garrity
(2 guns)

**Carden's
Toll Gate**

Richard's sharpshooters

After seeing the Green River Church burning, Chalmers orders the 10 MS to attack.

Stockade

89 IN








44 MS

89 IN Pickets

7M

Legend

Confederate	Union
3:00 to 6:30 a.m.	
6:30 to 7:30 a.m.	
7:30 to 8:30 a.m.	
8:30 to 9:00 a.m.	

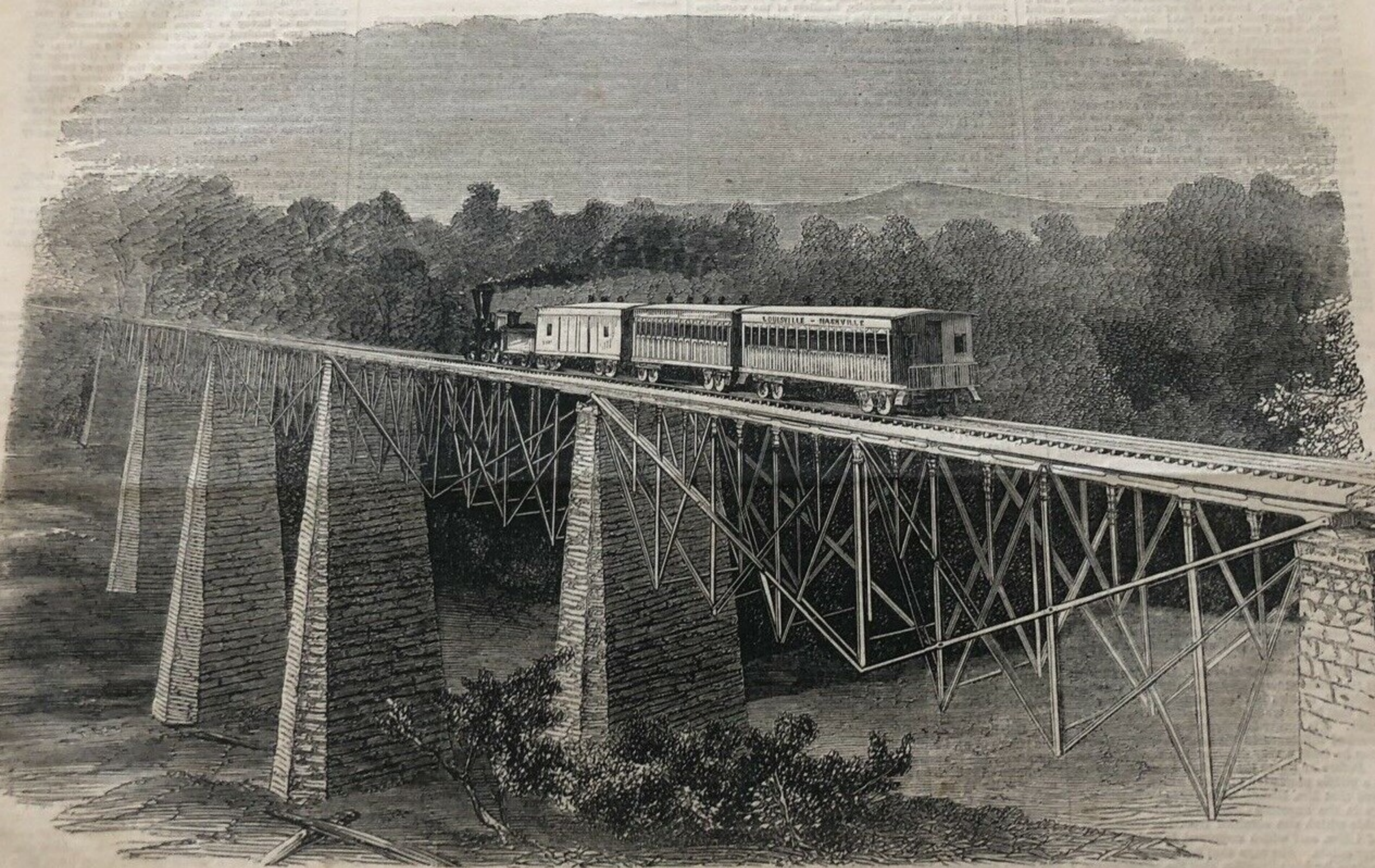
-  Earthworks
-  19th-Century Woodline
-  19th-Century Structures
-  19th-Century Roads
-  19th-Century Fenceline
-  Modern Roads
-  Saved by other Organizations
-  Saved in whole or part by Civil War Preservation Trust

*Map prepared for Civil War
Preservation Trust by Steven Stanley*

CORINTH RIFLES.



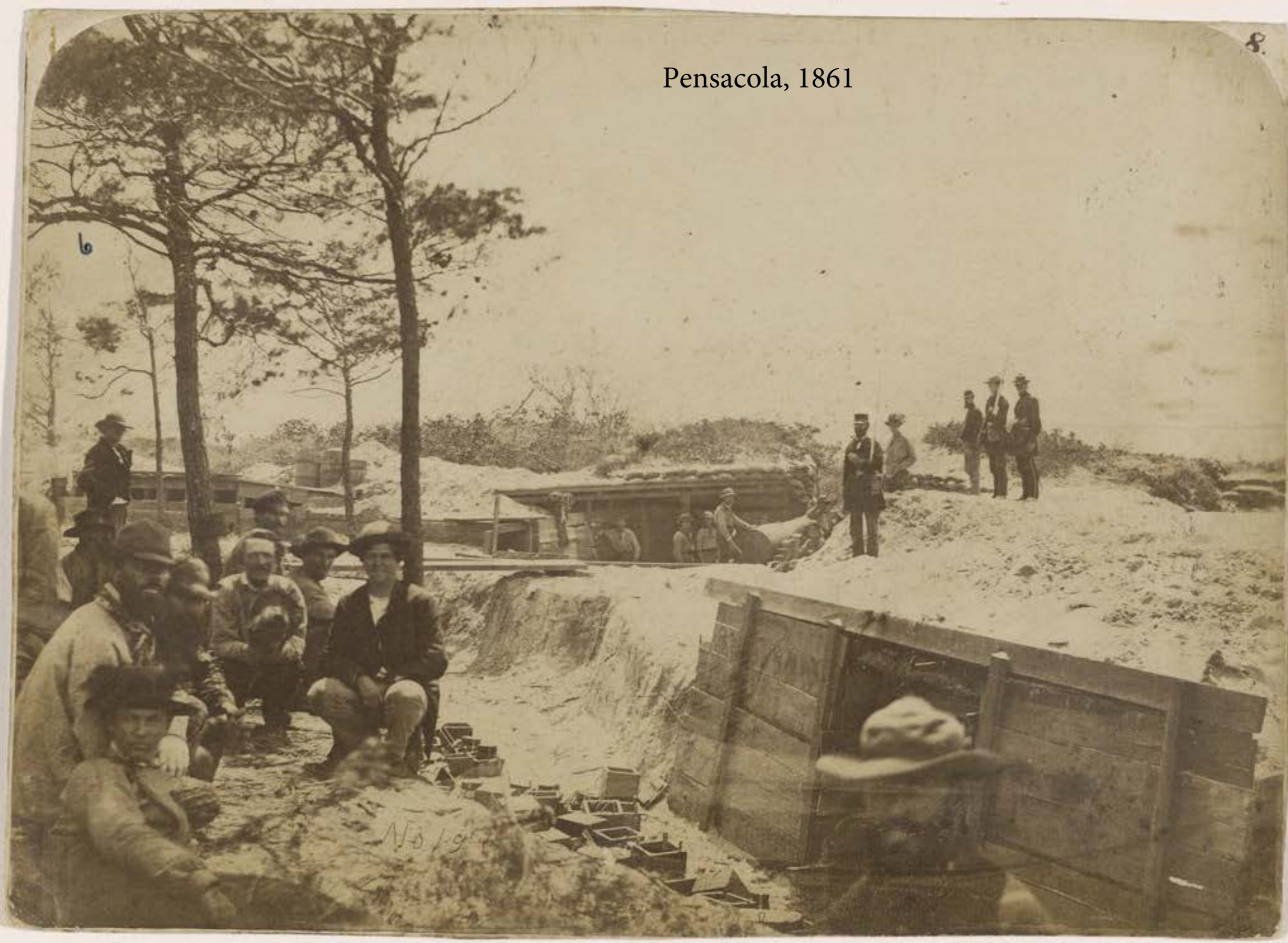
THIS WE WILL DEFEND.



BRIDGE OVER GREEN RIVER, ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.



Pensacola, 1861



Pensacola Garrison, 1861



Pensacola, 1861, Confederate Troops



Pensacola, 1861, Confederate Troops



Pensacola, 1861, Confederate Troops








COL. ROBERT A. SMITH
OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
A NATIVE OF KENTUCKY
WHO FELL BATTLE
AT THE
BATTLE OF MONTGOMERY
KENTUCKY
SEPTEMBER 18TH 1862
WHILE GUARDING
IN THE
CHARGE OF THIS CAMP
AGED 35 YEARS

ERECTED
BY HIS FELLOW CITIZENS



SOUTH 42 WEST AND
NINETY-POLES DISTANT
IS THE PLACE
OF
THE SACRIFICE
OF
COL ROBT A SMITH
AND
HIS REGIMENT
THE
TENTH MISSISSIPPI
ON
SEP 14 1862

Monument
Munfordville,
KY