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2006

Shirking No Danger: The Civil War Diary of Robert C. Thompson

Robert C. Thompson

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Shirking No Danger

The Civil War Diary of Robert C. Thompson

(Lieut., Company H, 41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA)



Edited and annotated by
Jack L. Dickinson, CMH

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Battle image: *Battle of Nashville*, by Kurz & Allison, 1891.



*Robert C. Thompson 2nd Lieut.
Co. (H), 41st Reg^t. Tenn. Vol.*

**“seeking no danger through love of it,
shirking none through fear of it”**

*Col. James D. Tillman
41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA*

Jack L. Dickinson, CMH
Editor and Author



Jack is a West Virginia native and a 1966 graduate of Marshall University. He is the Bibliographer of the Rosanna Blake Confederate Collection at Marshall. This collection has been ranked among the top five Southern and Confederate history collections in the United States. Jack is the published author of ten books and numerous magazine articles on the Civil War, including two unit histories in the Virginia Regimental Histories Series. He has researched and transcribed two other Civil War diaries, *Diary of a Confederate Sharpshooter: the Life of James Conrad Peters*, (Pictorial Histories Pub. Co.) and *If I Should Fall in Battle... the Civil War Diary of James P. Stephens*, (published by Marshall University's Drinko Academy.) Jack is the 1999 recipient of the Jefferson Davis Historical Writing Award from the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the History Writer's award from the West Virginia Dept. of Archives and History. Jack is also a member of the Company of Military Historians, a group of writers and experts on military topics.



Author at the grave of Robert C. and Fannie Thompson in Fowler Cemetery, Marshall County, Tenn.

Sat.,

16 August 1862

*Six months ago this morning we surrendered at
Fort Donelson. We have been in prison every since.
We can say that we have fared tolerably well,
considering everything.*

Robert C. Thompson

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

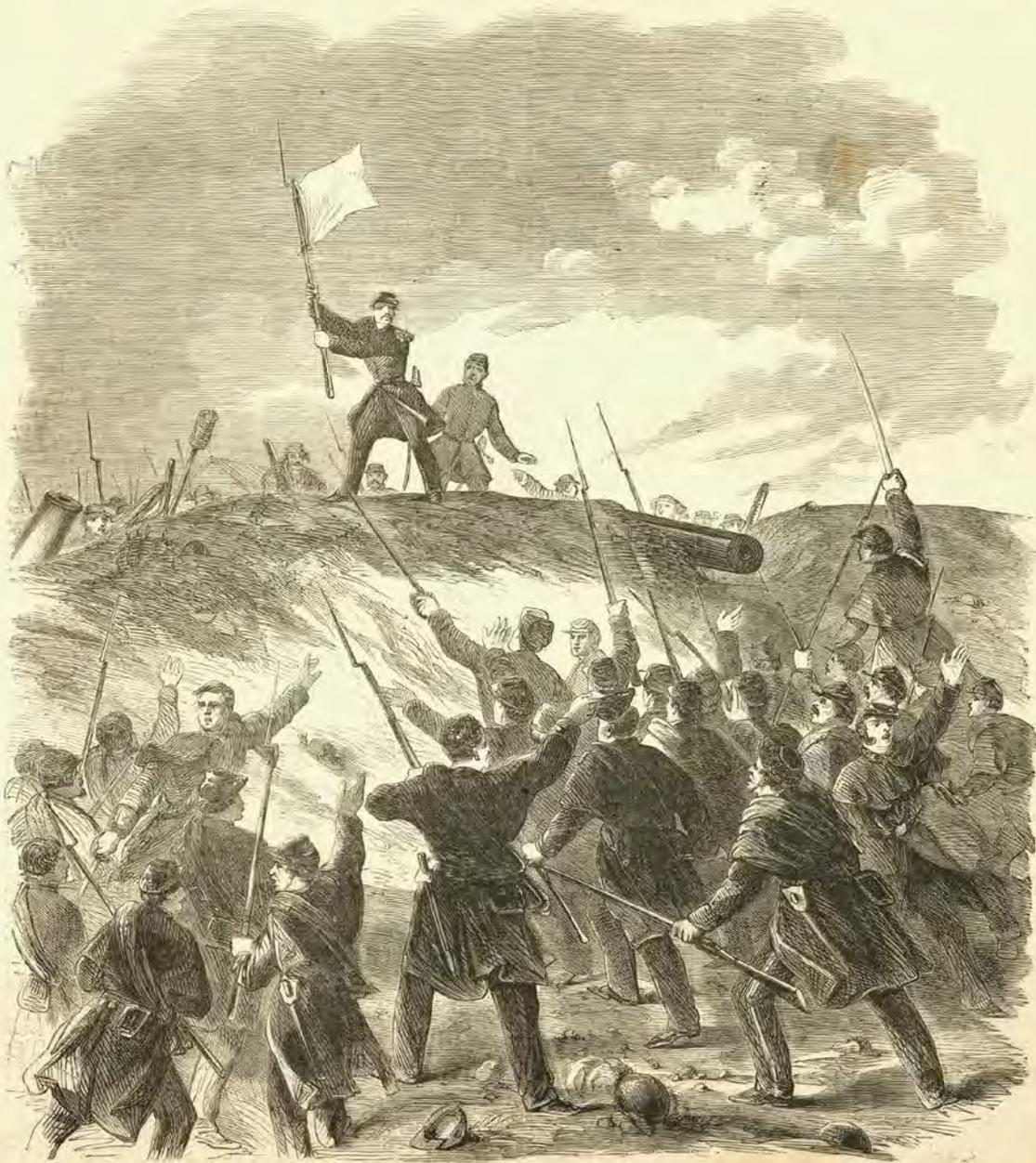


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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

[SINGLE COPIES SIX CENTS.
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THE SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON, FEBRUARY 16, 1862.—[See next page.]

March 1, 1862, issue of *Harper's Weekly*, featuring the surrender of Fort Donelson, Tenn. on February 16.

Shirking No Danger

The Civil War Diary of Robert C. Thompson

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The wonderful people of Lewisburg, Tennessee deserve special thanks. We wish to thank Larimore and Marjorie Wakefield, current owners of Wild Rose Farm, for their special hospitality in allowing us to visit and photograph the farm of the Thompson family. Doyle Gattis guided us to cemeteries and introduced us to Wild Rose Farm. Greg Lowe, editor of the Lewisburg *Tribune*, was helpful in making various contacts around the county. Kelly Jones of Cornersville, Tenn. also deserves thanks for supplying genealogical information.

Introduction



This diary was written by 2nd Lieutenant Robert C. Thompson, an officer of Company H, 41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA. The small notebook that became his diary was purchased at Camp Morton, Indiana, from Bill Smith, a fellow POW at Camp Morton, for 20 cents. Thompson had been captured at Ft. Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862. Thompson kept the diary for August 1, 1862 through January 7, 1863. Some of his accounting and bookkeeping entries continue through April 1, 1863. Research has shown that Thompson penned other diaries previous to this one. At certain points in the diary, Thompson made accounting entries for such things as dates he sent and received letters, and expenditures for food and other items for himself and his men. His accounting for letters he received reveals the long delays involved in mail getting to Confederate soldiers in prison or in the field, and also that he and his wife Fanny exchanged letters by using friends and family to pass many of the letters along. Thompson noted in his diary that he sent letters home to Fanny by way of his fellow soldiers who visited home on furlough or disability passes. This was a common practice on both sides during the Civil War. As lieutenant of his company, he kept a “mess account” and also recorded money borrowed and owed to him. To preserve the chronological flow of the diary, we have transcribed these pages out of sequence, and placed them at the end of our transcription.

The diary of Robert C. Thompson is a manuscript item in the Rosanna Blake Confederate Collection housed in the Special Collections Department of Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia. This manuscript is contained in Accession #703.

The diary has been transcribed verbatim. All of Thompson’s misspellings and word usage are exactly as in the original. The page format of the transcribed text is exactly the same as the page of the scanned image on the left-facing page. This will enable the reader to match word-for-word the transcribed page with the image of the original. Since the size of the original diary is 3.5 x 5.5 inches, the pages scanned and reproduced here have been slightly enlarged for readability. Words that could not be discerned are followed by (?). Footnotes to the diary are the editor’s comments and clarifications. Many footnotes have been added to identify the people and places mentioned in the diary. Notes in brackets [] are the editor’s.

We have supplemented the Thompson material with first-person accounts of two other Confederate POW’s. James Conrad Peters was another Confederate soldier whose diary paralleled Thompson’s, from being captured at Fort Donelson to being exchanged at Vicksburg. Therefore we have occasionally compared the two men’s observations during that period. Sumner A. Cunningham, founder and editor of the *Confederate Veteran* Magazine, was also a member of the 41st Tennessee Infantry, (1st Sergeant, Company B.) Cunningham was captured and imprisoned with Thompson at Camp Morton, and gave a valuable account of the regiment in his

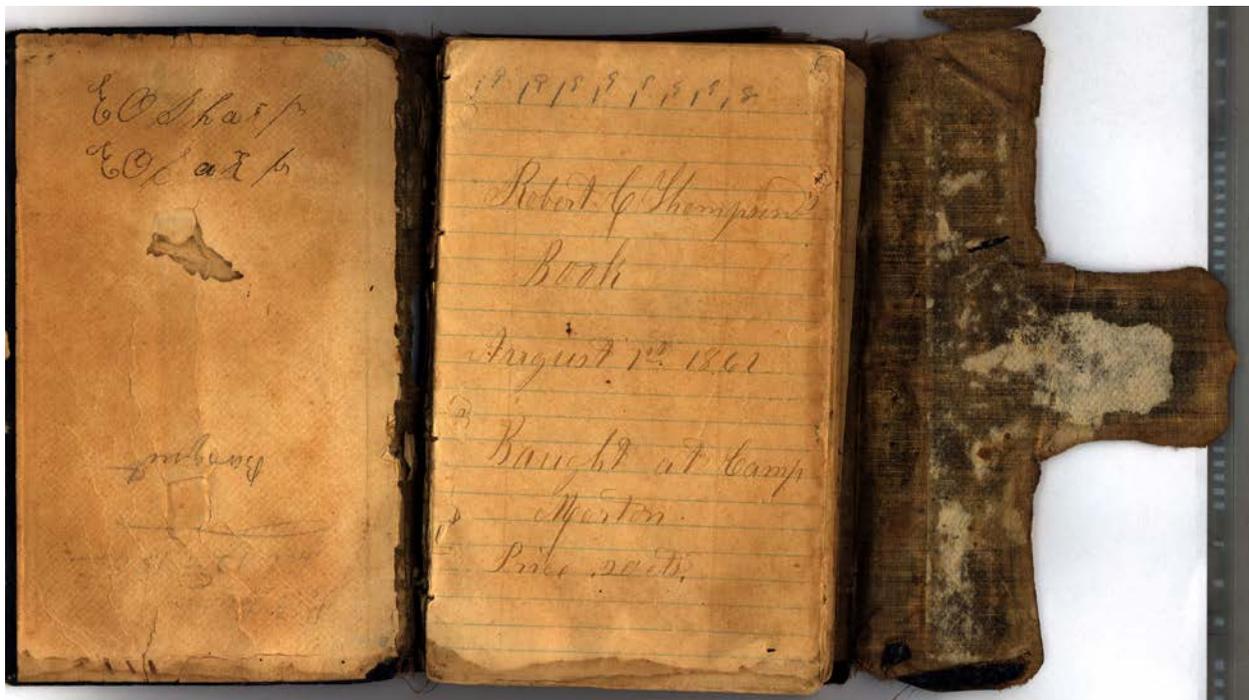
book, *Reminiscences of the 41st Tennessee*. (See bibliography.)

We have learned a lot from Robert C. Thompson's diary. He loved his family and thought of them often. He wrote letters to his wife every few days, especially when he was a POW. He worried when he went for several days without receiving a letter from her. He wrote his father much less often. He was a very detail-oriented person, and liked lists. It is understandable that in his capacity as 2nd lieutenant of his company he would keep the accounting for food expenses. But he also kept detailed lists of when he mailed and received letters. He was an enterprising and creative person; he mentioned finger rings he made and sold for \$2.00 each while a POW at Camp Morton. While a POW, Thompson kept up with the news by purchasing newspapers from the sutler, for a nickel.

One of the more interesting discussions in the diary is the debate over whether the prisoners would take "the oath" or wait for an exchange. In mid-1862 a cartel for POW exchange was negotiated between the two opposing armies. The Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton and other Northern prison camps were given a choice. If they took the oath of allegiance to the United States, then they would have to agree not to take up arms again. Men of honor would have to respect that oath. If they waited for a prisoner exchange, then they could find their way back to their regiment and resume fighting, but this could take much longer. Thompson and most of the men of his regiment opted for the exchange. The Union ended the prisoner exchange later in the war, in an attempt to keep captured Confederate soldiers from returning to fight again.

But the real importance of the diary's contents is that it is the account of the common Confederate foot soldier, who "experienced the daily drudgery of soldiering."

First page of the Thompson diary, showing the cover flap.



The Thompson Family

He (Robert C. Thompson) was of that type of the true Southern gentlemen that has made the Southland glorious.

Marshall County, Tenn. *Gazette*, Oct. 8, 1912



Robert C. Thompson's paternal grandparents were John Finney Thompson and Mary Snell. John Finney Thompson was born March 16, 1777, and Mary was born in 1784. Both were born in Orange County, North Carolina. John moved with his father, Thomas Thompson, and settled on the Cumberland River near Nashville in 1784. John was a surveyor, magistrate, and served in Tennessee's twelfth General Assembly. John and Mary Snell were married in 1804 in Rutherford County, Tennessee. In 1806 the family moved to Duck River and settled at what is now known as Thompson's Ford in Bedford County. Between 1809 and 1814, John obtained land on Duck River under three Tennessee land grants: one as assignee of Edmund Dodd from North Carolina for 300 acres, one as assignee of Moses Powell of North Carolina for 525 acres, and one under his own name for 25 acres. ¹ John is also credited with being the first doctor in Bedford County. ² In the 1850 census of Bedford County, John was shown as a farmer with real estate valued at \$1,200. He and Mary were living alone. John died there in 1857 and Mary in 1862. Both are buried in the Crowell's Chapel Cemetery in Bedford County. John Thompson's headstone briefly states his life history:

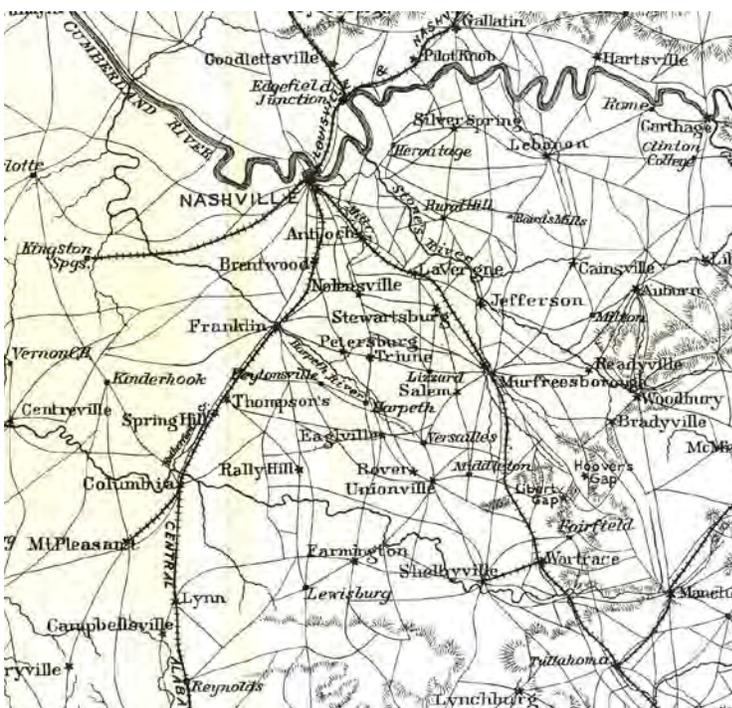
Sacred to the memory of John Thompson, son of Thomas and Margaret Thompson, who was born in Orange County, North Carolina, March 16, 1777 Emigrated with his father in 1784 and settled on Cumberland River near Nashville, Tennessee. Moved to Duck River in 1806 and settled at what is now Thompson's Ford, Bedford County, until the time of his departing this life for a better home the 5th day of October 1857. Aged 80 yrs 6 mo 19 days.

One of John and Mary's children was Joseph Percival Thompson, born in Bedford County, January 16, 1812. At the age of sixteen he began working as some type of salesman. In 1833 he married Prudence Allison, the daughter of Robert Allison and Elizabeth White. Three years later, Joseph P. purchased from his father

¹ Bedford County, Tenn. deed books.

² Bedford County Tenn. Hist. Society, *Bedford County Historical Quarterly*, Vol I, No. 2, 1975.

137 acres north of Duck River in Bedford County.³ This was part of the 300 acres obtained by John Thompson in a land grant dated 1809. Joseph and Prudence were the parents of four children: Harriett, Robert C., Mary, and Sarah. Prudence died in 1844. The following year, Joseph married a second time, to Myra Wallis. Joseph Percival was listed as a school teacher in the 1850 census of Bedford County. He and Myra had a daughter, Malinda, born in 1846, and a son, John Allen, born in 1849.⁴ Joseph and Myra appear to have had one or two more children who died in



Civil War period map showing middle Tennessee, south of Nashville. Lewisburg is in lower middle portion of the map.

infancy. Myra died in 1850 and Joseph married a third time, to Margaret E. Fowler, in May of 1852. He was described as a farmer and “conservative in politics.” Joseph died December 30, 1899 and Margaret died in 1918. Joseph and Margaret are buried in the Fowler Cemetery south of Lewisburg, Marshall County, Tennessee.

Robert C. Thompson was born to Joseph and Prudence Thompson on June 30, 1836 in Bedford County. When Robert was about sixteen years old, the family appears to have moved to Marshall County. Robert taught school for a time, which explains his writing capabilities. But it was said of him that he was “principally a farmer throughout his life.” In August of 1858, Robert married Frances Paralee Wilson, whom he lovingly called “Fanny” or “Fannie,” in Marshall County. She was about nineteen years old when they married. Their first child, Flora A., was born September 5, 1859. In the 1860 census of Bedford County, Robert was shown as a farmer, and living with the family was T. Wilson, a farm laborer, who may have been Fanny’s younger brother. Their nearest post office was at Richmond. Robert

³ Bedford County, Tenn., *Deed Book FF*, 442.

⁴ James C. Thompson email to Jack Dickinson, June 9, 2005; 1850 US Census, Bedford County.

C. Thompson does not appear in the slave schedules of 1850 or 1860 of Marshall County as owning slaves.

Even though Tennessee seceded from the Union in June of 1861, the state was split as to its loyalties. Both Union and Confederate military units simultaneously began recruiting in the area of Bedford and Marshall Counties.⁵ Robert C. Thompson enlisted and was mustered into Capt. Robert G. McClure's Company of Tennessee Volunteers on Nov. 4, 1861 at Camp Trousdale. (After the war, Robert stated that his original enlistment was October 24, 1861.) This company became Company H of the 41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA. Robert gave his age as 25 on his enlistment form, and the enlistment was for twelve months.⁶ He stated in his diary: "I left home with my company, for the army, last October 24th [1861]. I went home December 4th on furlow, returned Dec 17th"

After marching and drilling for a month, the regiment moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, in late December. At that time Bowling Green was the assembly point for the Confederate Army of the Tennessee. After moving to Clarksville, Tennessee, the regiment was ordered to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, where it arrived on February 13th, 1862. The fort was already almost completely surrounded by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Union troops. According to Confederate Gen. Simon Buckner, the 41st Tennessee was attached to the Third, or Brown's, Brigade to help defend the water batteries, which were sandbagged artillery guns covering the river approach to the fort. Thompson evidently performed well, as he was promoted to 3rd Sergeant on February 13th. After constant bombardment and a river attack by Union gunboats which was repulsed, the fort was forced to surrender on February 16th. Robert C. Thompson and his comrades became prisoners of war. Thompson and members of his company were transported to the Camp Morton prison camp, near Indianapolis, Indiana.⁷

Robert C. Thompson's diary recounts the hard months spent as a prisoner of war at Camp Morton, and the prisoners' exchange in September of 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

While imprisoned at Camp Morton, Robert received a letter from his wife, Fanny, telling him of the birth of their son, Thomas Leigh Thompson, on July 26, 1862.

Perhaps the hardest part of the men's incarceration was the 19 days spent on the boats traveling to Vicksburg for the exchange. Some days they could not cook any food, and survived on coffee and crackers. Many of the soldiers became ill while confined in close quarters on the riverboats.

Soon after the exchange, while encamped in Mississippi, the regiment was reorganized. The reorganization consisted of the election of officers at the

⁵ The 5th Tennessee (Union) Cavalry and the 4th Tennessee Mounted Infantry (Union) recruited four companies each from Bedford and surrounding counties.

⁶ National Archives, *Compiled Service Records*, Robert C. Thompson. (Referred to as CSR)

⁷ John Berrien Lindsley, *Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate*, Nashville: J. M. Lindsley & Co., 1886, 509-511, and Sumner A. Cunningham, *Reminiscences of the 41st Tennessee*, Shippensburg, Penn.: White Mane Books, 2001, 14.

regimental and company levels. Thompson was elected 2nd Lieutenant at this reorganization on Sept. 29, 1862.⁸

The remainder of the diary recounts the “marching and countermarching” and skirmishing across Mississippi.

The regiment was involved in the defense of Jackson, Mississippi, between July 5 and 25, 1863, in Gen. John Gregg’s Brigade. During this period, Robert signed requisitions and other papers as being in command of Company H. After the war Thompson stated he was wounded during the fighting at Jackson, Mississippi.

In the summer of 1864, the regiment marched to the defense of Atlanta. Sumner Cunningham of Company B recalled: “After the battle of 22nd July, although we held the ground, the enemy began to flank us on our left.”⁹ While involved in the retreat from Atlanta, Robert was wounded in a skirmish on July 22, 1864. He was wounded in action by a bullet through his left leg. The 41st Tennessee retreated toward Jonesboro. On August 19, Thompson was still on the wounded list near Atlanta. He next appears on an inspection report dated Sept. 15 at Jonesboro, Georgia as still recuperating. Thompson appears on a list as being a patient at Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, Georgia, on Nov. 17, 1864. A note on that record shows that the bullet had damaged his left tibia. The last official record of Robert Thompson is when he was transferred from the hospital two days later.¹⁰ The leg wound caused Robert trouble for the rest of his life.

It is not clear if Robert was with his regiment when it finally surrendered on April 23 - 26, 1865, near Greensboro, North Carolina, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston’s Army of Tennessee. An entry on Robert’s postwar application to the Association of Confederate Soldiers stated he was paroled on April 26, 1865, implying he was with his unit.¹¹

Robert returned to Tennessee and resumed farming. In the 1870 census of Marshall County, the family’s nearest post office was at Lewisburg. Their farm was named “Wild Rose Farm.” It was near a crossroads known as Yell, just south of Lewisburg. In May of that year, Robert and Fanny’s third child, Minnie B., was born. A history of Marshall County described Robert as “a Democrat in politics, and is a man who takes deep interest in enterprises for the public wealth.”¹² He was a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Lewisburg.

On October 25, 1872, Flora, oldest daughter of Robert C. and Fannie died at the age of 13, and was buried in the Fowler Cemetery south of Lewisburg.

In March of 1891, Robert C. Thompson applied and was admitted to the Association of Confederate Soldiers, Tennessee Division, Dibrell Bivouac No. 12 at Lewisburg. This Association was supposedly the first chartered organization of its type in the South.

Robert C. Thompson died at his home on October 1, 1912. His old comrade, Sumner A. Cunningham, editor of the *Confederate Veteran Magazine*, stated that

⁸ CSR, Robert C. Thompson.

⁹ Cunningham, 82.

¹⁰ CSR, Robert C. Thompson.

¹¹ Association of Confederate Soldiers, Thompson application, Tenn. State Archives.

¹² Marshall County genealogy, at www.tngenweb.org.

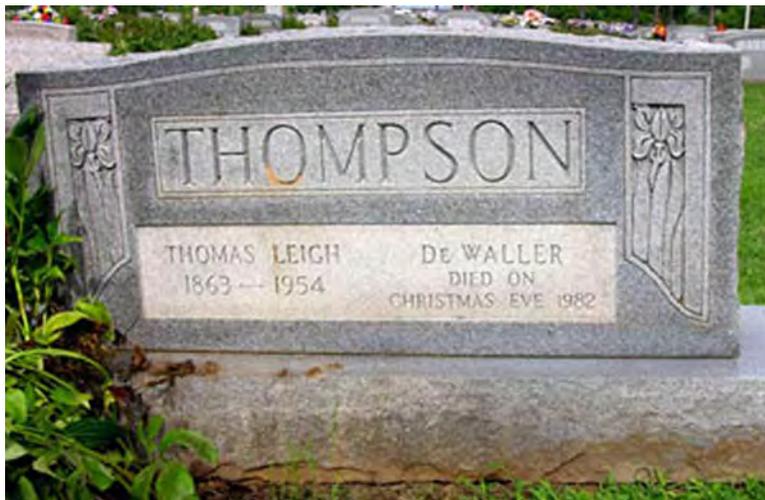
*the editor, being of the same regiment, knew Mr. Thompson so pleasantly that for more than fifty years he has never recalled a more conscientious man and gentleman. He was the father of Hon. T. Leigh Thompson, well known and esteemed in Tennessee. Comrade Thompson was a member of Dibrell Bivouac of Lewisburg, Tenn., and was a steward and a useful member of the M. E. Church, South, with which he was connected the better part of his life. He was a man of the highest sense of integrity and was always outspoken for the best interests of his community. He possessed an even temper and a genial heart, and was unfailingly generous in his judgment of the deeds and motives of his fellow man. His place in life will not easily be filled.*¹³

Robert's obituary in the Marshall County *Gazette* of October 8, 1912, stated: "He was of that type of the true Southern gentlemen that has made the Southland glorious."

Fannie Thompson died June 16, 1918. Robert and Fannie are buried in the Fowler Cemetery on the road from Lewisburg to Cornersville, in Marshall County.

The best-known of the children of Robert C. and Fanny Thompson was Thomas Leigh. T. Leigh attended the Webb School at Bell Buckle, Maury County, Tennessee, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and the Commercial School, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Vanderbilt University *1923 Alumni Directory* lists Thomas Leigh Thompson as receiving a B.A. degree in 1886, and as a member of Phi Delta Theta. At that time (1923) he was in the insurance business at 302 7th Ave N., Nashville, residing at 2224 State Street, and was married. Other sources have stated that he received a law degree from Vanderbilt, but the university has no record of that degree.¹⁴



Above: T. Leigh's grave in Lone Oak Cemetery, Lewisburg, Tenn.
Right: Thomas Leigh Thompson, ca. 1886. Courtesy Vanderbilt University Archives.

¹³ "Robert C. Thompson," *Confederate Veteran Magazine*, Vol. XXI, No. 6, June 1913, 306.

¹⁴ Vanderbilt University Archives, email from Teresa Gray, Public Services Archivist, Nov. 1, 2004.

On March 11, 1897, T. Leigh married Nellie Ely, who was a colonel on the staff of the governor of Tennessee. She was the daughter of Jesse Ely and a descendant of Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky. At the time of their marriage, she was described as: “a brunette of medium stature. In her every movement there is grace, and in every glance of her large, brilliant eyes there is that peculiar charm so noted in southern types.”¹⁵ She traveled in the highest social circles of the Tennessee capitol. One of the humorous questions discussed in the Nashville papers was if she was to be addressed as “Miss Colonel Nellie” or “Colonel Miss Nellie.” Apparently T. Leigh and Nellie had no children. Nellie died August 8, 1927.

T. Leigh was active in politics, serving in the General Assembly of Tennessee 1895 - 1899, and as a State Senator 1899 - 1901.

In 1903 T. Leigh worked for the Tennessee State Insurance Department. T. Leigh was on all the front pages of several newspapers, as a witness in the shooting death of ex-senator Edward W. Carmack on a Nashville street in 1908. In 1909 he went to work for the National Life Insurance Company, and rose to the position of vice president. He served as Deputy Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee from 1903 to 1909. In 1933 Thompson retired from National Life Insurance and returned to Wild Rose Farm, where he had been born. On March 5, 1934, he was living near Lewisburg, Tennessee and was a member of Gill's Chapel Methodist Church. On August 23, 1934, T. Leigh married De Waller Turrentine. De was a talented weaver and seamstress. The Turrentines were another family that had migrated from North Carolina to Bedford County in the early 1800's. T. Leigh died in his sleep at his winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida on January 18, 1954. He was brought home and buried in Lone Oak Cemetery at Lewisburg, Tennessee.¹⁶ In his will, T. Leigh left all his property and possessions to his widow.¹⁷ His widow, De Waller died on Christmas Eve in 1982 and is buried beside her husband.

On December 27, 1905, Robert C. Thompson's other daughter, Minnie, married Paul Chiles Davis in Marshall County. They had one son, unnamed, who died on October 3 of 1908 or 1909. The infant is buried in the Fowler Cemetery. Minnie died on March 24, 1908 and is buried beside her son in the Fowler Cemetery.

Based on records available, it appears that there are no other descendants of Robert C. and Fannie Thompson.



Nellie Ely, wife of T. Leigh Thompson, from an 1897 newspaper.

¹⁵ Stevens Point, Wis., *Daily Journal*, Sept. 18, 1897.

¹⁶ Nashville *Tennessean*, Jan. 19, 1954.

¹⁷ Marshall County, Tenn., *Will Book E*, 551.

Wild Rose Farm



The exact date that the Thompson family acquired the farm that became known as Wild Rose Farm is difficult to determine. The location is described as being six miles south of Lewisburg, and one mile east of Yell. Deeds at the Marshall County courthouse never name the farm as a distinct piece of property, and there were numerous deeds that only referred to land by vague descriptions. Most records state that Robert C. Thompson moved with his parents when he was sixteen to Marshall County, which would have been about 1852. This may have been when his father, Joseph P. Thompson, purchased the land. Robert C. and his sisters also inherited some land upon the death of their mother, Prudence Allison Thompson in May of 1842.¹⁸

In 1934, T. Leigh Thompson borrowed money against the farm, and it was stated in the trust deed that he had inherited the farm from his father, Robert C. Thompson.¹⁹

Upon the death of T. Leigh Thompson, his widow sold Wild Rose Farm and all its contents at auction on May 27, 1954.²⁰ By that date the farm had been reduced to 150 acres. Most of the county attended this auction. It is likely the diary transcribed in this book, along with Thompson's other existing diaries were sold at this auction.

Mark McCord purchased the farm at the 1954 auction, and lived there for many years. It is now (2005) in the possession of Larimore and Marjorie Wakefield. The Wakefields purchased the farm about 1967 for \$26,000. The current house on the property was built in 1879, according to the cornerstone, and it was remodeled in 1936 by T. Leigh Thompson.



¹⁸ Shelbyville, Tenn., *Enquirer*, Aug. 17, 1844.

¹⁹ Marshall Co., Tenn., *Trust Deed Book H3*, 116.

²⁰ Marshall Co., Tenn., *Deed Book P4*, 526.

41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA

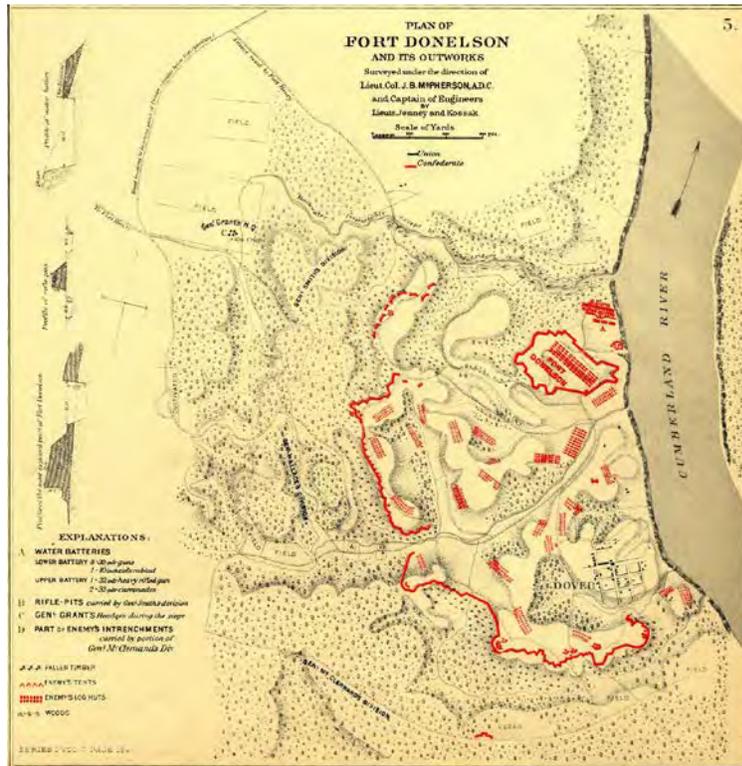


The regiment was organized November 26 and 27, 1861, with Robert Farquharson as colonel and Robert G. McClure as lieutenant colonel. It was assembled and organized at Camp Trousdale, about three miles from Nashville. During their training, and up until the time they left for Bowling Green, Kentucky, the men had no firearms. Flintlock muskets were finally issued on January 4, 1862, except for one company which received newer percussion muskets.²¹

One of the novelties of the 41st Tennessee was that Company E, recruited around Petersburg, Tennessee, boasted three sets of twins. Edwin R. and Walter S. Beardon, both lieutenants, were identical twins. Captains John F. and James Fly, and the Reverends Sam O. and J. Allen Woods were the other twins.²²

Officers and men of Company H were from Brick Church and other communities near Cornersville. It was called the Lewisburg and Cornersville Company. These communities were in Giles County until 1870, when this area was ceded to Marshall County.²³ Several members of Company H who were not captured at Ft. Donelson transferred with their captain, John Vancleave, to

(Union) Col. J. B. McPherson's map of Fort Donelson, Tenn. Confederate entrenchments are shown in red. From the *Official Records Atlas*.



²¹ Sumner A. Cunningham, *Reminiscences of the 41st Tennessee, The Civil War in the West*. Reprint. Shippensburg, Penn.: White Mane Books, 2001, 5.

²² Glenn Tucker, *Chickamauga: Bloody Battle in the West*, New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1961, 274.

²³ *Goodspeed's History of Marshall County*, quoted in: <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/>, accessed Nov. 3, 2004.

Company I, 35th Tennessee Infantry, until the men captured at Ft. Donelson were exchanged. At that time, Company I of the 35th Tennessee Infantry was disbanded, and the men returned to the 41st Tennessee.²⁴

Probably the best and most accurate account of the regiment was written by one of its regimental commanders, Col. James D. Tillman, after the war:

FORTY-FIRST TENNESSEE INFANTRY.
BY JAMES D. TILLMAN, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

This regiment was composed of two companies from Franklin County, commanded by C. H. Bean and A. M. Keith; four from Lincoln County, commanded by Capt. J. D. Scott, J. H. George, W. W. James, and John F. Fly; three from Bedford County, Capts. Ab. S. Boone, W. L. Brown, and B. Logan; and one from the county of Marshall, J. G. Osborne, Captain. These companies numbered one thousand men, and were organized into a regiment at Camp Trousdale, November 26, 1861. Robert Farquharson, who had been a Major in Col. W. B. Campbell's regiment in the war with Mexico, was elected Colonel; R. G. McClure, of Marshall County, Lieutenant-colonel; T. G. Miller, of Franklin County, Major; Jacob Anthony, of Lincoln, Adjutant; Arch Hughes, of Bedford, Quartermaster; W. W. McNelby, of Lincoln, Surgeon; and T. B. McNaughten, Commissary. The latter was killed on leaving the boat at Fort Donelson by a cannon-shot fired by one of the Federal gun-boats.

From Camp Trousdale the regiment went to Bowling Green [Ky.] on the 23d of December, 1861. From Bowling Green it went to Fort Donelson, there taking an active part in the fighting, and surrendering with Gen. Buckner. The privates and non-commissioned officers were sent to Indianapolis, the line officers to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, and the field officers to Fort Warren. The line officers were afterward sent to Johnson's Island.

The men and officers were exchanged at Vicksburg in September, 1862, and near that place, at Clinton, the regiment was reorganized, Farquharson being reelected Colonel; J. D. Tillman, Lieutenant-colonel; and T. G. Miller, Major. The company organization remained about the same, J. R. Feenby taking the place of Scott as Captain, William March of George, and W. B. Fonville of Capt. Fly.

After much marching and countermarching in Northern and Central Mississippi, the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson early in January, 1863, where it was a silent spectator of the bombardment of the place and the passage of some of the enemy's gun-boats.

The thunder of cannon, the sharp notes of steam-whistles, the hoarse hissing of broken and punctured pipes, were terrific to the ear; the bursting of shell and the blazing of fuses high in air were beautiful to the eye, but not a man was killed, and the Forty-first Regiment never afterward seemed to have any fear of cannon on land or water.

²⁴ CSR, 35th Tennessee Infantry, "Record of Events," Microfilm pub.

On the 2d of May the regiment left Port Hudson and went by rail and by marches in the direction of Jackson, Miss. It became engaged with a large force of the enemy at Raymond, where Capt. Boone was killed, as also Col. McGavock of the Tenth Regiment. After this the command to which the Forty-first was attached did some heavy fighting and a great deal of severe skirmishing at Jackson; and the marching, which characterized the movements of Gen. Johnston in the rear of Vicksburg and on the flanks of Gen. Grant, was as severe and trying as any service which the command had yet experienced.

Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July, 1863, and the Forty-first Regiment was encamped during the month of August at Enterprise, Miss., where it feasted on peaches done in every style, and played poker for the money it had received for its jewelry at Yazoo City.

On the 7th of September it left by way of Mobile, and went to the vicinity of Chickamauga. It was in the thickest of that fight, and suffered severely in killed and wounded; Lieut. Col. J. D. Tillman being in command, Col. Farquharson having been placed on the retired list.

During the winter of 1863 and 1864, and up to May, 1864, it was encamped near Dalton, Ga. On the 1st of May, 1864, during religious services, ten men were killed by the falling of a tree.

In the retreat on Atlanta and Jonesboro the Forty-first Regiment did its full share of fighting, skirmishing, and picketing, and gladly thence followed Hood on his disastrous march into Tennessee. No command suffered more in the battle at Franklin.

The few men and officers who had survived battles, picket duty, marches, and disease, and - if without hope, still had pride - returned to the south side of the Tennessee River, and in the spring of 1865 surrendered with Joseph E. Johnston at Salisbury, North Carolina.

In the first consolidation of regiments, reduced to battalions, the Forty-first was thrown with the Tenth, and made up as it then was of Irish from Nashville, and of men who previous to their enlistment had many of them never seen a city, it was as harmonious as if all had been of one nationality. The history of such a regiment, composed of such men, seeking no danger through love of it, and shirking none through fear of it, is best found in the fame of the heroes it has aided in making. There was never a feud among the officers, or bickerings among the companies.

The Forty-first Tennessee was ever ready to do, or to attempt to do, whatever was ordered, whether to dig a ditch or cross one in the face of the enemy, to charge a battery or go on picket. It lost more men on picket than in the charge. Its dead are laid away in unmarked graves in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, and in the prison cemeteries of Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, Rock Island, and Camp Chase.

*A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame
Confused in crowds of glorious actions lie,
And troops of heroes undistinguished die.*²⁵

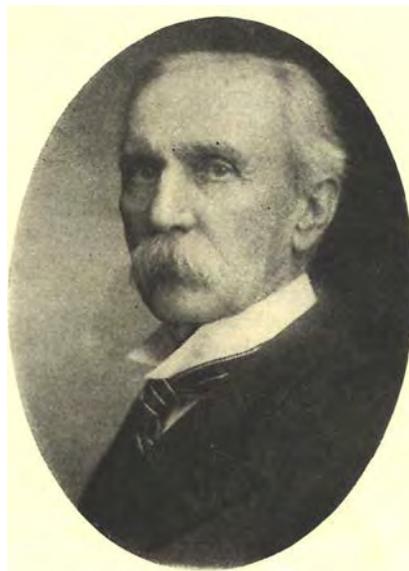
²⁵ Lindsley, 509-511.

The following account of the regiment's part in the Battle of Ft. Donelson, Tennessee, in February of 1862, is extracted from the official report filed by Confederate Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who commanded the division containing the 41st Tennessee:

Not more than one-third of the line was completed on the morning of the [Feb.] 12th. It had been located under the direction of that able engineer officer Major Gilmer near the crests of a series of ridges, which sloped backwards to the river, and were again commanded in several places by other ridges at a still greater distance from the river. This chain of heights was intersected by deep valleys and ravines, which materially interfered with communications between different parts of the line. Between the village of Dover and the water batteries a broad and deep valley, extending directly back from the river and flooded by the high water, intersected the quadrangular area occupied by the army and almost completely isolated the right wing. That part of the line which covered the land approach to the water batteries, and constituted our right wing, was assigned to me, with a portion of my division, consisting of the Third or Col. John C. Brown's brigade, which was composed of the Third Tennessee Volunteers (which was Colonel Brown's regiment); Eighteenth Tennessee Regiment, Col. Jos. B. Palmer; Thirty second Tennessee Regiment, Colonel [E. C.] Cook; half of Colonel Baldwin's Second Brigade (temporarily attached to Colonel Brown's); Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Col. R. W. Hanson; Fourteenth Mississippi Volunteers, Major [W. L.] Doss; Forty-first Tennessee Volunteers, Colonel [Robert] Farquharson; Porter's battery of six field pieces, and Graves' battery of six field pieces. ²⁶

Accounts of the actual number of men of the 41st engaged at Ft. Donelson vary. Bromfield Ridley in his book on the Army of the Tennessee states that there were 450 of the regiment engaged at Ft. Donelson, with 2 killed and 6 wounded. ²⁷ Joseph Crute stated 575 were engaged and 26 missing. The regiment surrendered Feb. 16, 1862 when Ft. Donelson fell. The major part of Thompson's diary recounts his and his comrades' months of hardship at the Camp Morton, Indiana, prisoner of war camp.

March of 1862 was the worst month for



Col. James D. Tillman, commanding officer of the 41st Tennessee Infantry. *Confederate Veteran Magazine.*

²⁶ *OR*, I, vol. 7, 329, Gen. Buckner's report of Ft. Donelson, Aug. 11, 1862.

²⁷ Bromfield L. Ridley, *Battles and Sketches of the Army of Tennessee*, Mexico, Mo.: Missouri Printing & Pub., 1906, 67.

Thompson's company of the 41st Infantry while prisoners of war at Camp Morton. In that month seven members of Company H died in prison. They were:

Willis H. Collins
Andrew J. Haislip
Sumpter Little
Marquis Matthews
William H. Nix
Jerome Parks
Thomas Parks ²⁸

Following the exchange of the POW's from Camp Morton in September of 1862, the regiment served various picket and scouting duties in Mississippi: "After much marching and countermarching in Northern and Central Mississippi, the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson early in January, 1863, where it was a silent spectator of the bombardment of the place and the passage of some of the enemy's gun-boats."²⁹

In June of 1863, Col. Farquharson resigned "due to age and disability." He had been seriously wounded at the Battle of Monterey, during the Mexican War. James D. Tillman assumed command of the regiment following Farquharson's resignation.

At the siege of Vicksburg in the summer of 1863, the 41st was attached to Brig. Gen. John Gregg's Brigade, which consisted of the 7th Texas Infantry (Gregg's original regiment); the 10th, 41st, 51st Tennessee Infantry; the 9th Louisiana Artillery Battery, and the Brook Haven Battery. The regiment was on the road between Vicksburg and Jackson when the city of Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. Grant on July 4.

The regiment was involved in the defense of Jackson, Mississippi between July 5 and 25, 1863, still in Gregg's Brigade. They fought from behind some defensive breastworks, and served on picket duty as the Confederates retreated from Jackson. ³⁰

On September 7, the regiment was ordered to Mobile, Alabama. It basically conducted guard and picket duty on the coast, but was eventually ordered to Chickamauga, Georgia, in May of 1863. Crute states the regiment had 325 effectives at the Battle of Chickamauga, which was fought on September 19 & 20, 1863. ³¹ The regiment was heavily engaged at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, where Gen. John B. Hood suffered a stunning defeat. They fought again at the Battle of Nashville on December 16. In late December of 1863 and January of 1864, when the regiment was encamped in winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, only 226 men reported for active duty.³² The regiment took part in the Atlanta campaign until the fall of Atlanta, and it was in

²⁸ Lindsley, 515.

²⁹ Ibid., 510.

³⁰ Cunningham, 49.

³¹ Joseph H. Crute, Jr., *Units of the Confederate States Army*, Midlothian, Va.: Derwent Books, 1987, 304.

³² Cunningham, 66.

one of these battles or skirmishes that Robert C. Thompson was wounded in action on July 22, 1864. The regimental color-bearer, Ensign Erwin P. Jett, was killed in the same battle. The regiment was then ordered back to Tennessee where it fought at Franklin and Nashville.

On April 9, 1865, the same day that Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, the 41st was consolidated with the remnants of several other Tennessee regiments to form another unit: "About April 9, 1865, the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 1, 1865"³³ (Col. James D. Tillman, commanding). This unit was probably originally formed in March of 1862, from some of the men who were not captured at Ft. Donelson, and designated the 3rd Consolidated (Memphis) Battalion. This 1862 organization was temporary, until the bulk of the men of the 41st were paroled and exchanged at Vicksburg in September of 1862.

The regiment surrendered April 23-26, 1865, near Greensboro, North Carolina, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee. Each soldier was given \$1.25 in silver for his final payment.

Sumner A. Cunningham summarized their feelings following the surrender:

*After staying here a few days we took up our march for Saulsbury, which place we reached on the fourth day of May. The next day, the 5th, was the saddest of the war. Then we realized, for the first time, that the Confederacy was gone. How much is expressed by that little word, "gone!" On that day old friends and comrades parted never to meet again on earth. Friendships and associations were broken up never to be renewed; but the memories of them will be cherished as long as life shall last.*³⁴



Flag of the 41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA, flown at the Battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, Tennessee State Museum Collection.

³³ CSR, 41st Tennessee Infantry, records of Robert C. Thompson.

³⁴ Sumner A. Cunningham, "Reminiscences of the 41st Tennessee Regiment," pub. in the *Shelbyville, Tenn. Commercial* [ca. 1871,] 57.

Camp Morton, Indiana



One of the major problems of the Civil War was the handling of prisoners of war. In the first year of the war, neither side was prepared for the thousands of prisoners they suddenly had to guard and provide for. While many tracing their ancestors to the Civil War think only of Andersonville when they hear of a Civil War prisoner of war camp, these “Houses of Misery and Hope” both North and South, were not where a soldier wanted to be. Supplying food and clothing, and sanitary problems, were huge issues that both sides wrestled with for the duration of the war.

Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, was similar to other camps in that it had not been constructed as a prison camp. Named for Indiana’s Governor Oliver P. Morton, it was situated at the Indiana State Fairgrounds on the north side of Indianapolis, and had originally been constructed to house horses and cattle. The 35 acre site was converted at the start of the war for use as a recruitment and training camp for Union volunteers from Indiana.³⁵ The cattle sheds were refurbished as barracks and had no floors. New barracks were built of green wood, and contained four tiers of bunks. The first prisoners to arrive at Camp Morton were the Confederates captured at Fort Donelson. About 3,700 POW’s from Donelson were housed at Camp Morton. Robert C. Thompson and his comrades had the honor of being the first to arrive. The existence in prisoner of war camps was harsh and frequently fatal. Between the weather, disease, and improper sanitary facilities, the death rate at Camp Morton approached 15 percent late in the war.³⁶ Accounts (including Thompson’s diary) show that conditions between February and August of 1862, when the Ft. Donelson prisoners



Camp Morton, Indiana in 1862. The men slept in the long barracks buildings in the background. This appears to have been a day to dry or sun blankets. *Confederate Veteran Magazine*.

³⁵ Gary Thomas and Richard Andrew, “Houses of Misery and Hope”, *Civil War*, Issue 59, Dec. 1996, 16.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 16.

were housed there, were better than late in the war. Thompson and his messmates were at least allowed to purchase vegetables from sutlers. This practice was discontinued in 1864. Prisoners who were there in late 1863 stated they had to sleep on the floors in some of the barracks, and stole potato peels from the cook house floor, rolled them into balls and cooked and ate them “with a relish.”³⁷

John A. Wyeth, a private in Company I of the 4th Alabama Cavalry, who was a prisoner at Camp Morton in late 1863, described the camp as:

*a plot of ground formerly used as a fair-ground, in shape a parallelogram, containing, as well as I could estimate, about twenty acres of land, inclosed by a plank wall about twenty feet high. In its long axis this plot was bisected by a little rivulet, which the prisoners christened the “Potomac.” On each side of this branch the barracks were situated. These barracks had been erected as cattle sheds and stables; they were about twenty feet wide, in height ten feet to the eaves, fifteen feet to the middle of the roof, and eighty feet long. The sides were of weather-boards ten to twelve inches wide, set on end and presumably touching one another, and covered with strips when first put up. When they served as shelter for us, however, the planks had shrunk, and many of the strips had disappeared, leaving wide cracks, through which the winds whistled and the rain and snow beat in upon us. I have often seen my top blanket white with snow when we were hustled out for morning roll-call....The chief struggle, as I have said, was for subsistence. The second in order was to keep fairly rid of vermin.*³⁸

The camp contained a prison hospital which was supplied by the local townspeople’s donations of clothing, bedding, and food.

Colonel Richard Owen of the 60th Indiana Infantry Regiment (Union) served as the first prison commandant when the Ft. Donelson prisoners arrived. He was a humane commander, and maintained a much lower death rate than his successor later in the war. Owen even developed a set of rules for humane and sensible treatment of prisoners. Owen is said to have been the only prison commander who had a monument raised to him by the inmates of a prison after the war.³⁹ The January 1913 issue of the *Confederate Veteran Magazine* solicited funds for the sculpting of the bust of Richard Owen. Sumner Cunningham, editor of the magazine, who had been a POW at Camp Morton with Robert C. Thompson, inserted this statement: “Friends of the South and of the Confederates who suffered in prison through harsh treatment, this is the best opportunity to demonstrate your appreciation of a man who knew the Southern people and treated prisoners as fellow men and with an eye single to the hereafter.”⁴⁰ Very few stories of cruelty or short rations occurred during Owens’s tenure.

³⁷ J. K. Womack, “Treatment of Prisoners at Camp Morton,” *Confederate Veteran Magazine*, Vol. VI, No. 12, Dec. 1898, 571.

³⁸ John A. Wyeth, “Cold Cheer at Camp Morton,” *The Century Magazine*, Vol. XLI, No. 6, April, 1891, 846.

³⁹ Robert E. Denney, *Civil War Prisons & Escapes*, New York: Sterling Pub. Co., 1993, 64.

⁴⁰ *Confederate Veteran Magazine*, Vol. XXI, Jan., 1913, 3.

The 60th Indiana Infantry, assigned to guard duty at Camp Morton during the time when Thompson was confined there, had its problems. In May of 1862, several cases of “sleeping on post” were reported and the soldiers were tried by general court-martial, and the only thing that prevented the usual punishment for such offenses was the youth of the accused.

In April of 1862, Parson William G. Brownlow visited Camp Morton along with Governor Morton. He reported: “I found the Tennesseans glad to see me, and made them a brief speech; but the Kentucky and Alabama Rebels gave me no very graceful reception.”⁴¹ Brownlow, after being jailed for treason in Knoxville by the Confederates, was allowed to cross into Union lines in March of 1862. Brownlow appeared at Camp Morton while on a speaking tour of the North. He later returned to Tennessee with Union General Ambrose Burnside’s occupying army in late 1863. He became the Reconstruction Governor of Tennessee in 1865.

In the summer of 1862 the event the prisoners lived for was the exchange. Through 1862 the gentlemanly relations of the two opposing governments still allowed exchanges of prisoners. This nicety was discontinued later in the war.

One of the happier stories about life in Camp Morton during 1862 was the story of “Frank, the Soldier Dog.” Frank became a member of Company B, 2nd Kentucky Regiment before Ft. Donelson. (The 2nd Kentucky was in the same brigade as the 41st Tennessee at Ft. Donelson.) He “long shared with the men the privations of inclement season, scanty fare, and hard marching, and the perils of the field.” He was captured with the regiment at Ft. Donelson. He made the trip to Camp Morton and was allowed to be housed with the prisoners. For months the Union guards attempted to coax him away, to no avail. Frank was seen to be wagging his tail happily when his company was exchanged and marched out of the prison.⁴²

The possibility of exchange did not stop some prisoners from attempting to escape. On July 14, 1862, twenty-five prisoners escaped during a stormy and rainy night. Most were recaptured over the next four days. J. H. Harrelson of the 41st Tennessee and R. T. Moore, color-sergeant of the 32nd Tennessee were supposedly two who made good their escape.⁴³



Well-known abolitionist Parson W. G. Brownlow, from his book.

⁴¹ William G. Brownlow, *Sketches of the Rise, Progress and Decline of Secession; with a Narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels*. Philadelphia: George W. Childs, 1862, 426.

⁴² “Two Dogs,” *The Southern Bivouac*, Vol. 1, No. 2, Oct. 1862, 73.

⁴³ Denney, 69.

During the long days of boredom, the prisoners developed unique methods of crafting items. Today carvings by Civil War prisoners are highly sought after. Items were carved from soap or wood, and fashioned from nails or any other materials that were available. Thompson mentioned in his diary that he sold some “finger rings” for \$2.00 “that I made while at Camp Morton.” Another source of material for crafts were buttons. Federal officers at the prison frequently dropped gutta percha buttons from their coats. These were claimed by the men who were the fastest runners, or those fortunate enough to have a few pennies who bought the buttons to help pass away the long hours. These were whittled into bits of jewelry.

After the Ft. Donelson prisoners were exchanged in late August of 1862, the camp stood empty, and was used only as a training ground for new Union recruits. Following the fall of Vicksburg in July of 1863, new shipments of prisoners arrived and Camp Morton again became a prison camp.

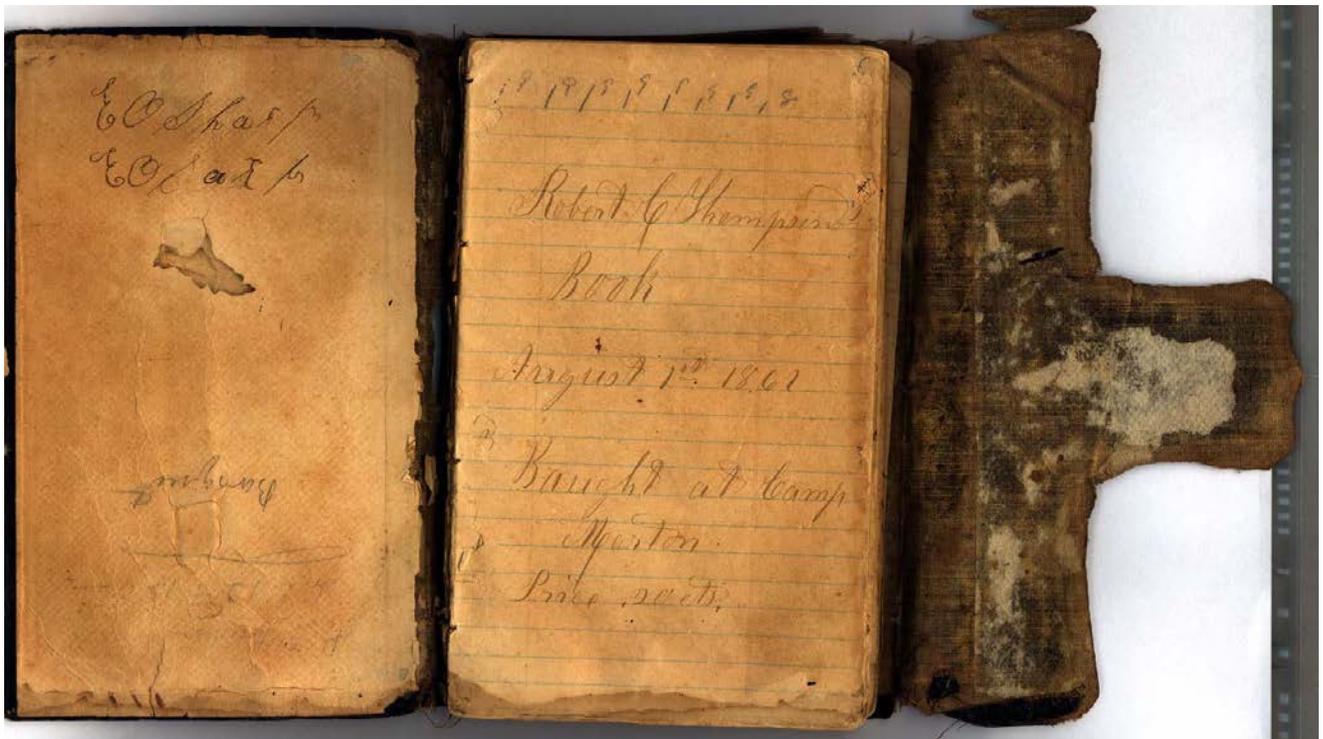
In April 1865 there were 1,408 prisoners remaining at Camp Morton, who were released. The camp was converted back into a fairground, and the land later divided into lots for homes. A memorial to the Confederate soldiers who died at the camp was erected in nearby Garfield Park in 1928.



“Selling bread at Camp Morton,” by W. H. Shelton.

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The Civil War Diary of Robert C. Thompson



p.1 *

Robert C. Thompson's

Book

August 1st 1862

Bought at Camp Morton

Price .20 cts.

[* The small page numbers in the upper right corner of each page are the editor's, and do not correspond to the page numbers referenced by Thompson in the body of the diary.]

9
August 1862.

My 1st Today I begin this
book. I will scribble
down some of my ups
and downs in it.

I am now in prison, with
my company at Camp Morton
near Indianapolis Ia. where
we have been ever since,

February 23rd. There is some
prospect of our leaving here
in a few days, for the south
arm army. I left home with
my company, for the army,
last October 24th. I went home
December 2nd on furlough.

returned Dec 17th except that
time I have been with my
company where ever it has
been. I have had very good
health, for which I feel very
thankful. I hope that I may

(blank)

August 1862

Fry 1st Today I begin this book. I will scribe down some of my ups and downs in it.

I am now in prison with my company at Camp Morton near Indianapolis, In. where we have been ever since February 23rd. There is some prospect of our leaving here in a few days, for the Southern army. I left home with my company, for the army, last October 24th. I went home December 4th on furlow, returned Dec 17th except that time I have been with my company where ever it has been. I have had very good health, for which I feel very thankful. I hope that I may be

August 20

blesed with health, and guarded by the the same strong
 from that has brought me
 through so many dangers
 this far, while I remain in
 the Army. I have not saw
 my Wife and babe since
 I left home the 17th of December.
 I have not heard from
 them since the 8th of last
 month. I trust my God will
 protect them forever.

But the news is favorable
 for a speedy exchange.
 The weather is warm and
 clear, morning a little cool.

Jan 3rd I heard one sermon
 to day. A large congrega-
 tion turns out every Sunday
 to hear preaching.

August

blessed with health, and guarded by the the same strong arm that has brought me through so many daingers this far, while I remain in the army. I have not saw my wife and babe since I left home the 17th of December. I have not heard from them since the 8th of last month. I trust my God will protect them forever.

Sat 2nd The news is favorable for a spedy exchange. The weather is warm and clear, mornings a little cool.

Sun 3rd I heard one sermon today. A large congregation turns out every Sunday to hear preaching.

5
August

Mon 4th A great deal of excitement about the exchange. We expect to be off about Wednesday. The Weimerstatt paper of today says that there are 2000 prisoners at Camp Morten, among these there are 2100 Germans, who refuse to be exchanged, preferring to take the oath, or remain in prison. To being exchanged. This is a big a lie, as could have been published. There is not a dozen men here, if one, that would take the oath in preference to being exchanged. Even all appear anxious to get back into the army. These northern people can beat the world lying. Cloudy part of the day. in at night.

August.

Mon 4th A great deal of excitement about the exchange. We expect to be off about Wednesday. The Cincinnati paper of today says that there are 4800 prisoners at Camp Morton, among these there are 2100 Germans, who refuse to be exchanged, preferring to take the oath, or remain in prison to being exchanged. This is a big a lie as could have been published. There is not a dozen men here, if one, that would take the in preference to being exchanged. Them(?) all appear anxious to get back into the army. These northern people can beat the world lying. Cloudy part of the day, rain at night.

August 1862

Aug 5th I see in today's paper
! That Lincoln has called out
or ordered 300,000 Militia to be
drafted immediately, in addition
to the other 300,000 volun-
teers called for. This is 600,000
The have called for that are yet
to be raised. I do not think
they will get the half of
them. There is great many
men in the Northern States
that will die before they
will go into the Army.

From the tone of the papers
there appears to be great ex-
citement on James river.

I think the Rebels are forc-
ing them to a move of some
kind. I would not be surpris-
ed if they were in a net.

Very warm. Some rain.

August 1862

Tues 5th I see in todays paper that Lincoln has called out or ordered 300000 Militia to be drafted immediately, in addition to the ~~three hun~~ 300000 volunteers called for. This is 600,000 the have called for that are yet to be raised. I do not think they will get the half of them. There is great many men in the Northern states that will die before they will go into the Army. From the tone of the papers there appears to be great excitement on James river. I think the Rebels are forcing them to a move of some kind. I would not be surprised if they were in a net.

Very warm, some rain.

7
August.

1862

Wed 6th A.M. Very damp and
hazy, rain last night.

No sign today of our getting away
from here this week, as we
have been expecting, I think
we will get off not much
before the middle of the
month. There is a fight
expected at Memphis. Our
forces under Gen Bragg are within
8 miles of the town, on
the 2nd. The Federals were
expecting an attack. The Rebels
appear to be at work at
almost every point. I see from
the papers that they are gain-
ing ground in Mo. every day.

Yesterday and today I learned
something, that will, no doubt,
be of value to me.

Nothing entirely new.

August.

1862

Wed 6th A.M. very damp and cloudy, rain last night. No sign today of our getting away from here this week, as we have been expecting. I think we will get off not much before the middle of the month. There is a fight expected at Memphis. Our forces under Gen Brag¹ are with in 8 miles of the town, on the 2nd. The Federals were expecting a attact. The Rebels appear to be at work at almost every point. I see from the papers that they are gaining groun in Mo very day. yesterday and to day I learned something, that will no doubt be of value to me.

Something entirely new.

¹ General Braxton Bragg, CSA. Said to be one of the best organizers of the Confederate Army. Confederate commander at Battle of Chickamauga, which was the only major victory he won.

1862 August 17

The 7th Morning fair and pleas
ant. I received a letter
yesterday from Fanny dated
July 10th. This is the last news
I have from her, I am very
anxious to hear from her,
but it is uncertain when I
will hear, I expect the officer
at St. Palmetto has gone
under. P.M. We learn from
today's paper that 3000 of
our men have been sent
to Richmond. This gives
us a little more faith
in the exchange.

We had a fine mess of
cabbage today. We buy them
at the sutlers for 10¢ a head.
We very often exchange sugar
and coffee for cabbage potatoes
eggs and so on. by the by we

August

1862

Th 7th Morning fair and pleasant. I received a letter yesterday, from Fanny dated July 10th. This is the last news I have from her, I am very anxious to hear from her, but it is uncertain when I will hear. I expect the office at at palmette has gone under. P.M. We learn from todays paper that 3,000 of our men have been sent to Richmond. This gives us a little more faith in the exchange.

We had a fine mess of cabage to day. We buy them at the sutlers for .10 cts a head. We very often exchange sugar and coffe for cabage potatoes eggs and so on, by the by we

August.

1867

live pretty well, considering our condition. We draw, very greasy bacon, most of the time, the greasy part of this makes an shorten bread, We very often mix a few eggs with it, and as to cooking it there is very few women that can beat or leavening it.

The settler has a supply of water melons, apples, peaches, pears, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, milk, butter, and most any thing we could want, in that line, at a very high price though. A common man can only take a snack once and a while. If we were at home we might have as much of such things as wanted.

August.

1862

live pretty well, considering our condition. We draw very greasy bacon, most of the time. The greas out of this makes us shorten bread. We very often mix a few eggs with it, and as to cooking it there is very few women that can beat us baking it.

The sutler has a supply of water melons, apples, peaches, pares, tomatoes, beans, cabage, milk, butter, and most any thing we could want in that line, at a very high price though. A common man can only take a snack once and a while. If we were at home we might have as much of such things as wanted.

10.

August.

1862

Very Dear We learn from the paper
That General McCook
a few days ago was killed
and one of his aids taken
prisoner, by the Rebels in
north Alabama. I think
McCook was in Buell's army.
I see that Lincoln has
concluded not to arm the
negroes, but to make work
hands of them, Teamsters,
cooks, nurses, guides, where
they are acquainted with
the country. I think he is
not opposed to their having
arms, if it was done with
out his issuing the order.
The abolitionist are very much
displeased with his decis-
ion on this. We have made up
several regiments and want them ^{fed.} arm

August.

1862

Fry 8th We learn from the paper that General McCook a few days ago was killed and one of his aids taken prisoner, by the Rebels in north Alabama. I think McCook was in Buels army². I see that Lincoln has concluded not to arm the negroes, but to make work hands of them, teamsters, cooks, nurses, guides, where they are acquainted with the country. I think he is not opposed to them having arms, if it was done with out his issuing the order. The abolitionist a very much dis pleased with his decision on this. The have made up several regiments and want them armed.

² Union Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was sent into Kentucky to engage Confederate Generals John Hunt Morgan and Braxton Bragg. The McCook mentioned was Union Gen. Alexander M. McCook.

18
August

1862

Sat 9th But little news
afloat today. Very warm
some rain. The health of
our company at this
time very good, but very
little sickness in our camp
considering the time a year.
We are all getting tired of
waiting for the exchange
to come around. Very like-
ly it will be a week or
more, before we get off
yet.

Sund 10th A.M. is a beautiful
morning. Clear and
pleasant. It would be
a grand treat to be at
home today. A good bite of
apples, peaches, watermelons,
and a peach pie, would be fine.

August

1862

Sat 9th But little news afloat today. Very warm some rain. The health of our company at this time is very good, but very little sickness in our camp considering the time a year. We are all getting tired of waiting for the exchange to come around. Very likely it will be a week or more, before we get off yet.

Sun 10th A.M. Is a beautiful morning. Clear and pleasant. It would be a grand treat to be at home to day. A good bate(?) of apples, peaches, water meleons, and a peach pie, would be fine.

August

1862

Mon 11th We hear today that there has been a two days fight at or near Culpeper Va. between Stonewall Jackson and Pope. The yankees claim no victory, nor do they acknowledge that the rebels gain the day. We guess from this statement that Jackson gave the old scamp a good thrashing. The thing he ought to have put to him in a good style. I read in today's paper Jeff Davis' retaliation order. It is a good thing, and come in a good time, to make the the cowardly murderers feel mean, and tumble under Jeff Davis' power.

August

1862

Mon 11th We hear to day that there has been a two days fight at or near Culpeper Va, between Stonewal Jackson and Pope. The yanks claim no victory, nor do they acknowledge that the Rebels gain the day. We guess from this statement that Jackson gave the old scamp a good thrashing, the thing he ought to have put to him in a good style. I read in to days paper, Jeff Davis's retaliation order. It is a good thing, and come in a good time, to make ~~the~~ thes cowardly murderers feel mean, and trembel under Jeff Davis' power.

August.

1862

Sun 12th The weather has been very warm for the last week, the warm of the season. A heavy rain fell last night. Cooler today.

Wed 13th Our camp has been in excitement today. Ed Cooper is here trying to persuade the Kentuckians to take the oath of allegiance and be loyal Tennesseans. I am sorry to say here, that there is a good many that will take it.

The papers state that Jackson is retreating in the direction of Gordonsville and people following him. They give an account of an engagement

August.

1862

Tues 12th The weather has been very warm for the last week, the warmest of the season.

A heavy rain fell last night. Cooler today.

Wed 13th Our camp has been in excitement today. Ed Cooper³ is here trying to persuade the Tennesseans to take the oath of allegiance and be loyal Tennesseans. I am sorry to say here, that there is a good many that will take it.

The papers state that Jackson is retreating in the direction of Gordonsville and Pope following him. They gave an account of an engagement

³ Edmund Cooper, Unionist from Tennessee. Union delegate to State Constitutional Convention of 1861; Assistant Secretary of Treasury, postwar. Lawyer at Shelbyville, Tennessee.

August
1862

near Cumberland Gap, they report their loss to be 3,000 of 25. We can guess at the truth of this statement. Morgan captured Galatin Tenn on the 12th, and all the troops there about 300. They say, also a train of cars and many other things. Morgan is reported to have about 2000 men with him. Breckinridge and the Army of Arkansas, captured Battenburg, a few days ago. The Yankees there surrendered after a short fight.

Our men took a town, and 400 Yankees in Mo, a few days ago. Bully for the Rebels. Bull army is getting scarce.

August

1862

near Cumberland Gap, they report their loss to be 3,000 ours 225. We can guess at the truth of this statement. Morgan captured Galatin Tenn on the 12th, and all the troops there about 300 they say, also a train of cars and many other things Morgan is reported to have about 2000 men with him. Breckinridge and the Ram Arkansas, captured Batton Rough [Baton Rouge, La.] a few days ago. The yankies there surrendered after a smart fight.

Our men took a town, and 400 yankies in Mo, a few days ago. Bully for the Rebels. Buels army is getting scared.

August.

1862

The 14th Ex. Governor Scambler
and G. Cooper are here
to day. They will offer the
Yonkers a choice at the
vote tomorrow.

The 15th Today has been a day
long to be remembered.
by the Yonkers at this place.
Ten or twelve hundred have
gone out to take the vote.
None of us expected more
than 200 would take it.
Things have turned aroun
d wonderfully since morn
ing. from the appearance
of things now there
will be but few Yonkers
left here, by tomorrow night.

August

1862

Th 14th Ex Governor Cambel⁴ and E. Cooper are here to day. They will offer the Tennesseans a chance at the oath tomorrow.

Fri 15th Today has been a day long to be remembered, by the Tenn'eans at this place. Ten or twelve hundred have gone out to take the oath. None of us expected more than 200 would take it. Things have turned around wonderfully since morning, from the appearance of things now there will be but few Tenn'eans left here, by tomorrow night.

⁴ William Bowen Campbell, governor of Tennessee 1851-1853. Strong Union supporter. Commanded First Tennessee Regiment at Monterey and Cerro Gordo in Mexican War. In May, 1862, chosen president at mass meeting of Union citizens in Nashville, along with Edmund Cooper.

121

August.

1862

July 16th Six months ago

This morning we
surrendered at Fort Bond
den. We have been in
prision ever since.

We can say that we have
fared tolerable well, con-
sidering ~~everything~~ everything.

We have had plenty to
eat all the time, with
few exceptions. The senti-
nels have shot some of
our men for very small
offences, this we dislike
very much, but we can
be thankful that we
have escaped as well as
we have, when we think
recollect who have guarded
us. Our health has been
better than we expect.

August.

1862

Sat 16th Six months ago this morning we surrendered at Fort Donelson. We have been in prison every since. We can say that we have fared tolerable well, considering ~~evering~~ everything. We have had plenty to eat all the time, with few exceptions. The sentinels have shot some of our men, for very small offences. This we dislike very much, but we can be thankful that we have escaped as well as we have, when we ~~think~~ recollect who have guarded us. Our health has been better than we expected,

1862 August

during the summer.

A great many of our men
died early in the spring.

A goodly number of pris-
oners have escaped since we
came here, more than a
hundred I expect, in all.
There is about 4,000 of
us here now.

The excitement about
taking the oath, is very
high to day. Kumbel failed
to attempt today to admin-
ister the oath. If he had of
seen there would have
been but few Germans
left. I expect my company
would have taken the
oath, but very few would
have been left. We donot
know why he did not
come. he may come to mor-

August.

1862

during the summer.

A great many of our men died early in the spring. A goodly number of prisoners have escaped since we came here, more than a hundred I expect, in all. There is about 4000 of us here now.

The excitement about taking the oath, is very high to day. Cambel failed to attend today to administer the oath. If he had of cum there would have been but few Tenn'ans left. I expect any company would have taken the oath, but very few would have been left. We do not know why he did not come, he may come tomor-

96

August.

1862

now. The Germans all prefer
the exchange to the oath,
with a few exceptions,
but they don't think the ex-
change coming up.

If the exchange had
been offered first
I don't think 100 words
have taken the oath.

I myself believe that
we will be exchanged
shortly, if we refuse
the oath.

Dec 17th Eight months ago
to day I left home
the last time. I have
not seen ^{my} wife since.
I have not heard
from her since the
10th of last month.

August.

1862

row. The Tenn^{ans} all prefer the exchange to the oath, with a few exceptions, but they doubt the exchange coming up. If the exchange had been offered first I don't think 100 would have taken the oath. I myself believe that we will be exchanged shortly, if we refuse the oath.

Sun 17th Eight month ago to day I left home the last time. I have not seen my wife since. I have not heard from home since the 10th of last month.

19
August

1861

Our camp has been tolerable quiet to day. Some are waiting anxiously for the oath but it has not made its appearance to day. The fever is not so high as it was Friday, & Saturday, a great many are getting out of the notion of taking the oath. though if it is offered again I fear the result.

We have had very cool nights, for some time for the season. Two and three blankets, are comfortable. The fire is very pleasant, for an hour or two every morning.

August.

1862

Our camp has been tolerable quiet to day. Some are waiting anxiously for the oath, but it has not made its appearance to day. The fever is not so high as it was Fryday, & Saturday, a great many are getting out of the notion of taking the oath, though if is offered again I fear the result.

We have had very cool nights, for some time for the season. Two and three blankets are comfortable. The fire is very pleasant, for an hour or two every morning.

18

August.

1862

Mon 18th The Today is very
from Thy, is very fa
vorable. Our men have
taken Sumner's, and
Sweden. Morgan still holds
Gettysburg, Gen. The yan-
kees think it very likely
that Buel and his army,
are gone up. so think I
There forces at Cumberlands
Gap, or at Barboursville,
are surrounded.

Governor McGuffin has resiga-
ed. Thompson I think will
soon be despatched to
a man. Jackson is standing
square up to Pope. The

Rapidan River seems to
be the dividing line be-
tween them at present.
McClelland is trying to

August.

1862

Mon 18th The to day is ~~very~~ from Fry, is very favorable. Our men have taken Summerset, and London [Ky]. Morgan still holds Galatin, in Tenn. The yankies think it very likely that Buel and his army, are gone up, so think I. There forces at Cumberlin Gap, or at Barborsville, are surrounded.

Governor McGoffin⁵ has resigned. Kentucky I think will soon be sesesh almost to a man. Jackson is standing square up to Pope. The Rapidan River semes to be the dividing line between them at present.

McClelland⁶ is trying to

⁵ Beriah Magoffin, Democratic governor of Kentucky, 1859-1862. Refused to furnish troops to either the Union or Confederacy at start of the war. Magoffin was in sympathy with the Confederates and vetoed a resolution calling for unconditional withdrawal of Confederate forces from Kentucky late in 1861.

⁶ Union Maj. Gen. George Brinton McClellan.

1862 August.

evacuate Harrison's landing
I think it very uncertain,
whether he gets away safe
or not. A correspondent at
that place, expresses fears, as
to their safety, he is con-
sidered as being in a very
dangerous condition, and
has been ever since he was
attacked near Richmond,
by almost every one that
knows any thing about
his situation.

The entire north will feel
greatly relieved if he, and
his Army get away safe.

We have an account of
the battle at Baton Rouge,
The Federals claim a victory
on the Gen Brackinidge
was repulsed; lost his right

1862

August.

evacuate Harrison's landing. I think it very uncertain, whether he gets away safe or not. A correspondent at that place, expresses fears, as to their safety, he is considered as being in a very dangerous condition, and has been ever since he was attacked near Richmond, by almost ever one that knows any thing about his situation.

The entire north will feel greatly relieved if he, and his army gets away safe.

We have an account of the battle of Baton Rouge [Baton Rouge, La.] The Federals claim a victory on the 6th Breckinridge⁷ was repulsed; lost his right

⁷ Confederate Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge. Candidate for president in 1860 on Southern Party ticket. Led unsuccessful attempt to take Baton Rouge. Contrary to information Thompson received, Breckinridge was not wounded and did not lose an arm in the battle.

20

1862. August

arm. The account says The
Gun Boat Arkansas was des-
troyed, Account up to the
10th say that the Federals
still hold the place.

This clippers from southern
news very much, and
bears the face of a lie.

I don't believe the Arkan-
sas is destroyed. nor do
I believe that they hold
Bathorough. at this time.

The account of a federal
victory in Arkansas, has
got the stamp of truth
upon it.

We have very pleasant
weather now, the nights
are rather cool. August
is not like August, in Iowa.

1862

August.

arm. The account says the gun boat Arkansas was destroyed. Account up to the 10th say that the Federals still held the place.

This differs from southern news very much, and bears the face of a lie. I don't believe the Arkansas is destroyed, nor do I believe that they hold Baton Rouge at this time.

The account of a federal victory in Arkansas, has not got the stamp of truth upon it.

We have very pleasant weather now, the nights are rather cool. August is not like August, in Dixie.

1862 August

21
Yucc 19th I read Wiley a southern
account of the fight
at Baton Rouge. Our men
repulsed the Nunkies,
The Nunkies fell under
their gun barrels. Our men
destroyed all the tents
and a large amount
of other property, then
fell back, as the gun
boat Arkansa had failed
to engage the federal boats.
The southern report says
that, the Arkansa, became
disabled, by some of her
machinery getting out of
fix and she was set on
fire by her crew, and
abandoned. The confeder-
ates are doing a good
work in this. They were at

1862

August.

Tues 19th I read to day a southern accoun of the fight at Baton Rough. Our men repulsed the yankies, the took shelter under their gunboats. Our men destroyed all the tents and a large amount of other property, then fell back, as the gun boat Arkansas had failed to engage the federal boats. The southern report says that, the Arkansa, became disabled, by some of her machinery getting out of fix and she was set on fire by her crew, and abandoned. The confederates are doing a good work in Ky(?) They were at

22

1862 August

when last heard from.
an attack on Lexington
is expected, not much
sign of a release soon.

Wed 20th But very little
news today.

Fair and warm. We had
a good dish of potatoes for
dinner.

Th 21st Fifty five, or sixty
Prisoners arrived here
this morning from Ky.
Some of them entirely, most
of them, had left home
and were on their way
to the south part of Ky.
Hambel and Cooper
came back today, and
commenced administering

1862 August 10

the oath again. They
put a different fact
upon this, to what they
did when they were
here last Friday. They
swept on Friday, that
the exchange was doubt
ful in the case of Yemm
any way. now they say
that we can have our
preference, the oath,
or exchange. But few
are taking the oath
since they are satisfied
that they will be ex-
changed, if they refuse
the oath.

Our forces have taken
Clarksville Tenn, and over
300 prisoners, beside a great
deal of commissary stores, and

1862

August

the oath again. They put a different face upon this, to what they did when they were here last friday. They sayed on friday that the exchange was doubtful, in the case of Tenn any way. Now they say that we can have our preference, the oath, or exchange. But few are taking the oath since they are satisfied that they will be exchanged if they refuse the oath.

Our forces have taken Clarksville Tenn, and over 300 prisoners, beside a great deal of Comissary stores, and

1862 Egypt.

Other Government property
This was done by 600
rebels without the firing
of a gun. The rebels
have burned two trans-
ports on Yenni River, 50
miles above Fort Henry.
Rain at night.

July 22nd A few are
taking the oath.
They are generally very
silly characters that
are taking the oath
now. The Antickians are
partaking a little
this time, as well
Yemeseans.

J. S. Miller and A. J. Kim
of our company, left us
yesterday, on the oath.

1862

August

other Government property. This was done by 600 Rebels without the firing of a gun. The Rebels have burned two trans ports on Tenn River, 50 miles above fort Henry.

Rain at night.

Fry 22nd A few are taking the oath. They are generally very sorry characters that are taking the oath now. Kentuckians are for taking a little this time, as well Tennesseans.

J. G. Miller and Ab Akin⁸ of our company, left us yesterday, on the oath.

⁸ Private James G. Miller of Company H. Ab Akin (also spelled Aiken,) was one of many of that surname in the Tennessee regiments. A relative of Henry Akin, private in Company C.

1869 August

Sat 23rd. All the Missisipians
1000 or 1100 in number,
left here today for Pick-
burgh. They will leave
next. They may get off
tomorrow.

I receive a letter from
Fanny today, dated Aug 9th
This I was very glad to see,
It is the first I have
heard from home since
the 10th July.

Fanny writes to me that
we have a fine son
born the 26th day of July.

I would very much to
see the little fellow,
but it will be several
months before I see him.
Pleasant weather.

1862

August

Sat 23rd. All the Missipians 1,000 or 1,100 in number, left here to day for Vicksburgh. Ky uns will leave next, they may get off tomorrow.

I receive a letter from Fanny today, dated Aug 9th This I was very glad to see, it is the first I have heard from home since the 10th July.

Fanny writes to me that we have a fine son, born the 26th day of July⁹. I would very much to see the little fellow, but it will be several months before I see him.

Pleasant weather.

⁹ This was Robert's son, Thomas Leigh Thompson, later a Tennessee senator.

1862 August

Jun 24, Ten months ago
Today I left home for
Camp Prosdale.

I went home the 4th Dec
and remained until 17th Dec.
Since that I have not
been at home at all, and
I don't know when
I will get there, I am
in hopes, that get there
towards Christmas.

All the Montuckans,
Missourians, Virginians
and Alibamians, left
today for Vicksburg.

All are gone but the
Yemasseans, and the
political prisoners which
will be left here.

There is some 13 or 40
Yemasseans here.

1862

August

Sun 24 Ten months ago to day I left home for Camp Trousdale.

I went home the 4th Dec and remained until 17 Dec. Since that I have not been at home at all, and I don't know when I will get there, I am in hopes, that get there towards Christmas.

All the Kentuckians, Missourians, Virginians and Alabamians, left to day for Vicksburg. All are gone but the Tennesseans, and the political prisoners which will be kept here.

There is some 13 or 1400 Tennesseans here.

1862 August

Mon 25th The political prisoners,
and all prisoners of war,
at this place, except those taken
at Fort Donelson, left here
today for Sandusky, none are
sent from here toicksburg
but the Fort Donelson prisoners.

We expect to get off tomorrow.
The news in the papers today
is good. Our armies appear
to be doing a good business.

A. G. Rodden went to the
Hospital today, A. S. Fowler,
went, last Saturday. Y. B. Gordon
went about a week ago.

Some of them are very bad off.
The health of our camp
at present is good.

Weather pleasant, clear
and seasonable.

1862

August

Mon 25th The political prisoners, and all prisoners of war at this place, except those taken at Fort Donelson left here today for Sandusky, none are sent from here to Vicksburg but the Fort Donelson prisoners we expect to get off tomorrow. The news in the papers today is good. Our armies appear to be doing a good business. J. G. Rossen went to the Hospital today, A. L. Fowler¹⁰, went last Saturday. J. B. Gordon¹¹ went about a week ago. none of them are very bad off. The health of our camp at present is good. Weather pleasant, clear and seasonable.

¹⁰ Alanthus L. Fowler, private of Company H.

¹¹ John Gordon, orderly sergeant of Company I.

1862 August.

Tues 26th. The roll of the 26th
and 37th Term Regt was
called. They were marched
off, but from some causes
or other they were brought
back. They will leave
tomorrow morning.

Wed 27. 25 prisoners, arrived
here this morning
mostly from the

The 26 and 37 Regt left
here today. we expect
to get off tomorrow morn-
ing. A few and the 53rd
is all that are left
here now.

1862

August

Tues 26th The roll of the 26th and 32nd Tenn Regt was called. They were marched out, but from some cause or other they were brought back, they will leave tomorrow morning.

Wed 27th 25 prisoners arrived here this morning mostly from Ky.

The 26 and 32 Regt left here today, we expect to get off tomorrow morning. Our's and the 53rd is all that are left here now¹².

¹² The 53rd Tennessee Infantry, CSA, also captured at Ft. Donelson with Thompson and the 41st Tennessee. Some members of Companies B and E of the 53rd escaped before their companies were surrendered. Notes on the records of Company B state that most of those captured remained at Camp Morton until September 16, 1862, "when the only two privates left at camp" were exchanged at Vicksburg.

1862 August.

Thurs 28th A.M. We are all ready to march. We expect to leave Camp Morton in a few hours, and we are not sorry to leave it. We have been here, better than six months.

P.M. We left Camp Morton at 5 o'clock this evening. Walked to the depo 2 1/4 miles. Left the depo at 7 o'clock for Cairo. Our Company had the good luck to get into a passenger car. The most of our Regt were in box cars.

We were the subjects of a great many remarks.

A great deal of abuse ^{and} language thrown upon us, by the Yankees. Some claiming to be soldiers, but they are nothing but cowardly Yankees.

1862

August

Thurs 28th A. M. We are all ready to march. We expect to leave Camp Morton in a few hours, and we are not sorry to leave it. We have been here better than six months.

P. M. We left Camp Morton at 5 o'clock this evening. Walked to the depo 2 ½ miles, left the depo at 7:oclock for Cairo. Our company had the good luck to get into a passenger car. The most of our Regt were in box cars.

We were the subjects of a great many remarks. A great deal of abuseive language thrown upon us, by by yankies. Some claiming to be soldiers, but they are lowflung cowardly yankies.

30
August
~~September~~

1862

We have been in Camp Morton
6 months and 5 days. I have
been out but twice, since I
came here, 2 or 3 ours at a
time, once to the canal to
wash, once through the
Town, under guard.

Our treatment, has been
as good as we could expect
of such a people as we
have been under. If we
had been in the hands of
a brave people, fighting for
their rights, and as all enlight-
ened nations have fought,
we would expected better
treatment than we have
had.

1862

August
~~September~~

We have been in Camp Morton 6 months and 5 days. I have been out but twice, since I came here, 2 or 3 ours at a time. Once to the canal, to wash, once through the town, under guard.

Our treatment, has been as good as we could expect of such a people as we have been under. If we had been in the hands of a brave people, fighting for their rights, and as all enlightened nations have fought, we would expected better treatment than we have had.

August
September

1862

Aug 29th At 5 o'clock A.M. we are
180 miles to Cairo.

20 miles to Cox, at Effingham
166 miles to Cairo. here we
got plenty of fruit, by pay-
ing liberal for them.

15 miles to Wilcox 120 miles to
Cairo. 2 miles north of Cairo
Centralia we pass a Yankee
Camp 3 or 4 or thereabouts.

Centralia is 112 miles from
Cairo. The train stopped but
a few minutes here.

We find a pretty level
country on this route,
but not much sign of good
farming, no farms, that
would compare with the
farms in the southern
states. We had a very pretty
ride. Arrived at Cairo 5th Oct. 1862

1862

August
~~September~~

Fry 29th At 5 'oclock A.M. we are 180 miles to Cairo.
20 min to six, at Effingham 166 miles to Cairo, here
we got plenty of fruit, by paying liberal for them.
15 min to 10 'oclock 120 miles to Cairo. 2 miles north
of ~~Cairo~~

Centralia we pass a yankie camp 3 or 400 troops.

Centralia is 112 miles from Cairo. The train stoped
but a few minutes here.

We find a pretty level country on this route, but
not much sign of good farming, no farmes that would
compare with the farm in the southern states. We had
a very pretty ride. Arrived at Cairo 5 ½ Ocl P.M.

89

August
~~September~~

1862

About an hour after we got to Cairo we got off the cars, and were put aboard a steamer called the Gannett. The 53d Regt came down on the same train we did, and are on the same boat with us. We were 22 1/2 hours running from Indianapolis to Cairo. Distance 366 miles. After dark the boat pushed out into the middle of the river, and anchored there. Bad fare on the boat.

Bad water, no chance to
wash, bad place to sleep.

1862

August
~~September~~

About an hour after we got to Cairo we got off the cars, and were but aboard a steamer called the Fanny Bullitt¹³. The 53rd Regt cam down on the same train we did, and are on the same boat with us. We were 22 ½ hours running from Indianapolis to Cairo, distance 366 miles. After dark the boat pushed out into the middle of the river and anchored there. Bad fare on the boat. Bad water, no chance to cook, bad place to sleep.

¹³ A side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat, built at Jeffersonville, Indiana in 1854. Dimensions: 245 x 35 x 7 (feet.) Named for Fanny Smith Bullitt of Louisville. Pressed into U.S. service as a transport in 1862, transporting sick and wounded from Ft. Donelson. Snagged and sank at Napoleon, Arkansas, March 1864. (*Way's Packet Directory*.)

August.

33

1862

30th All quiet, in our new home. We purchase ice at a tolerable price. To cool the River water so that we can use it. We have but one stove to cook upon, crowding times around it.

The 53rd Regt. are located on the top of the boat. ours on the Lowest deck. The guard on the cabin deck.

Sun 31st Nothing new today. no move at all. we expect to be here for several days.

So ends September. August.

1862

August

30th All quiet, in our new home. We purchase ice at a tolerable fare price, to cool the river water so that we can use it.

We have but one stove to cook upon, crowding times around it.

The 53rd Regt. Are located on the top of the boat, ours on the lowest deck, the guard on the cabin deck.

Sun 31st Nothing new today. No move at all. We expect to be here for several days.

So ends ~~September~~. August.

September
1862.

Mon 1st Our boat weighed
and anchored, and went
shore today, and put on coal
and provisions. At night
she anchored in the
river again.

Tues 2nd. Went to shore
again to put on coal
for the trip to Richsburg.
A number of negroes
that the Yankees have
stolen from the south
are here at work about
town. There is said to be
a large number of them
in camp back of town.
Those that I see at work
here on the wharf, are working
very hard, no one appears
to care for them.

September

1862.

Mon 1st Our boat weighed anchored, and went shore today, and put on coal and provisions. At night she anchored in the river again.

Tues 2nd Went to shore again to put on coal for the trip to Vicksburg. A number of negroes that the yankies have stolen from the south are here at work about town. There is said to be a large number of them in camp back of town. Those that I see at work here on the warf, are working very hard. no one appears to care for them.

September
1862

Wed^d Mr. Wilks with about
40 of our sick, came
down from Indianapolis
today, they are aboard our
boat. They left about
30 sick at the Hospital
not able to come.

3 Transports loaded with
Federal Troops went up
the river today. The South
Iron works are making the
Yankees up in Kentucky.

We have very bad fare
on the boat. We eat crackers
and coffee mostly. We drink
pickled pork but we have
a very bad chance to cook
it, some days, we cannot get
a bite cooked. Very bad
room to sleep. All are
in high spirits.

September

1862.

Wed 3rd Dr. Wilks¹⁴ with about 40 of our sick, came down from Indianapolis to day, they are aboard our boat. They left about 30 sick at the Hospital not able to come.

3 transports loaded with Federal troops went up the river today. The Southern bors(?) are waking the yankies up in Kentucky.

We have very bad fare on the boat. We eat crackers and coffee mostly. We draw pickled pork but we have a very bad chance to cook it, some days, we cannot get a bite cooked. Very bad room to sleep, all are in high spirits.

¹⁴ Dr. James H. Wilkes of Columbia, Tennessee. His grandfather was a Revolutionary War soldier. Educated at University of Nashville. Sat on examining board for assistant surgeons for Confederate regiments. Served in area of Columbus and Corinth, Mississippi.

September

1862

Th 4th Our Officers arrived
from Johnson's Island.
They are aboard the
Univiers. Other prisoners
are arriving daily.

As soon as they get here
they are put on boats
and anchored out in
the middle of the river.

Fry 5th Our sick are all
being put on the boat
G. H. Stone, which is going
along as a hospital boat.

Sat 6th There is some 6 or 7
boats here loaded with
prisoners. We expect to get
off to morrow. all are
anxious to be going.

September

1862

Th 4th Our officers arrived from Johnson's Island¹⁵. They are aboard the Universe¹⁶. Other prisoners are arriving daily. As soon as they get here they are put on boats and anchored out in the middle of the river.

Fry 5 Our sick are all bein put on the boat J. H. Done¹⁷, which is going along as a hospital boat.

Sat 6th There is some 6 or 7 boats here loaded with prisoners. We expect to get off to morrow. All are anxious to be going.

¹⁵ The prison camp for Confederate officers at Sandusky, Ohio.

¹⁶ A side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat, built at Cincinnati, Ohio in 1857. Dimensions: 180 x 35 x 7 (feet.) Weight 399 tons. Three boilers. Served as a transport for the U.S. on the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers during the war. Snagged and sank on the Mississippi, Oct. 30, 1864, with loss of seventeen lives. (*Way's Packet Directory*)

¹⁷ A stern wheel, wooden hulled packet boat, built at Shousetown, Pennsylvania in 1854. Dimensions: 155 x 30 x 4 (feet.) Weight 211 tons. Used by the U.S. Quartermaster during the war, lost on the Upper Arkansas 1864. (*Way's Packet Directory*)

37

September

1862

Mon 7th Our boat is at shore

Today loadin coal, and provisions. This is the first time we have been to shore since Wednesday, no one allowed to get off.

Our boat stoped a few minutes, along side the one our officers are on. We were very glad to see one another. This is the first time since we parted at Cairo last Feb.

They all look very well, and are in the best of spirits.

Rain, last night, and today. About half of our boys have to take the rain when it rains. I have managed to keep to keep dry.

September

1862

Sun 7th Our boat is at shore today loadin coal, and provisions. This is the firs time we have been to shore since Wednesday, no one alowed to get off.

Our boat stoped a few minutes, alond side the one our officers are on. We were very glad to see one another.

This is the is the first time since we parted at Cairo last Feb. They all look very well, and are in the best of spirits.

Rain last night, and to day. About half of our bors(?)¹⁸ have to take the rain when it rains. I have managed to keep to keep dry.

¹⁸ Thompson used this word twice. It is probably slang, possibly the last four letters of neighbors. Or perhaps he meant to write "boys."

September
1862

Mon 8th At two o'clock, our
fleet consisting of 9 S
Yankee posts and one gunboat.
The gunboat in the lead.
The *Univers*. Then the
Mitton, *Golden Era*, *Fanny*
Bullitt, *Choutrau*,
Adriatic, *J. H. Stone*,
About 11 o'clock we see the
transport *Yeumpey*, loaded
with Federal troops.

4,30 We passed *Columbus Is.*
about 25 miles below Cairo.

A good many Federals here.

6 o'clock We passed *Hickman*,
about 35 miles below Cairo.

8 o'clock We anchored near
Island No 10, about about
60 miles from Cairo. but few
if any troops here.
all getting along fine.

September

1862

Mon 8th At two 'oclock, our fleet consisting of 8 transports and one gunboat. The gunboat in the lead. The Universe, then the Metior, Golden Era, Fanny Bullitt, Chorteau, Adriatick, J. K. Done, About 4 'oclock we me[t] the transport Tecumsey¹⁹, loaded with Federal troops.

4:30 We passed Collumbus Ky, about 25 miles below Cairo. A good many Federals here.

6 'oclock We passed Hickman, about 35 miles below Cairo.

8 'oclock We anchored near Island No 10, about about 60 miles from Cairo, but few if any troops here.
All getting along fine.

¹⁹ Probably the side-wheel, wooden hulled, packet boat *Tecumseh*. It was built in Cincinnati in 1852. Dimensions: 177 x 32 x 7 (feet.) Four boilers. Sank in the Louisville-Portland Canal, Nov. 1860. Raised and uncertain history until it shows up in 1863 where it was burned Dec. 1, 1863 near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (*Way's Packet Directory*.) Thompson missed naming a few of the boats in the fleet. James Conrad Peters, another Confederate POW, was on the *Decotah*, and also listed the boats in his diary. He listed the *Meteor*, *Diligent*, *Dacotah*, *Done*, *Charteau*, *Golden Era*, *Universe* and the *Adriatic*. Since Peters did not list the *Fanny Bullitt* or the *Tecumseh*, this demonstrates that neither man knew the names of all the boats making up the entire fleet.

September
1862

Tuesday 9th. The transport Diligent
joined our fleet last night.
it has officers on it mostly.

They engaged in them selves.

6.30 A.M. The fleet started again.
We passed the state line
between Tenn, and Ky. 6 miles
below Hickman.

Just above New Madrid, we
meet the Leasota. After con-
versing awhile with some one
aboard her. The commander
of the fleet orders all the
boats to hoist a white flag
which they obey.

New Madrid Mo. 15 miles below
Island No 10. At 3.30 P.M. the
fleet halts about an hour.
After an hour the fleet starts
again and runs without
stopping until 11 o'clock next

September

1862

Tuesday 9th The transport Diligent²⁰ joined our fleet last night, it has officers on it mostly. They engaged it them selves.

6.30 A.M. The fleet started again. We passed the state line between Tenn. and Ky. 6 miles below Hickman.

Just above New Madrid, we meet the Decota²¹. After conversing awhile with some on aboard her, the commander of the fleet orders all the boats to hois[t] a white flag ~~which~~. Which they obey. New Madrid Mo. 15 miles below Island No 10. At 3.30 P.M. the fleet halts about an hour. After an hour the fleet starts again and runs without stoping until 1 'oclock next

²⁰ A side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat built at Louisville, Kentucky in 1859. Weight: 140 tons. Brought into U. S. service to transport sick and wounded. Snagged and lost at Helena, Arkansas, Jan. 10, 1865. (*Way's Packet Directory*)

²¹ The *Decotah*, a sternwheel, wooden hulled, packet boat, built at Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania in 1858. Weight: 230 tons. In the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati trade, February of 1861. Sold to Cairo, Illinois firm for Tennessee River cotton trade. Confederates raided and burned her at Paducah, Mar. 25, 1864. (*Way's Packet Directory*)

1861 Septemo

morning we run 19 hours today and night. About sunset we passed a transport by the name of Swan, fast on a sand bar, and deserted, no one about her. We are about 20 miles above Memphis.

Wed 10th At 6.30. O'clock we make another sand down the river after two hours run we reach Memphis, some of the anchored in the river opposite the Yew, ours and others, tie up along side, the coal boats, and take on coal.

We hurried two of our men this morning, before the fleet started, from where we lay last night. Misses I think. The fleet, has

September

1862

morning We run 19 hours today, and night. About sunset we passed a trans port by the name of Swan²², fast on a sand bar, and desserted, no one about her.

We are about 20 miles above Memphis.

Wed 10th At 6.30, oclock we make another dart down the river after two hours run we reach Memphis.

Some of the anchored in the river oposite the town.

Our and others, tie up along side the coal boats, and take on coal.

We buried two of our men this morning, before the fleet started, from where we lay last night. Miss^{ans} I think.

The fleet, has

²² There were at least five boats built before the Civil War with that name. This one was probably the side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat built at Louisville, Kentucky in 1855. Weight: 184 tons. Dimensions: 135 x 30 x 5 (feet.) Belonged to Confederates in 1861.

41

September

1862.

run 26 hours in coming from
Cairo to Memphis,

The 11th AT. 2 o'clock P.M. The fleet
saves off down the river.
We had a good time at Memphis
hundreds of ladies were along
the shore, as near the boats
as they could get, cheer us,
and incouraging us in
many ways. They furnish us
with a great many things
that we were glad to have.
We saw but few junky
troops here. The Memphis
ladies are all right.
About 4 o'clock the Coraco
passed us on her way to
Helina. At 9.30. o'clock the
fleet came in sight of
Helina and anchored.

September

1862

run 26 hours in coming from Cairo to Memphis.

Th 11th At 2 'Oclock P.M. the fleet shoves(?) off down the river. We had a good time at Memphis hundreds of ladies were along the shore, as near the boats as they could get, cheer us, and encourageing us in many ways. they furnish us with a great many things that we were glad to have. We saw but few yanky troops here. The Memphis ladies are all right.

About 4 'Oclock the Desoto²³ passed us on her way to Helina²⁴. At 9.30 Oclock the fleet came in sight of Helina and anchored.

²³ A side-wheel, wooden hulled packet boat built at New Albany, Indiana in 1860. Dimensions: 180 x 35 x 7 (feet.) Acquired by the U.S. Quartermaster Department in 1861. Was renamed the *General Lyon* the month following this trip to Vicksburg. (*Way's Packet Directory*)

²⁴ This was Helena, Arkansas.

2,2

September
1862

Aug 12th Two of our men
were carried to shore
this morning and buried.
At 11 o'clock our boat and
others dropped down to the
ward, and, commenced
putting off corn that
was put on at Cairo.

Wd a large number of
Yankee troops here.
Hurtless's army is here,
some 7 or 8 gunboats,
and many other signs
of war. The Yanks
crowded to our boat, all
anxious to hear us talk,
and to talk to us about
the Old flag, the union
our fore fathers fought
for, and so on.

They all acknowledge that

September

1862

Fry 12th Two of our men were carried to shore this morning and buried. At 11 'Oclock our boat and others droped down to the warf, and, commenced putting off corn that was put on at Cairo. We a larg number of yanky troops here. Curtis's²⁵ army is here, some 7 or 8 gunboats, and many other sights of war. The yanks crowed to our boat, all anxious to hear us talk, and to talk to us about the old flag, the union our fore fathers fought for, and so on.

They all acknowledge that

²⁵ U.S. Major General Samuel Ryan Curtis, was in command of the Department of the Missouri. In March he had commanded Union forces at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He was removed as department commander due to difficulties with Governor William Gamble of Missouri.

23
September
1862

Lee, Jackson, and Price
are very long headed. They say
they would have whipped before
this if it had not been that
Lee was our General.

I asked one fellow, what
about them, who was best,
he replied, "that they had
men. They all had played
out." In this he told the
truth. The yanks crowd
us so that we saw
but few, citizens. What
we saw, are all right,

September

1862

Lee, Jackson, and Price are very long headed, they say they woud have whiped before this if it had not been that Lee was our General.

I asked one fellow, what about their, who was best, he replied "that they had men they all had played out." In this he talkd the truth. The yanks crowded us so that we saw but few, citizens. What we saw, are all right.

44

September

1862

Sept 13th The fleet has been
around about the wharf
until 4 o'clock this evening
it moved off down the
river. McKean a private
in Comp E died last night
on our boat, he was put off
at Helena to be buried, he
left Cairo well.

About 20 miles below
Helena we passed a bank-
er's camp on the Ark side
probably two or three thou-
sand. Our fleet anchor-
ed about 10 o'clock at night.

September

1862

Sat 13th The fleet has been around about the warf until 4 'oclock this evening it moved off down the river: McCans²⁶ a private in Comp E died last night on our boat, he was put off at Helena to be buried, he left Cairo well.

About 20 miles below Helina we passed a yankie camp on the Ark side probably two or thre thousand. Our fleet anchored about 10 'Oclock at night.

²⁶ Probably Corporal James J. McCans (also spelled McCann) of Company D.

25

September

1862

Sun 14th 5:30 O'clock A.M. The
fleet weighed anchor
and put off down the
river. A beautiful sabbath
morning. All of us in high
spirits, as we expect to
reach Vicksburg tomorrow.

At 9:30 O'clock we passed
Napoleon Ark, at the mouth
of the Arkansas River.

This is about 100 miles
below Helena.

White river runs into the
miss 5 miles above here.

At 12:30, we passed a gun
boat anchored in the river.

Our gunboat halted here
a minute.

At 8 O'clock the fleet
anchored. I expect we have
run about 150 miles today.

September

1862

Sun 14th 5.30 'O'clock A.M. the fleet weighed anchor and put off down the river. A beautiful sabbath morning. All of us in high spirits, as we expect to reach Vicksburg tomorrow.

At 9.30 'O'clock we passed Napoleon Ark, at the mouth of the Arkansas River This is about 100 miles below helena.

White river runs into the Miss 5 miles above here.

At 12.30, we passed a gun boat anchored in the river. Our gunboat halted here a minute.

At 8 'O'clock the fleet anchored. I expect we have run about 150 miles today.

54

8th December

Mon 13. At 10 o'clock A.M. the fleet made another start. 2 or three gunboats and as many transports lay at the same place our fleet did last night, all under a shade of trees. They are said to have been to Vicksburg with prisoners, they started up the river when we started down.

We passed some splendid farms on either side of the river, yesterday and today mostly large negro plantations or coffee plantations, rather. The weather yesterday and today is fine. At 4.30 min. we got through the large bend, 20 miles above

Vicksburg.

September

1862

Mon 15th. At 10 'O'clock A.M. the fleet made another start. 2 or three gunboats and as many transports lay at the same place our fleet did last night, all under a flag of truce. They are said to have been to Vicks burg with prisioners, they started up the river when we started down.

We passed some splendid farms on either side of the river, yesterday and today mostly large negro plantations or cotte plantations, rather. The weather yesterday and today is fine.

At 4.30 min. we got through the large bend, 20 miles above Vicksburg.

27

September.

1862.

At 6:30 min P.M. The fleet
anchored, 2 or 3 miles above
Vicksburg. A Confederate
steamer met us several miles
above here, and came down
with us she goes on to Vicks-
burg when the others anchor.
The Yazoo River runs into
the Mississippi 12 miles
above Vicksburg.

September

1862

At 6.30 min P.M. the fleet anchored, 2 or 3 miles above Vicksburg. A Confederate steamer met us several miles above here, and came down with us she goes on to Vicksburg when the others anchor. The Yazoo River runs into the Mississippi 12 miles above Vicksburg.

24
1867

September

Yves 16th The Confederat boat
came up this morning,
The Officers that are with
us have been put on it,
and carried down to Yvon.
The other boats remained
anchored all day. The excha
nge will take place here.
The day has been very
dark cool and rainy,
of very bad time for us.
Several sick.

September

1862

Tues 16th The Confederat boat came up this morning. The officers that are with us have been put on it, and carried down to town. The other boats remained anchored all day. The exchange will take place here. The day has been very dark cool and rainy.²⁷ A very bad time on us. Several sick.

²⁷ James Conrad Peters, on the boat *Decotah*, called it a “bad rainy day, disagreeable. Been in hopes getting off all day but did not.”

49
1862 Sept 17th

The Golden Era, Motion
Adriatick, Unjovers, and
Done were unloaded today.
The Golden Era, Ours, and
are other remains to be
unloaded to morrow.

We are all anxious to
get off. We have nothing
but coffee and crackers here
to eat. Several sick,

and others getting so.
Great dissatisfaction
among the boys because
our boat has to be last.
Weather better

September

1862

Wed 17th The ~~Golden Era~~, Metior, Adriatick, Universe, and Done were unloaded today. The Golden Era, Ours, and one other remains to be unloaded to morrow. We are all anxious to get off. We have nothing but coffee and crackers here to eat. Several sick, and others getting so.

Great dissatisfaction among the boys because our boat has to be last.

Weather better

September

1862

Th 18th, Today the long hoped
for exchange, came
about 11 o'clock we were excha-
nged and put off the boat,
and out of the hands of
the Yanks. We have been
in their hands 7 months
and two days.

We have been on the boat
19 days. Our Colonel and
major met us here.

We went across the bend to
the river opposite Vicksburg.
After waiting an hour or
two on the ferry boat we
crossed over to Vicksburg,
and occupied a room in
The institute

September

1862

Th 18th Today the long hoped for exchanged came about. 11 'Oclock we were exchanged and put off the boat, and out of the hands of the yanks. We have been in their hands 7 months and two days.²⁸

We have been on the boat 19 days. Our colonel and major met us here. We went across the bend to the river oposite vicksburg. After wateing an hour or two on the fery boat we crossed over to Vicksburg, and occupied a room in the institute.

[At this point in the diary, Thompson began interspersing some accounting entries. He began recording the dates he received letters from various people, as well as expenditures for food and items for his men. To preserve the chronology of the diary, we have skipped these pages and they will appear at the end of the diary. (editor)]

²⁸ James Conrad Peters also had counted the days of his imprisonment. He was exchanged at 2 p.m., and remarked "Thanks be to him who has preserved me through hardships & danger & many temptations." Peters commented on the condition of the city of Vicksburg: "The ravages of shot & shell are to be seen in every quarter...O the horror of war they are to be seen in this place. May God put a speedy end to this unholy war is my prayer."

82

V
Septemher

1862

Aug 19 We tramped about
over the town, feeling
as free as a bird just turned
out of a cage. Bad fare
in the way of eatibles, as we
have nothing to cook in.
I slept better than common
last night.

September

1862

Fry 19 We tramped about over the town, feeling as free as a bird just turned out of a cage. Bad fare in the way of eatibles, as we have nothing to cook in. I slept better than common last night.

Sept. Timber
1862

Sat 20th At 2.25 P.M. We left
on the cars, for Jackson
as we thought, but by an
order from Gen. Fighlman
we were stopped at Clinton
34 miles fromicksburg
and 10 miles from Jackson.
We got off the cars at this
place about sun set.

The 14th Miss with us.

We slept upon the stage
near the depo. some on
the ground. Weather good.

September

1862

Sat 20th At 2.25 P.M. we left on the cars, for Jackson as we thought, but by an order from Gen. Tighlman²⁹ we were stoped at Clinton 34 miles from Vicks burg and 10 miles from Jackson.

We got off the cars at this place about sun set. The 14th Miss³⁰ with us. We slept upon the stage near the depo, some on the ground. Weather good.

²⁹ General Lloyd Tilghman, CSA. Born in Maryland, graduate of West Point. Surrendered Fort Henry prior to Battle of Fort Donelson. Captured at Fort Donelson and exchanged in August of 1862, and given command of all camps of rendezvous and instruction for exchanged prisoners of war in the Dept. of Tennessee. Killed in action at Champion's Hill, Miss. in 1863.

³⁰ The 14th Mississippi Infantry, CSA, also captured at Ft. Donelson.

52

September

1862.

Sun 24th We lay about the
Seape Idg. with but
little to eat for want of
something to cook in.
Slept out doors at night
Weather good.

Mon 22nd Col Jargukarson
arrived this morning
from Jackson, where he went
Saturday night. We will
remain here until we
reorganize our Regt and
are ordered away.

We all hope to be sent to
Yenn, as soon as we orga-
nize, but we have some
fears that we will not be
sent there. We have no
camp equipage as yet.

We moved into a school

September

1862

Sun 21st We lay about the depo today, with but little to eat, for want of something to cook in. Slept out doors at night
Weather good.

Mon 22nd Col. Farquharson³¹ arrived this morning from Jackson, where he went Saturday night. We will remain here until we reorganize our Regt, and are ordered away.

We all hope to be sent to Tenn. as soon as we organize, but we have some fears that we will not be sent there. We have no camp equipage as yet. We moved into a school

³¹ Colonel Robert Farquaharson commanded the 41st Tennessee until he resigned June 3, 1864, and was succeeded by Thompson's company commander, Robert G. McClure who became lieutenant colonel. Col. Farquaharson was born in Banff, Scotland, and immigrated to Tennessee in the 1830's. He served as a major, 1st Tennessee Volunteers in the Mexican War. He appears on list of POW's at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., June 1862. He was exchanged for Col. William W. Duffield, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, commanding Twenty-third Brigade, US Army.

5-6-2
September

room in Mr. Heilmann's yard.

To stay until we get tents.

Capt James' Camp moved
into a house in the same
yard. We are cooking
about just where we can
but little at any place.

Mrs. Harris cooked some for
us today no charge. Yesterday
we hired a negro to bake
some bread for us.

September

room in Mr. Hilman's yard, to stay until we get tents.
Capt. James'³² camp moved into a house in the same
yard. We are cooking about just where we can but
little at any place.

Mrs. Harris cooked some for us to day no charge.
yesterday we hired a negro to bake some bread for us.

³² Captain William W. James of Company A, 41st Tennessee Infantry.

September
1862.

Tues 23rd. Alex. Coving and
Y. B. Hogston of our comp^y
came in last night.

We had a heavy rain last
night, very rainy and damp
today. We got into a house
in a good time.

Mrs. Kislman gave us leave
to cook upon her stove
so long as we stay here.

She is treating us with
a great deal of kindness
in feeding our sick and
she is an excellent lady.

September

1862

Tues 23rd Allen Ewing and T. B. Logston³³ of our comp. came in last night. We had a heavy rain last night, very rainy and damp today. We got into a house in a good time(?).

Mrs. Hilman gave us leave to cook upon here stove so long as we stay here. She is treating us with a great deal of kindness in feeding our sick and she is an excellent lady.

³³ 3rd Sgt. Allen L. Ewing had been the company commissary sergeant before his capture at Ft. Donelson. Pvt. Thomas Logston was shown as having been discharged at Jackson, Miss.

57
September

1862

Wed 24th Al Eakin joined
us today. We drew no
meat today.

Th 25th We are knocking about
over town and the sur-
rounding country enjoying
our freedom. We are fear-
ing very bad, in the way of
something to eat. We have
had no meat to eat today.

We have bread, coffee, sugar
and some potatoes, when
we buy them ourselves.

September

1862

Wed 24th Ab Eakin³⁴ joined us today. We drew no meat today.

Th 25th We are knocking about over town and the surrounding country, enjoying our freedom. We are fareing very bad, in the way of something to eat. We have had no meat to eat to day. We have bread, coffee, sugar and some potatoes, when we buy them our selves.

³⁴ Pvt. Abraham Eakin was shown as having been discharged at Clinton, Miss.

58
September
1862.

July 26th We moved with
our Regt to Shepards
Springs 5¹/₂ miles north
of Clinton. Our Camp
has set up with two tents
and three flps. We have
47 men. We are camp
ed in a hilly back woods
country. Good water, and
if we had something
to eat in we can fare
tolerable well here.

We drew a supply of good
beef, meal, flour, sugar
coffee and soap.

We got a fine batch
of grapes this morning!

September

1862

Fry 26th We moved with our Regt to Shepard's Springs 5 ½ miles north of Clinton. Our camp has set up with two tents and three flys. We have 47 men. We are camped in a hilly back woods country. good water, and if we had something cook in we can fare tolerable well here.

We drew a supply of good beef, meal, flour, sugar, coffee, and soap.

We got a fine batc(?) of grapes this morning.

September

1862

Oct. 27th. This morning Col
McClure came from
Jackson with an order for
us to reorganize our Regt
next Monday.

We reorganized our company
this evening. S. C. Osburn Capt
without a dissenting voice.

W. M. Cooper. 1st Lieut. 20 votes
A. Beasley, his opponent 14 "

Myself. 2nd Lieut. 23 votes
W. R. Landon my opponent 10 "

B. B. Maulding 3rd Lieut. 19 "
Opponent W. H. Faw 10 "
Joseph Mc Knight 5 "

A. L. Ewing 1st Sergeant
N. J. Vanleave 2nd "
J. W. Brown 3rd "

September

1862

Sat 27th This morning Col. McClure³⁵, came from Jackson with an order for us to reorganize our Regt next monday.

We reorganized our company this evening. J. C. Osburn Capt, without a dissenting voice.

W. M. Cooper, 1st Lieut, 20 votes

A. Beasley, his opponent 14 “

Myself 2nd Lieut 23 votes

W. N. Cowden, my opponent 10 “

B. B. Maulding 3rd Lieut 19 “

Opponents: W. H. Few 10 “

Joseph McKnight 5 “

A. L. Ewing 1st Sergeant

N. J. Vancleave 2nd “

J. W. Brown 3rd “

³⁵ For the complete names and ranks of these men, see the roster of Company H in the Appendix at the end of this book.

90
September
1862

B. M. Smith 4th Regt
W. W. McLaugh 5th Regt

J. C. Lawrence 1st Corp.
A. S. Compton 2nd "
J. C. Willis 3rd "
G. C. Glen 4th "

Three or four of our comp.
were absent, seven or eight
did not vote, as they expect to go
home. We have 47 in all!

Jun 28th. I went to a priv-
ate house and got
my dinner.

We have had lights raining
for two or three days.
We are drawing plenty
of good beef, flour, corn meal
sugar, salt, soap, and some coffee.

September

1862

B. M. Smith 4th Sergt

W. W. McGaugh 5th Sergt

J. C. Lawrance 1st Corp

A. L. Compton 2nd “

F. C. Willis 3rd “

G. C. Glen 4th “

Three or four of our comp.[any] were absent, seven or eight did not vote, as they expect to go home. We have 47 in all.

Sun 28th I went to a private house and got my dinner.

We have had light rain for two or three days.

We are drawing plenty of good beef, flour, corn meal, sugar, salt, soap, and some coffee.

September

1862

Mon 28th. We reorganized our
Regt. We elected
for Col. Farguharson 237 votes
his Opponent Capt. Boon 76 "

for Lieut. Col. J. Yilmson 258 "
no Opponent.

for Major. Miller 231
his Opponent. Barringer 76

Our camp voted for
Col.
Farguharson 29
Boon 6

For Lieut. Yilmson. 38

For Maj Miller 8
Barringer 29

I voted for Farguharson, Yilmson & Miller.

September

1862

Mon 29th We reorganized our Regt. We elected for

Col. Farquharson 237 votes

his opponent Capt. Boon 76 “

for Lieut. Col. J. Tillman 257 “

no opponent

For Major, Miller 231 “

his opponent Barringer³⁶ 16 “

Our camp voted for

Col.

Farquharson 29

Boon 6

For Lieut Tilman 38

For Maj Miller 8

Barringer 29

I voted for Farquharson, Tillman & Miller.

³⁶ W. E. Barringer, the regimental drill master.

September

1862.

Sept 30th. I walked to Clinton
 this morning, spent the
 day there, and returned late
 in the evening. Newton Duggan,
 G. H. Glenn and E. C. Sharp
 accompanied me.

Had little news. ^{was}
 I saw Gen. Fighlman for
 the first time.

Letters sent Florence 1863

April 14th By mail to Fannie April 14th

" 20 by Bealy to " " 18

" 21st By Smiley's mail

to Fannie " 27th

" 30 to Fannie, by McBlere " 29; 30

May 11th " " " Mail " May 10th

" 17 " " " L. B. Fowler " 16

" 24th " " " Smiley, " 21st 24th

September

1862

Tue 30th I walked to Clinton this morning, spent the day there, and returned late in the evening. Newton Dogget, G. C. Glenn and E. A. Sharp accompanied me. But little news.

I saw Genl Tighlman for the first time.

[Thompson here interspersed the list of dates he sent letters home. We have omitted these entries and will transcribe them at the end of the diary.]

October

1862

Wed 1st, I drilled some this evening, for the first, since I was taken prisoner. Col. Gilman drilled us a short time. Good weather. Terrible warm, through the day. Wren Purdin, went from camp to Smiths, W. Stay a while. Col. Fargrassen is at Jackson on business, for the Regt.

Thursday 2nd. nothing new.

Friday 3rd. Reed drilled us some today.

Sat 4th. We drilled today. Col. Melburn left for home I send Yung a letter by him. W. A. Corvelen was appointed Quartermaster of our Regt.

October

1862

Wed 1st I drilled some this evening, for the first, since I was taken prisoner. Col. Tilman drilled us a short time. Good weather. Tolerable warm, through the day.

Urven Purdin went from camp to Smith's, to stay a while.

Col. Farquharsen is at Jackson on bussiness, for the Regt.

Thursday 2nd Nothing new.

Fry 3rd. Reed drilled us some today.

Sat 4th. We drilled today. Col. McClure left for home I sent Fanny a letter by him. W. N. Cowden was appointed Comisary for out Regt.

64
October

1862

Nov 3^d, A. L. Ewing appointed
assistant Commissary.

Nov 4th, I took command of the
company this evening and
drilled them for the first time.

The Regt. was out on dress
parade to day. To receive orders
and to form in the company
into into line of battle
properly. Our company is
Comp. (E) in the new organ-
ization, and seventh in line of
battle. Capt. Osburn is again
Capt. of the fourth division.

Our orders now, are to drill
two hours each day.

Several of our boys are sick.

Nov 1st, Col. Gillman, returned
from Sachsen, he brought
orders for us to go to Jackson Tenn.

October

1862

Sun 5th A. L. Ewing appointed Assistant Comisary.

Mon 6th I took command of the company this evening and drilled them, for the first time. The Regt. was out on dress parade to day, to receive orders and to form in the companys into into line of battle properly. Our company is Comp (E) in the new organization, and seventh in line of battle. Capt. Osburn is seg--n(?) Capt. of the fourth division. Our orders now, are to drill two hours each day.

Several of our boys are sick.

Tues 7th. Col Tillman returned from Jackson, he brought orders for us to go to Jackson tomorrow.

October

1862

Wed 8th We left Mitchell Spring, this morning, came to Clinton on foot. There we got on the cars. The 10th Tenn with us, and came to Jackson 12 miles from Clinton. We were encamped a few hundred yards east of the state house.

Thurs. 9th We moved to the depo this evening. To go to Holly Springs but did not get off. We slept at night on the ground near the Depo.

Fri 10th My Regt and the 10th Tenn left this evening for Holly Springs. By order of my Capt, I remain here to help some of our company that have been discharged, to prepare their papers and draw their money. A hard task to.

October

1862

Wed 8th We left Mitchaels spring, this morning, came to Clinton on foot. There we got on the cars, the 10th Tenn³⁷ with us, and came to Jackson 12 miles from Clinton We are encamped a few hundred yards East of the state house.

Thur. 9th We moved to the depo this this evening, to go to Holly spring but did not get off. We slept at night on the ground near the depo.

Fry 10th My Regt and the 10th Tenn left this evening for Holly Spring by order of my Capt, I remain here to help some of our company that have been discharged, to prepare their papers and draw their money. A hard task to.

³⁷ 10th Tennessee Infantry, CSA. Armed with flintlock muskets, this regiment fought at Fort Henry, and fell back to Fort Donelson, where it was captured with the 41st Tennessee. It was known as the "Irish Regiment."

October

1861

Sat. 11th. We have some hard, and
difficult work to do today,
in getting papers and money
and have accomplished nothing.
J. B. Cochran went to Smith's this evening.

Sun 12th A. L. Fowler, J. G. Kassen,
J. E. Sanson, and Y. G. Logan
left this evening for home. They
have been discharged from the service.
I am here by myself to night.
I am boarding at Mr. Hammond's.
I eat two meals a day, and sleep
on my own blankets, and pay
two dollars a day. I expect to go
to the Regt tomorrow.

Mon 13th. Cochran came back from
Smith's this morning. At 5 o'clock
this evening we left Jackson for
Gealy Springs.

October

1862

Sat. 11th We have some hard and difficul work to do today, in getting papers and money and have accomplished nothing. J. B. Cochran went to Smith's this evening.

Sun 12th A. L. Fowler, J. G. Rossen, J. E. Sansom, and T. F. Logsten left this evening for home. They have been discharged from the service. I am here by myself to night, I am boarding at Mr. Hammond's. I eat two meals a day, and sleep on my own blankets, and pay two dollars a day. I expect to go the Regt tomorrow.

Mon 13th. Cochran came back from Smith's this morning. At 5 'oclock this evening we left Jackson for Holly spring.

October

Yues 12th We arrived at Holly Spring
about 9 o'clock this morning
The distance from Jackson to Holly
Spring is I believe about 200 miles
While at Jackson I sold 7.50 of
gold that I brought from Camp
Meriton I got two dollars per one
while there I spent for necessaries
expenses ten dollars.

R. B. Marzling and J. C. Lawrence
of our company, were detailed today
to go home on the recruiting
service. The Regt has drew there
arms since they arrived here, a
very good lot of guns.

Water is very scarce here.

but little prospect of a fight
at this place. I think we will
follow the ganks to Corinth
The weather has been very
cool for several days.

October

Tues 14th We arrived at Holly spring³⁸ about 9 'oclock this morning the distance from Jackson to Holly spring is I believe about 200 miles. While at Jackson I sold 7.50 of gold that I brought from Camp Morton I got two dollars for one.³⁹ While there I spent for necisarr expenses ten dollars.

R. R. Moulding and J. C. Lawrance of our company, were detailed to day to go home on the recruiting service. The Regt has drew there arms since they arrived here, a very good lot of guns.⁴⁰ Water is very scarce here. But little prospect of a fight at this place. I think we will follow the yanks to Corrinth. The weather has been very cool for several days.

³⁸ The Battle of Corinth, Mississippi was fought October 3rd and 4th. After initial victory on the 3rd, the Confederate attack on the 4th was repulsed. Confederate Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn withdrew his forces. The Union Army pursued the Confederates until the Confederates reached safety at Holly Springs, county seat of Marshall County, Miss., on the 11th. When Thompson and the 41st Tennessee reached there 3 days later, they encamped with Van Dorn's army.

³⁹ How Thompson acquired gold at Camp Morton is a mystery. From his comment, it is assumed that he received \$15.00, probably in Confederate currency, for the \$7.50 worth of gold. ("two dollars for one.")

⁴⁰ According to Sumner A. Cunningham, also of the 41st Tennessee, these were good percussion lock muskets, "but soon nearly every man had an Enfield rifle."

October

1862

Wed 15. R. M. Smith and A. G. Park joined the company again today. They were left at Clinton sick.

Our Regt. drew money today for the first time since we have been in the service. We drew 9 months pay my pay amounted to \$143.80 cts. We drew blankets and shirts also.

Th. 16th. We drilled a short time this morning. Cool nights, pleasant days.

Fry 17th. J. B. Cochran left for home I sent a letter to Fanny by him. Also \$100.00 in Confederate money. Good weather

October

1862

Wed 15 R. M. Smith and A. J. Park joine the company again today. They were left at Clinton sick. Our Regt drew money today for the first time since I have been in the service. We drew 9 months pay my pay amounted to \$143.80 cts. We drawed blankets and shirts also.

Th. 16th. We drilled a short time this morning. Cool nights, pleasant days.

Fry 17th. J. B. Cochran left for home I sent a letter to Fanny by him. Also \$100.00 in Confederate money. Good weather.

October

1862

Oct 18th We had dress parade
this evening for the first
time since we returned from
prison. Our Regt^s and the
10th Term is thrown together
for the present. The 10th forms
the right wing, ours the left.
We are in the 2nd Brigade
under Hindman, he under
Tightman, We are under
marching orders.

Jun 19th We moved today
We are now about
six miles north of Holly Springs.
Our tents and cooking vessels
were brought on the cars.
We marched in order and
carried our map packs.
We had a very dusty march.

October

1862

Sat 18th. We had dress parrade this evening for the first time since we returned from prision. Our Redgt and the 10th Tenn is throwed together for the present. The 10th forms the right wing, ours the left. We are in the 2nd Brigade under Hindman⁴¹, he under Tighlman. We are under marching orders.

Sun 19th. We moved to day we are now about six miles north of Holly Spring. Our tents and cooking vessels were brought on the cars. We marched in order and carried our nap sacks. We had a very dusty march.

⁴¹ Major General Thomas Carmichael Hindman, CSA. Replaced as commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, he was wounded in action at Chickamauga.

76
1862 October

Mon 20th. We put up our tents.

Tues 21st. We cleaned off our streets. &c. We are camped in pretty, healthy, looking place. Plenty of good water about one fourth of a mile. Wood handy. Dry and dusty.

Wed 22nd. We drilled four hours today. put out guard.

Th 23rd. Drilled

Fry 24th. We ordered the commissary, to issue, to rations, with, the privates.

Sat 25th Very cold and windy. Snow in the evening. We did not drill, on account of the weather.

1862

October

Mon 20th. We put up our tents.

Tues 21st. We cleaned off our streets, & c. We are camped in pretty, healthy looking place. Plenty of good water about one fourth of a mile. Wood handy. Dry and Dusty.

Wed 22nd. We drilled four hours today, put out guard.

Th 23rd. Drilled.

Fry 24th. We ordered the comisary to issue to us rations with the privates.

Sat 25 Very cold and windy. Snow in the evening. We did not drill, on account of the weather.

1862

October

Satd, 26th. Cold, and windy. Fair.
We had a splendid dinner.
We bought two chickens yesterday, dried fruit and potatoes.
We had stewed chickens and dumplings, stewed fruit, potatoes, and corn bread for dinner. Chickens cost us \$1.00.

Mon 27th. Col. Gilman drilled us in Battalion drill, the first time. This is the first Battalion drill we have since our return from the north.

Tues 28th. A. J. Vanclave, and myself, went out in the country, about five miles, for chickens, butter, and so on. We could find none for sale. We had dinner, at the Mrs. Moore's.

October

1862

Sund 26th. Cold, and windy. Fair.

We had a splendid dinner. We bought two chicken yesterday, dried fruit and potatoes. We had stewed chicken and dumplings, stewed fruit, potatoes, and corn bread for dinner. Chickens cost us \$1.00.

Mon. 27th. Col. Tilman drilled us in Battalion drill, the first time. This is the first Battalion drill we have since our return from the north.

Tues 28th. N. J. Vancleave⁴², and myself went out in the country, about five miles for chickens, butter, and so on. We could find none for sale. We too[k] dinner, at the Mrs. Moors.

⁴² 2nd Sergeant N. J. Vancleave, of Company H.

October

1862

Wed 28th. Drilled in the fore noon, after noon. The Capt. and myself, made out muster rolls. Good weather.

Th. 30th. We finished the muster rolls this morning.

In the evening we had battalion drill. General Gilghman visited the drill field, and drilled us a short time.

Fry 31st. General inspection came off today.

Our Regt. drew their uniforms last Tuesday, Oct 28th 1862, Fine weather. Very dry. Cool nights, and pleasant days.

Det.

October

1862

Wed 29th. Drilled in the fore noon, after noon, the
Cap^t. and myself made out muster rolls. Good weather.

Th. 30th. We finished the muster rolls this morning.
In the evening we had battalion drill. General
Tilghman visited the drill field, and drilled us a short
time.

Fry 31st. General inspection came off to day. Our
Reg^t. drew their uniforms last Tuesday, Oct 28th 1862.
Fine weather, very dry. Cool nights, and pleasant
days.

Sat.

73
November

1862

Sat. 1st. A general review came
off today. We went to
a field about a mile and
a half distant. There were
five Brigades there, besides
ours, and a host of officers,
Generals Yildhnen, Price,
Vandorn, and many other
Generals were there.
Very dusty and warm.

Sun 2nd. We rested today.

Mon 3rd. We went out on review
again today. General Pember-
ton was before us the first
time. Colder, very dusty.

Tues Wash day. Nothing
new today

November

1862

Sat. 1st. A general review came off today. We went to a field about a mile and a half distant. There were five Brigades there, besides ours, and a host of citizens. Generals Tilghman, Price, Vandorn,⁴³ and many other Generals were there. Very dusty and warm.

Sun 2nd We rested today.

Mon 3rd. We went out on review again today. General Pemberton⁴⁴ was before(?) us the first time. Colder, very dusty.

Tues. Wash day. Nothing new to day.

⁴³ Confederate Generals Lloyd Tilghman, Sterling Price, and Earl Van Dorn. Van Dorn, in command of the Dept. of Southern Mississippi, had been defeated at Corinth in October.

⁴⁴ Lieutenant General John Clifford Pemberton, CSA. Pemberton was promoted to Lieutenant General to replace Van Dorn, only two weeks before Thompson met him. In July of 1863, Pemberton surrendered the city of Vicksburg, and was paroled by Gen. Grant.

November

1862

Wed. 4th We received at one O'clock

This morning to cook three days rations, and be ready to march by 5 O'clock. All our tents and cook vessels, were put in the wagons early this morning. We were in line of battle nearly all day, late in the evening the whole Brigade formed in line of battle on the drill field, and remained there during the night. It turned very cold during the day, light sprinkle of rain at night.

Th. 5th About 11 O'clock we marched for Holly Spring where we halted a little before sunset. Shortly after halting we received news of fighting, a few miles north

November

1862

Wed. 5th. We received at one o'clock this morning to cook three days rations, and be ready to march by 5 o'clock. All our tents and cook vesels, were put in the wagons early this morning. We were in line of battle nearly all day, late in the evening the whole Brigade formed in line of battle on the drill field and remained there during the night. It turned very cold during the day, light sprinkle of rain at night.

Th 6th. About 11 o'clock we marched for Holly Springs were we halted a little before sunset. Shortly after halting we received news of fighting, a few miles north

75

November

east of town. We were marched in that direction, about sun set. We marched about six miles and camped on a small stream. The fight this evening was a cavalry fight, with some artillery, one man killed on our side.

July 7th. Our Brigade moved about one mile and camped for the night. provisions scarce. no tents. We got some cook vessels, and provisions at night.

July 8th. We cooked and eat freely today. at dark we received orders to cook two days rations. Rogers, and Seabney from Gen. came to us this evening on a visit.
(See 78th page)

November

east of town. We were marched in that direction, about sun set. We marched about six miles and camped on a small stream. The fight this evening was a cavalry fight, with some artillery.⁴⁵

One man killed on our side.

Fry 7th. Our Brigade moved about one mile and camped for the night. provisions scarce. no tents. We got some cooking vessels, and provisions at night.

Sat 8th. We cooked and eat freely to day. At dark we received orders to cook two days rations. Rogers and Dabney from Tenn.⁴⁶ came to us this evening on a visit.

(see 78th page)

[The next two pages contain a list of Thompson's company at the time it left Camp Morton. For continuity it has been transcribed at the end of the diary, with the accounting entries.]

⁴⁵ These were skirmishes with the fringes of Gen. Grant's Union forces moving toward Vicksburg.

⁴⁶ This may have been the famous preacher, Robert Lewis Dabney, who passed through the area on his way to Georgia, where he became ill later in November. The Rogers mentioned was probably Dr. W. E. Rogers, from Memphis, Tennessee who was serving as a surgeon in the Confederate Army.

76
November
1862

Sunday 9th. We loaded our cook
vessels this morning
and marched about 2 o'clock
A.M. in the direction of Holly
Spring, for two or three miles,
then turned south leaving
Holly Spring to our right.

We marched all day, arrived
at mills about 10 miles
south of Holly Spring, at
night, here we stacked arms,
and lay down on the ground
and slept very sound ordered
apt. We marched about 25
miles to day. We are all very
much wearied.

Mon 10th. Col. Suggs, who is acting
Brigadier General waked
us at one o'clock this morning
and marched us south
about 9 or 10 o'clock A.M. W

November

1862

Sunday 9th. We loaded our cook vesels this morning and marched about 2 'O'clock A.M. in the direction of Holly spring, for two or three miles, then turned south leavin Holy Springs to our right. We marched all day, arrived at mills about 10 miles south of Holly Springs, at night, here we stacked arms, and lay down on the ground and slept very sound ordered up. We marched about 25 miles to day, we are all very much wearied.

Mon 10th. Col. Sugs, who is acting Brigadier General⁴⁷ waked us at one o'clock this morning and marched us south. About 9 or 10 O'clock A.M. we

⁴⁷ Colonel Cyrus A. Sugg, commanded the 50th Tennessee Infantry, CSA at Fort Donelson.

1862 November

hatted, near Abbeville, stacked arms, drew rations, and put up for the night.

We marched 10 miles today.

cooked one day rations at night.

Tues 11th. We marched about 6 miles east of Abbeville and camped for the night. rain at night, no tents.

Wed 12th. We got our tents and cook vessels, again today.

This is the first time that we have been in tents since the 4th Nov. cooler.

Thursday 13th. We moved about 5 miles this morning and pitched our tents.

on a very pretty camping ground. Likely that we will remain here some time. Rodgers & Sabine, left for home.

November

1862

halted, near Alderville, stacked arms, drew rations, and put up for this night. We marched 10 miles today. Cooked one days rations at night.

Tues 11th. We marched about 6 miles east of Alderville and camped for the night, rain at night, no tents.

Wed 12th. We got our tents and cook vesels again to day. This is the first time that we have been in tents since the 4th. Nov. Cooler.

Thursday 13th. We moved about a mile this morning and pitched our tents on a very pretty camping ground. Likely that we wil remain here some time. Rodgers & Dabney left for home.

November
1867

Aug 14th. All grain to day.
A little rest takes very
well after, so tiresome a march
as we have had.

Oct 15th. Nothing new.

Dec 16th. Pleasant weather.

Nov 17th. Drilled to day

Dec 18th. Drilled again.

Wed 19th. Drilled Battalion drill.

Thurs 20th. Drilled fine weather.

Dec 21st. I am officer of the
guard today, the first
time that I have been on
guard duty since our return
to Seixas.

November

1862

Fry 14th. All quiet to day. A little rest takes very well after so tiresome a march as we have had.

Sat. 15th. Nothing new.

Sun 16th. Pleasant weather.

Mon 17th. Drilled to day

Tues 18th. Drilled again.

Wed 19th. Drilled Battalioion drill.

Thus 20th. Drilled, fine weather.

Fry 21st. I am officer of the guard today, the first time that I have been on guard duty since our return to

Dixie.

1862 November

96
Oct. 21st. I went over to the
pay master office this
morning and received, one
months pay \$80.00 from Maj
G. W. Pones. I received a
letter today from Haman, dated
Oct. 20th.

Nov 30th. We pitched our tents
and cooked three days
rations. 3 tents from a company
were sent off last night.

1 December

Mon 1st. We left Yippa Ford
at day light this morning,
on a retreat southward. We
burned nearly all the tents
in our Regt. We marched
today, until after midnight,
we reached a camp 8 miles

November

1862

Sat. 22nd. I went over to the pay master's office this morning and received one months pay \$80.00 from Maj. J. W. Jones. I received a letter today from Fanny, dated Oct. 20th.

Sun. 30th. We pitched our tents and cooked three days rations.

3 tents from a company were sent off last night.

December

Mon. 1st. We left Lippa Ford at day light this morning on a retreat southward. We burned nearly all the tents in our Regt. We marched today until after midnight, we reached a camp 8 miles

82
south of Oxford. We have
marched 23 miles today.
heavy rain last night.

Tue 22 We marched but
3 or 4 miles today.
Rain has been falling all day.
We have no tents. We draw
-ed one days rations today.

Wed 3^d. Early this morning
we started on the march.
We first went to Springdale where
we burned two bridges, and
had a slight fight. Walker's Regt
fired one or two rounds, the Regt
lost one killed, and ten wounded,
our Regt one wounded, our
Regt did not fire a gun, but the
balls fell thick through
our line, after the fight
we held our position.

south of Oxford⁴⁸. We have marched 23 miles today.
heavy rain last night.

Tues 2nd. We marched but 3 or 4 miles today. Rain
has been falling all day. We have no tents. We drew
one days rations today.

Wed 3rd. Early this morning we started on the march.
We first went to springdale where we burned two
bridges, and had a slight fight. Walkers Regt fired one
or two rounds⁴⁹, the Regt lost one killed, and ten
wounded, our Regt one wounded, our Regt did not fire
a gun, but the balls fell thick through our line, after
the fight we held our position

⁴⁸ Oxford, Mississippi, county seat of Lafayette County, due south of Holly Springs.

⁴⁹ Probably the 3rd Tennessee Infantry, CSA, also known as Clack's Infantry, commanded by Col. Calvin H. Walker. This unit was with the 41st Tennessee at Holly Springs in October, and probably later.

until night. Then marched
about nine miles and camped.
We have marched about 14 miles
to day. Capt. Osburn, gave me
command this morning and he
went with the wagons, on
account of sickness. We left
Lieut. Cooper at Oxford Monday
evening.

The 4th. We marched all day today
and until nine or ten o'clock
at night. Rained all evening
and night. We had a very
tiresome march, no rations
but saw potatoes, no tents
at night. Yimes are pretty
heard with us about noon.
We are camped at Coffeyville
to night.

until night, then marched about nine miles and camped. We have marched about 14 miles to day Capt. Osburn gave me command this morning and he went with the wagons, on account of sickness. We left Lieut Cooper⁵⁰ at Oxford monday evening.

Th 4th. We marched all day today and until nine or ten o'clock at night. Rained all evening and night. We had a very tiresome march, no rations but raw potatoes, no tents at night. Times are pretty hard with us about now. We are camped at coffeerville to night.

⁵⁰ 1st Lieutenant William M. Cooper, of Company H.

84

December

1862

Aug 5th. We drew one day's
 rations this morning
 but did not have time to
 cook, We started early this morn-
 ing, and marched about ten
 miles, and camped, drew
 potatoes at night, Ben Ballchins
 had a fight a mile or two
 north of Coffeyville, he slashed
 the yankees,

Sat 6th We reached Grenader,
 Camped a mile east of
 Yering for the night. Drawed
 rations, weather good, heads better.

Sun 7th. We marched 6 or 7 miles
 East of town and camped,
 We have been on the march
 8 days, I believe it is about 75
 miles by rail road to Yippa Ford
 where we left last Monday, but

December

1862

Fry 5th. We drew one days rations this morning but did not have time to cook. We started early this morning, and marched about ten miles, and camped, drew potatoes at night. Ben Ballating(?) had a fright a mile or two north of Coffeerville, he slashed the yanks.

Sat 6th. We reached Grenada, camped a mile east of town for the night. Drew rations. Weather good, roads better.

Sun 7th. We marched 6 or 7 miles east of town and camped. We have been on the march 8 days. I believe it is about 75 miles by rail road to Lippa Ford where we left last monday, but

B. C. Greenhuth

The route we traversed, I suppose would amount over a hundred miles, nearly all the tents of our brigade were burned to keep them from falling in to the hands of the Yanks, their Cavalry has been close to our rear all the time, they have caught several good brushings, on the route, I think they have done us but little damage, our Regt has lost 20 men, (Stragglers or deserters) on this retreat, We will rest here for some days.

Mon 8th. We have caught some honey, and mutton, and and are eating heartily, and resting, Col. Gregg of Tex has been made Commander of our Brigade, he took command last Thurs Wednesday.

Kellensmith (?)

the route we traveled, I suppose would smartly over a hundred miles, nearly all the tents of our Brigad[e] were burned to keep them from falling in to the hands of the yanks, their cavalry has been close to our rear all the time, they have caught several good brushings on the route. I think they have done us but little damage. Our Regt has lost 20 men, (straglers or deserters) on this retreat. We will rest here for some days.

Mon 8th. We have bought some honey, and mutton, and and are eating hearty, and resting. Col. Gregg of Tex⁵¹ has been made Commander of of our Brigade, he took command last ~~Thurs~~ Wednesday.

[Here followed two pages of accounting entries, which have been moved to the end of this transcription.]

⁵¹ Col. John Gregg of the 7th Texas Infantry, CSA. Gregg had surrendered at Ft. Donelson, and had been imprisoned like Thompson for several months. Gregg had actually been promoted to brigadier general on September 27, 1862, and put in command of a brigade consisting of the 1st, 30th, 41st, and 50th Tennessee Infantry regiments, and an artillery battery. Gregg was killed in action south of Richmond in October of 1864.

1862 December

Nov. 11. H. Savageance returned
with 23 recruits for our camp

Wed 24th. A General review at
Grenada, President Lewis and
Gen Johnston, were there,
I saw them for the first time.

Th 25th. We left Grenada for
Vicksburg, by railroad.

Fri 26th. We lay at Jackson
Lieut Chaulden returned
with 15 recruits for our camp.

Sat 27th. We arrived at Vicks-
burg, fighting commenced
here last Wednesday.

Sun 28th. We went out to
the Battle field, pretty near
as fighting all day.

1862 December

19th. J. C. Lawrance returned with 39 recruits for our
Comp[any].

Wed 24th. A general review at Grenada, President
Davis and Gen. Johnston⁵², were there. I saw them for
the first time.

Th 25th. We left Grenada for Vicksburg by railroad.

Fry 26th. We lay at Jackson. Lieut Maulden returned
with 15 recruits for our Compa.

Sat 27th. We arrived at Vicksburg, fighting
commenced here last Wednesday.

Sun 28th. We went out to the Battle field, pretty
heavy fighting all day.

⁵² General Joseph E. Johnston, CSA. Johnston believed that President Davis's plan to defend the Western part of the Confederacy by shifting troops back and forth between Tennessee and Mississippi would not work, and there was a major disagreement between these two men during this period of time.

Mon 29th fighting going on
all day. Our Regt has
not been engaged as yet.

Tues 30th But little fighting

Wed 31st The army sent in
a flag of truce to bury
their dead, all quiet,
we are in line of battle
and have been ever since
Sunday morning.

Th. 1st 1863
Th. 1st no fighting today.

Fri 2nd The yanks have
taken a fright and
left us. We took a heavy
rain this morning and last
night. We marched to Germ
this morning then to Camp

Mon 29th. fighting going on all day. Our Regt has not been engaged as yet.

Tues 30th. But little fighting.

Wed 31st. The enemy sent in a flag of truce to bury their dead. All quiet. We are in line of battle and have been ever since sunday morning.

1863

Th 1st. No fighting to day.

Sat 3rd. The yanks have taken a fright and left us. We took a heavy rain this morning and last night. We marched to town this morning then to camp.

[The next page is filled with accounting entries, which have been transcribed at the end of this chapter.]

1863 January

Sat 4th. We went to Gougeon
this morning, then back
to camp. We drew Yents
the first we have had
since we left Yappa Ford.
The first of 1000

Mon 5th. We left Wicksburg
on the Paul Jones for
port Hudson

Wed 7th. We landed at Port
Hudson. We have went
into camp 2 miles below
Gougeon. The whole Brigade
is here.

1863 January

Sun 4th. We went to town this morning, then back to camp. We drew tents the first we have had since we left Lippa Ford the first of Dec.

Mon 5th. We left Vicksburg on the Paul Jones⁵³ for port Hudson.

Wed 7th. We landed at Port Hudson. We have went into camp 2 miles below town. The whole Brigad[e] is here.

[This is the end of the chronological entries.]

⁵³ Side-wheel, wooden hull, packet boat, built McKeesport, Penn., 1855. Sold to towboat company in New Orleans 1858. Samuel Clemens took passage on this boat to New Orleans before the Civil War, and this was the boat that provided the background for many of his writings. Burned in Mississippi to avoid capture by Union soldiers July 1863. (*Way's Packet Directory*.)

Misc. and accounting pages transcribed out of sequence

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A List of our company
at the time we left
Camp Morton, for
Vicksburg.

- 1 J. B. Cochran 2nd Regt
- 2 R. M. Thompson 3rd "
- 3 J. W. Brown 4th "
- 4 N. S. Van Lear 5th "
- 5 A. S. Fowler 1st Corp.
- 6 Joseph McHenry 2nd "
- 7 R. G. Walker 4th "
- 8 Private A. Brasley.
- 9 A. P. A. Phillips
- 10 W. P. Brents.
- 11 L. N. Cochran.
- 12 W. L. Cochran.
- 13 A. H. Compton.
- 14 J. N. Cook.
- 15 Newton Duggan.
- 16 Robert Cowing.
- 17 G. W. Cowing.
- 18 A. Fowler.

A list of our company
at the time we left
Camp Morton, for
Vicksburg

- 1 J B Cochran 2nd Sergt
- 2 R. C. Thompson 3rd “
- 3 J. W. Brown 4th “
- 4 N. J. Vancleave 5th “
- 5 A. L. Fowler 1st Corp.
- 6 Joseph McKnight 2nd “
- 7 J. T. Walker 4th “
- 8 Privates A. Beasley
- 9 A. P. N Bills
- 10 W. P. Brents
- 11 L. N. Cochran
- 12 Dulen Cochran
- 13 A. D. Compton
- 14 T. N. Cole
- 15 Newton Dogget
- 16 Robert Ewing
- 17 G. W. Ewing
- 18 A. Fowler

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19. L. L. Graser.
 20. W. M. Greer.
 21. G. C. Glenn.
 22. M. J. Henry.
 23. Y. B. Gordon.
 24. J. P. Gorden.
 25. G. W. Gravener.
 26. J. C. Lawrence.
 27. W. W. McLaugh.
 28. L. E. Pardon.
 29. J. G. Basson.
 30. W. H. Roberson.
 31. B. M. Smith.
 32. E. C. Sharp.
 33. J. E. Dagnson.
 34. L. L. Thompson.
 35. J. C. Willis.
 36. Wm Willis.
 37. R. J. Webster.
 38. G. M. Park.
 39. J. J. Park.
 40. Y. B. Logston.

19	D. L. Fraser
20	W. M. Few
21	G. C. Glenn
22	M. J. Henry
23	T. B. Gordon
24	J. P. Lenden(?)
25	G. W. Lavender
26	J. C. Lawrance
27	W. W. McGaugh
28	D. E. Purdom
29	J. G. Basson
30	W. C. Robersen
31	B. M. Smith
32	E. A. Sharp
33	J. E. Sansom
34	L. L. Thompson
35	J. C. Willis
36	Wm Willis
37	R. J. Webster
38	G. M. Park
39	A. J. Park
40	T. B. Logston

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Members of the

August 6th 1862
 { Archy Beasley
 J. S. Rossen
 Wm. Gillum
 R. G. Thompson
 D. F. Krivier
 L. E. Purdum
 N. G. Vanclary

List of Letters

Letters received 1863

March 2 nd from Gammie	March 7 th
" " " M Alexander	" 3 rd
" 7 th " Gammie by Mrs. Park.	" 19 th
April 2 nd from " by Jot Cole	" 15 th
" " " Father " " "	" 15 th
" 8 th from Gammie by mail.	March 26 th
" 16 th " " " " "	April 1 st
" 17 th " " " " "	" 6 th
" " " " " " "	March 29 th
" " " Jot. Charleston by mail	April 5 th
" 25 th Mitten & Clure from Gammie	" 19 th

Members of the

August 6 th	Arch Beasley
1862	J. G. Rossen
	Wm. Gillum
	R. C. Thompson
	J. F. Driver
	D. E. Purdem
	N. J. Vancleave

	Letters received	Sent of letters
		1863
March 21	from Fannie	March 7 th
“ “	“ M Alexander	“ 3 rd
“ 17 th	“ Fannie by Mrs Park	“ 17 th
April 2 nd	from “ by J.N. Cole	“ 15
“ “	“ father “ “	“ 15
“ 8 th	from Fannie by mail	March 26 th
“ 10 th	“ “ “	April 1 st
“ 17 th	“ “ by Smiley	“ 6 th
“ “	“ “ “	March 19 th
“ “	“ S.A. Chartten “	April 5 th
“ 25 th	Mitten McClure from Fannie	“ 12 th

Messrs.
 1867. Co Comisary 4th Regt
 Oct
 " 24th 1/2 2 quarts Molasses.
 " 26th " 12¹/₂ lb. Bacon.
 " 28 " 10 lb meal.
 " " " 2 lb sugar,
 " " " 2 lb Rice.
 " " " 1 lb Soap,
 " " " 6 lb Beef
 " 31st Beef 5¹/₂ lb.
 Nov 4th " 8 lb.
 " " meal 7 lb.
 " 13 " 6 lb.
 " 14 " 10 lb, Beef, 14 lb, salt 9 lb
 " " Sugar 5 lb,
 " 15 Rice 2 lb.
 " 17th meal 15 lb, Bacon 4¹/₂ lb, Salt 3 lb
 " 20th Salt 2 lb.
 " 21st Meal 11 lb, Bacon 8 lb, Molasses 1 qt.
 " 24 " 15 " Beef 8 lb, Sugar 4 lb,

Mess	Dr.
1862	To Commissary 41 st Regt.
Oct.	
“ 14 th	To 2 quarts molasses.
“ 26 th	“ 12 ½ lb. bacon.
“ 28 th	“ 10 lb meal.
“ “	“ 2 lb. sugar.
“ “	“ 2 lb Rice.
“ “	“ 1 lb soap.
“ “	“ 6 lb Beef
“ “	“ 1pt(?) salt.
“ 31 st	Beef 5 ½ lb
Nov 4 th	“ 8 lb.
“ “	meal 7 lb.
“ 13	meal 6 lb.
“ 14	“ 10 lb, Beef 16 lb, salt 2 lb
“ “	Sugar 5 lb
“ 15	Rye 2 lb
“ 17 th	meal 15 lb, Bacon 4 ½ lb, salt 3 lb
“ 20 th	Salt 2 lb.
“ 21 st	Meal 11 lb, Bacon 8 lb, Molasses 1 qt.
“ 24	“ 14 “, Beef 8 lb, sugar 4 lb

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Money Borrowed.

1862. D. Do 7/8

Sept 19th of J. L. Trorer paid .10

" 20 " of A. Fowler paid 2.00

Oct 10th of " " paid 2.50

R. C. Thompson Sr. Ye.

1862

Oct 22 Ye. of Fowler for a
piece of Tobacco paid 25

" 27th J. P. Swenden, borrowed paid 50

Nov 1st of A. Fowler paid 1.00

" 16th due G. M. Park paid .50

Dec 5th Lieut Capt. Osburn paid 7.30

" 6 Lieut Nance paid 2.50

" 8th A. D. Compton paid .25

Money Borrowed.

1862			\$	cts	yet(?)
Sept. 19 th	of D. L. Fraser	paid	.10		
" 20	" A. Fowler	paid	2.00		
Oct. 10 th	of " "	paid	2.50		
	R. C. Thompson dr	do			

1862					
Oct. 22	To A. Fowler for a				
	piece of tobacco	paid	.25		
" 27 th	J. P Londen, borrowed		.50		
Nov 1 st	A. Fowler	paid	1.00		
" 16 th	due G. M. Park	paid	.50		
Dec 5 th	Due Capt Osburn	paid	1.30		
" 6 th	Lieut Nance	paid	1.50	.50	
" 8 th	A. L. Compton	paid	.25		

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Money ~~owed~~ Due me B. ed. Oct

1862

Aug 31st To James Willis .05

Sept 7th .. William Willis .05

" 19th .. E. B. Perkins 2.17

" 21st x G. W. Brown paid Sept 24th ~~75~~

" 22nd x G. H. Glen paid .75

" 20th x A. S. Fowler paid .75

" 16th x A. Fowler paid .10

Oct 4th x A. Fowler paid .75

" " x A. S. Fowler paid .10

" 13th x S. B. Cochran paid 1.00

Dec 7th x S. A. Cochran per

a pair of shoes ~~2.75~~ 3.02.80

" 7th x A. Beasley paid 1.00

" 8th x A. P. N. Bills paid 1.00

		Due me		
		Money Loaned	\$ cts	\$ cts
1862				
Aug	31	To James Willis	.05	
Sept	1 st	“ William Willis	.05	
“	19 th	“ E. B. Perkins	2.00	
“	21 st	“ J. W. Brown paid Sept 24		.75
“	28 th	G. C. Glen paid	.75	
“	20 th	A. B. Fowler paid	.05	
“	16 th	A Fowler paid	.10	
Oct	4 th	A Fowler paid	.75	
“	“	A L Fowler paid	.10	
“	13	J. B. Cochran paid	1.00	
Dec	1 st	L. N. Cochran for a pair		
		of shoes	7.70	3.00 .80
“	7 th	A Beasley paid	1.00	
“	8 th	A. P.N. Bills paid	1.00	

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Done R. C. Thompson
 1863

Jan 6 th	John Driver	5.00	paid
" 8 th	A. Beasly	10.00	Paid
" 21 st	G. Piles	1.50	paid
" 23 rd	Capt. Osburn	.75	paid
" 30	" "	.80	paid
" "	Lieut Cooper	.75	Paid
Feb 7 th	A. J. Hoar	2.50	Paid
" "	L. H. Williams	2.00	Paid
" "	C. J. Hoar	1.00	Paid
" "	Joseph McNight	.50	Paid
" 6 th	A. J. Park	10.00	
May 1 st	M. J. Hoopwood	5.00	
" 22 nd	A. Beasly	10.00	paid
" 24	J. G. McLaugh	5.00	
June	N. F. Vanclave	5.50	paid
July 4 th	F. W. Brown	1.00	paid
" 15	A. S. Ewing	9.00	
" 19	F. N. M'hee	6.61	
" "	L. A. Cochran	12.00	

Due R. C. Thompson

1863

Jan. 6 th	John Driver		3.00 paid
“ 8 th	A. Beasley	paid	10.00 paid
“ 21 st	G. Piles		1.00 paid
“ 25 th	Capt. Osburn		.75 paid
“ 30	“ “		.80 paid
“ “	Lieut Cooper	Paid	.75 paid
Feb 7 th	A. J. Haislip		3.00 paid
“ “	L. W. Williams		2.00 paid
“ “	C. G. Horton		1.00 paid
“ “	Joseph McKnight		.50 paid
“ 6 th	A. J. Park		10.00
May 4 th	M. J. Hopwood		5.00
“ 22 nd	A. Beasley		10.00 paid
“ 24	T. J. McGaugh		5.00
June	N. J. Vancleave		5.50 paid
July 4 th	J. W. Brown		1.00 paid
“ 19	A. I. Ewing		8.00
“ 19	J. N. McRee		6.61
“ “	L. N. Cochran		12.00

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 1862, Letters Received

August	Date of letter
" 6	From Fanny mailed at Clarksville, Aug 2 nd , July 11 th
" 23 rd	From Fanny mailed at Shelbyville, Aug 12 th , Aug 9 th
Nov 13 th	" " Huntsville Oct 16 th
" 22 nd	from Fanny, Commerce, " 20 th
Dec 6 th	from Mollie E Fowler, Nov 14 th
" 11	from Fanny Edwards " 30
" 26 th	from Fanny Edwards Dec 14 th

1863

Jan 7 th	from Fanny	Nov 16 th
" 25	" "	Jan 6 th
Feb 7	From Mollie E Fowler	" 26 th
" 27	from Fanny, by mail	Feb 22 nd
" "	" " " "	" 13 th
March 8 th	From Fanny, by mail.	" 18
" 13 th	" " " Smiley	" 25
" "	" M. E. Fowler " Smiley	" 26
" "	" M. P. Hilda, by "	" 26 th
" 20 th	from Fannie, by Mell	Mar 31 st

see page 86

Letters Received

1862.

		Date of Letter
August		
“ 6	From Fanny mailed at Nashville Aug 2 nd	July 10 th
“ 23 rd	From Fanny mail at Shelbyville, Aug 12 th	Aug 9 th
Nov 13 th	“ “ Huntsville	Oct 16 th
“ 22 nd	from Fanny, Cornersville	“ 20 th
Dec. 6 th	from Molly E. Fowler,	Nov 14 th
“ 11	from Fanny by Edwards	“ 30 th
“ 26 th	from Fanny by Fowler	Dec 16 th

1863

Jan. 7 th	from Fanny	Nov. 16
“ 15	“ “	Jan. 6 th
Feb 7	From Mollie E. Fowler	“ 26 th
“ 27	from Fanny, by mail	Feb 1 st
“ “	“ “ “ “	“ 13 th
March 9 th	From Fanny, by mail	“ 19 th
“ 13 th	“ “ “ Smiley	“ 25
“ “	“ M. E. Fowler by Smiley	“ 26
“ “	Matilda, by “	“ 26 th
“ 20 th	from Fannie, by Mell	Mar 31 st

see page 86

1863

Cash Paid out 1863

1863	B.D.
Jan 1 st	Comisaries. M. 2.50
" 5 th	for cider, at V.R. .15
" 6 th	" a paper, & Hatchey .10
" 5 th	at Vicksburg for 2 pies 1.00
" 10 th	to B. box, for a revolver 50.00
" 13 th	a qt. of milk. 25
" 14 th	for Comisaries. M. 6.20
" 23 rd	baking 6 pies. M. 1.00
" "	for my breakfast .75
" 29 th	for nic max .50
" "	four pens and one pen holder. 00
" 30 th	for my breakfast .75
Feb 6 th	1 qt milk 25
" 7 th	1 Potato pie .50
" 11 th	1 Plug Tobacco 1.00
" 18 th	1 bar soap. M 3.00
" "	2 soap. 50
" 10 th	for mienas .60
" 19 th	for a bottle .15
" 21 st	Comisaries. M 8.75
" "	for Honey. M. 2.00
	Dec 10 th

Cash Paid out 1863

1862		\$	cts
Jan 4 th	Comissaries, M.	2.50	
“ 5 th	for cider, at V.R.	.15	
“ 6 th	“ a paper, at Natchez	.10	
“ 5	at Vicksburg for 2 pies	1.00	
“ 10 th	To B. Cox, for a Revolver	50.00	
“ 13 th	a qt. of milk	.25	
“ 14 th	for comissaries, M	6.40	
“ 23 rd	baking 6 pies, M.	1.00	
“ “	for my breakfast	.75	
“ 29 th	for nic (map?)	.50	
“ “	four pens and one pen holder	1.00	
“ 30 th	for my breakfast	.75	
Feb 6 th	1 qt milk	.25	
“ 7 th	1 potatoe pone	.50	
“ “	1 plug tobacco	1.00	
“ “	1 bar soap, M	3.00	
“ “	soap	.50	
“ 10 th	for nicnacs(?)	.60	
“ 19 th	for a bottle	.15	
“ 21 st	comisaries, M	8.75	
“ “	for honey, M	2.00	\$ cts
		-----	81.20

see page 106

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 1862. Letters Mailed

Date	To Whom	By Whom	Date of Mailing
Aug 4 th	To Fanny	by Mather	Aug 4 th
" 25 th	" "	" "	" 25 th
Sept 21 st	To Fanny	by Mather	Sept 21 st
" 25 th	To Fanny	by hand	" 25 th
Oct 4 th	To Fanny	by Webster	Oct 3 rd
" 12 th	" "	by S. Fowler	Oct 9 th 1862
" 17 th	" "	By F. B. Cochran	15 & 17 th
Nov 13 th	" "	Rogers	Nov 12 th
" "	" "	" "	" 13 th
" 15 th	" "	Brents	" 16 th
" 22 nd	" "	Webster	" 19 & 23 rd
" "	" J. P. Thompson	by Webster	" 20 th
Dec 15 th	To Fanny	by Orr	Dec 14 th
" 19 th	" "	" "	" 19 th
" 26 th	" "	By Mather	" 26 th

1862.

Letters Mailed

Date		Date of lt
Aug 4 th	To Fanny, Collumbia	Aug 4.
“ 25	“ “	“ “ 25.
Sept 21 st	To Fanny, by Mitchel from Clinton Miss.	Sept 21.
“ 25	To Fanny, by hand	Sept. 25.
Oct 4 th	To Fanny, by McClure	Oct 3 rd .
“ 12 th	“ “ “ A.L. Fowler	Oct 9 th & 12 th
“ 17 th	“ “ by J. B. Cochran	“ 15 & 17 th
Nov 13 th	“ “ “ Rogers	Nov 12 th
“ “	“ “ “ “	“ 13 th
“ 15 th	“ “ “ Brent	“ 16 th
“ 22 nd	“ “ “ Webster	“ 19 th , 23 rd
“ “	“ J.P. Thompson by Webster	“ 20 th
Dec 15 th	“ Fanny, by Orr	Dec 14 th
“ 19	“ “ “ “	“ 19 th
Dec 26 th	“ “ by McCanless	“ 26 th

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Letters sent home
 1863

Date	To	By	Date of letter
Jan 4 th	To Yannis	by Davis	Jan 4 th
" 17 th	by S.A. Rhodes.		
"	To Yannis		Jan 9-10-12
" 30 th	"	"	" 30
Feb 7	by G. Cole	To Yannis	Feb 6 th
" 10	by Smiley	"	" 10
" 15	by James	"	" 15
" 20	by Corwden	To Yannis	" 19-20
March 2 nd	by mail	"	March 1 st
" 6	by S.A. Rhodes	"	" 6 th
" 17 th	by Cook	To Yannis	" 11 th
" "	"	to Father	" 11 th
" 19 th	by Amelersen	To Yannis	" 19 th
" "	"	to M.E. Fowler	" "
" 21 st	by Suncem	To Yannis	" 21 st
" "	"	to Dullis Charlton	" 20 th
" 26 th	by Col. Wilkes	to M.B. Alexander	" 25
" "	"	to Yannis	" 25, 26 th
April 5 th	by Fred. McKinso	"	" 4 th 5 th
" "	by Dr. Y. Night	to Father	" 30 th
" 8 th	By O.R.	To Yannis	" 7 th 8 th

Letters sent home

1863		Date of letter
Jan 4 th	To Fanny by Davis	Jan 4 th
“ 17 th	by J. A. Rhodes	
	to Fannie	Jan 9-10-12
“ 30 th	“ “	“ 30
Feb 7	by L. N. Cole to Fanny	Feb 6 th
“ 10	“ Smiley “ “	“ 10
“ 15	“ James “ “	“ 15
“ 20	by Cowden, To Fanny	“ 19-20
March 2 nd	by mail “ “	March 1 st
“ 6	by J. A. Rhodes “ “	“ 6 th
“ 12 th	by Cook, to Fannie	“ 11 th
“ “	“ “ “ Father	“ 11 th
“ 19 th	“ Anderson to Fannie	“ 19 th
“ “	“ “ “ M.E. Fowler	“ “
“ 21 st	“ Duncan “ Fannie	“ 21 st
“ “	“ “ “ Sallie Charlton	“ 20 th
“ 26 th	“ Col. Wilkes, “ M.B.Alexander	“ 25 th
“ “	“ “ “ Fannie	“ 25 th , 26 th
April 5 th	----- (?) “ “	“ 4 th , 5 th
“ “	“ J. McKnight, to Father	“ 3 rd
“ 8 th	By Orr, To Fannie	“ 7 th , 8 th

Mess Acct. 1862

1862 By Wh

Oct. 27 th	For a frying pan,		
	by Thompson	.50	Thomp
" 30 th	One bushel potatoes	2.00	Cooper
" 31 st	" " "	2.00	Osburn
Nov 3 rd	four pies	1.00	"
" 12	one chicken	1.00	Cooper
" 14 th	" "	1.00	Thomp
" 16 th	one hog liver	.50	Thomp
" "	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel potatoes	1.00	Thomp
" "	part for a chicken	.75	Osburn
" "	balance for a chicken	.75	Thomp
" 18 th	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel potatoes	1.00	Thomp
" "	One chicken	1.25	Cooper
" 19	$\frac{1}{4}$ Bushel peaches	1.00	Osburn
Nov 23 rd	To Capt. Cowden for Comisary Stores	11.50	Osburn
" 24	1 B potatoes	2.25	Cooper
" 28 th	for Comisaries	2.50	Thomp
Dec 6 th	for meal	.25	Thomp
" 8 th	for mutton	1.75	Thomp

Mess Acct 1862

1862		by Whom
Oct 27 th	For a frying pan, by Thompson	.50 Thompson
“ 30 th	one bushel potatoes	2.00 Cooper
“ 31 st	“ “ “	2.00 Osburn
Nov 3 rd	four pies	1.00 “
“ 12 th	one chicken	1.00 Cooper
“ 14 th	“ “	1.00 Thompson
“ 16 th	one hog liver	.50 Thompson
“ “	½ bushel potatoes	1.00 Thompson
“ “	part for a chicken	.75 Osburn
“ “	balance for a chicken	.75 Thompson
“ 18 th	½ bushel potatoes	1.00 Thompson
“ “	one chicken	1.25 Cooper
“ “	¼ bushel peaches	1.00 Osburn
Nov 23 rd	To Capt Cowden for comisary stores	11.50 Osburn
“ 24	1 lb potatoes	2.25 Cooper
“ 28	for comisaries	2.50 Thompson
Dec 6 th	for meal	.25 Thompson
“ 8 th	for mutton	1.25 Thompson

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Meat Acct. Continued

	B	cts
Dec. 8 th 10 lb meat 4 ^{cts} per lb.	.40	
" 10 Beef 6 lb, Salt	.70	Cooper
" 11 th meat 10 lb, molasses 1 qt	.70	Cooper
" 11 " 2 lb, Salt 3 lb	1.35	Cooper
" " Ye S. of Night	2.20	Thompson
" 13 12 lb beef	1.20	Cooper
" 14 Sugar 1 lb molasses	.70	Cooper
" " Soap	.33	"
" 15 meat	4.00	Cooper
" 18 th meat 11 lb	.45	Thompson
" 22 for Commissaries	2.50	Thompson
" 28 th for Beef	1.50	Cooper

PAID Dec 31st

1862

B. H. Thompson

Mess Acct. Continued

1862		\$	cts
Dec. 8 th	10 lb meal 4 ^{cts} per lb.	.40	
“ 10	Beef 6lb, salt	.70	Cooper
“ 11 th	meat 10lb, molasses 1 qt	.70	Cooper
“ 12 th	“ 14 lb, salt 3 lb	1.35	Cooper
“ “	To. J. McKnight	2.20	Thompson
“ 13 th	12 lb beef	1.20	Cooper
“ 14 th	sugar 1 lb, molasses	.70	Cooper
“ “	soap	.33	“ “
“ 15 th	meat	4.00	Cooper
“ 18 th	meat 11 lb	.45	Thomps
“ 22	for comisaries	4.50	Thomp
“ 28	for Beef	1.50	Cooper(?)

Settled December 31st

1862

R. C. Thompson

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 1862. Money Received \$ ^{96.00} etc
 Aug
 Aug 12th I have with me
 at this time 22 80
 Sep 15th for a finger ring
 that I made at
 Campbellton 2.00, 2.00
 Oct 12th for a satchel sold
 to W. W. McLaugh 1.00
 " 11th Premium on \$7.50 of
 gold 7.50
 " 15th from the Government
 for my services in \$ etc
 the Army to the Aug 4th 1,43 80
 " 16th for an old linsey \$ etc
 shirt 2.50
 " 29 for a pocket knife 2.50 ~~1.68~~
 Nov 15th Gen. Cochran for P. B. Cochran 1.00
 " 22nd of paymaster Bone
 pay as Lieut one month 80.00
 " 30 for a Belt 2.00 83.00
 "

1862	Money Received	\$	cts
Aug Fry 1 st	I have with me at this time	22.	80
		=====	
Sept 19 th	for a finger ring that I made at Camp Morton	2.00	2.00
Oct 1 st	for a satchel sold to W. W. McGaugh	1.00	
“ 11 th	Premium on \$7.50 of gold	7.50	
“ 15 th	From the Government for my services in the Army to the Aug 4 th	143.80	
“ 16 th	for an old linsey shirt	2.50	
“ 19 th	for a pocket knife	.25	??68
Nov 15	L. N. Cochran for J. B. Cochran	1.00	
“ 22 nd	of pay mast[er] Jones pay as Lieut one month	80.00	
“ 30	for a belt	2.00	85.68
			=====

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Cash received

1861	\$ 00
Dec. 8 th for money	2.00
" 17 th from Dr. master	80.00
Yo Dec 31 st	<u>322.05</u>

Cash received 1862

1862 Jan 1 st I have on hand	<u>\$ 96.00</u>
Jan 29 th of Maj R. H. Biggs	60.00
Feb 28 difference in knives	1.00
April 23 rd of Capt. McClure	
one months pay up to	
February 27 th	8.80 00
May 22 nd one months pay to	
March 27 th 1862	8.80 00
July 19 th of Capt. Hughes	
two months pay as	
\$8. and 1 mo 23 days as pay	1.50 00

Cash received

1862		\$ cts
Dec 8 th	for honey(?)	1.00
“ 17 th	from pay master	80.00
		=====
	to Dec 31 st	322.05

Cash received 1863

1863	Jan 1 st I have on hand	\$96.00
Jan 29 th	of Maj R. H. Biggers	160.00
Feb 28	difference in knives	1.00
April 23 rd	of Capt McClure, one months pay, up to February 27 th	\$80.00
May 22 nd	one months pay to March 27 th 1863	\$80.00
July 19 th	of Capt Hughs two months pay as Lt and 1 mo 23 days as sergt	1.90

1862 Cash paid out, continued.		
Nov 16	for Tobacco	2.00
" 16	" bush Potatoes	1.00
" "	bee liver	.50
" "	" B Potatoes	1.00
" "	paid for a chicken	.75
" "	" B. potatoes	1.00
" 23	Washing	.50
" 28 th	for Rations	2.50 <u>9.25</u>
Dec 7 th	for honey	1.00
" 8 th	for Honey	2.50
" 6 th	for pork	1.20
" "	Bacon	1.30
" 7 th	sent for a sword	4.00
" "	" meal	.25
" 8 th	one quarter of mutton	1.25
" 10 th	Washing 3 garments	.75
" 18	for a pair of shoes bought at Mipa	3.00
" 22 nd	for Comisaries	2.50
" 26	for dinner at Jackson	1.00
" "	" a cake " "	1.50
" "	" a paper, and gobbers	.20

1862		Cash paid out, continued	
		\$	cts
Nov	16	for tobaco	2.00
"	17	½ bush potatoes	1.00
"	"	hog liver	.50
"	"	½ B potatoes	1.00
"	"	part for a chicken	.75
"	"	½ B potatoes	1.00
"	23	Washing	.50
"	28	for Rations	2.50
			9.25
			=====
Dec	7 th	for honey	1.00
"	8 th	for Honey	2.50
"	6 th	for pork	1.20
"	"	" Bacon	1.30
"	7 th	sent for a sword	45.00
"	"	" meal	.25
"	8 th	one quarter of mutton	1.25
"	10 th	washing 3 garments	.75
"	18 th	for a pair of shoes	
		bought at Lipa	3.00
"	22 nd	for comisaries	4.50
"	26	for dinner at Jackson	1.00
"	"	" a cake " "	1.50
"	"	a paper, and goobers	.20

70

1862 Cash paid out.

Aug

July 1st for a shirt at
The sutlers 1 00

Oct 2nd to the sutler, box blacking .05

" " to Bell Smith for this book .20

Dec 3rd to sutler, for butter .05

Wed 6 " Manned for a shirt .95

" " for a paper .15

16th to the sutler for ink .05

" 19 " " " " a paper .05

" 20 At the commissary

24th for potatoes .05

25th for cheese and crackers

to eat on the road to Vicksburg. 25-

" for a paper .05

27th to the sutler for
a hat 1 50

" for flour .05

29. on the road to Cairo
for peaches .05

" " on the boat at Cairo
for ice, to cool water .10

1862	Cash paid out	
Aug.		
Fry 1 st	for a shirt at the sutlers	1.00
Sat 2 nd	to the sutler, box blacking	.05
“ “	to Bill Smith for this book	.20
Sun 3 rd	to sutler, for butter	.05
Wed 6	“ Mandel for a shirt	.95
“ “	for a paper	.15
16 th	to the sutler for ink	.05
“ 17	“ “ “ “ a paper	.05
“ 20	At the comisary for potatoes	.05
25 th	for chees and crackers to eat on the road to Vicksburg	.25
“	for a paper	.05
27 th	to the sutler for a hat	1.50
“	for flour	.05
29 th	on the road to cairo for peaches	.05
“ “	on the boat at Cairo for ice, to cool water	.10

102
 Cash paid out, continued
 1862 B.D.

Aug 30	For Ice	.10
" 31	" Chees	.15
	During August	4.70
Sept. 1 st	for nine apples	.05
" 2 nd	paid for a weather vane	.05
" 2 nd	for Ice	.05
" 3 ^d	" chees	.10
" "	" a Cincinnati paper	.05
" 2 nd	" a Cairo extra gazette	.05
" 6 th	Cincinnati paper	.15
" 13	At Keokuk for	
"	a Memphis paper	.10
" "	for chees	.10
" "	Supper in nappecks	.50
" 17	for hairings	.15
" "	" a pocket book	.10
" 19	" a Vicksburg paper	.10
" 19	Two bottles of beer for myself and 5 others	.50
" 20		

Cash paid out, continued

		\$ cts
Aug 30	For Ice	.10
“ 31	“ Chees	<u>.15</u>
	During August.....	4.70
Sept. 1 st	for nine apples	.05
“ 2 nd	part for a water melon	.05
“ 2 nd	for Ice	.05
“ 3 rd	“ chees	.10
“ “	“ a Cincinnatti paper	.05
“ 2 nd	“ at Cairo extra gazet	.05
“ 6 th	Cincinnatti paper	.05
“ 13	at Helena for	
	a Memphis paper	.10
“ “	for chees	.10
“ “	Difference in napsacks	.50
“ 17	for herings	.05
“ “	“ a pocket book	.10
“ 19	“ a Vicksburg paper	.10
“ 19	two bottles of beer	
	for myself and 5 others	.50
<u>“ 20</u>		

Cash paid out.

1862

Sept 20 For the cooking
of breakfast for
our company 1.00

" " For beer for myself
and 3 others .25

" 21st for my breakfast
at a private house .75

" 22nd for breakfast .25

" 20th for washing two
garments at Vieckburg .20

" 25th At Clinton for
beer and cakes for
myself and two others .50

" " At Clinton washing
two garments .25

" 28th for my dinner
at a private house .50

" 29th for potatoes .10

" 31st for cakes at Clinton. .50

Oct. 9th washing two garments 6.15

Cash paid out.

1862

Sept 20	For the cooking of breakfast for our company	1.00
“ “	For beer for myself and 3 others	.25
“ 21 st	for my breakfast at a private house	.75
“ 22 nd	for breakfast	.25
“ 20 th	for washing two garments, at Vicksburg	.20
“ 25 th	At Clinton for beer and cakes for my self and two others	.50
“ “	At Clinton washing two garments	.25
“ 28 th	for my dinner at a private house	.50
“ 29 th	for potatoes	.10
“ 31 st	for cakes, at Clinton.	.50

Oct 8th	washing two garments	6.15

1862 Cash paid out continued
October

" 3 ^d	for washin two garments	^{9.00} 2.00
" 7 ^e	Washing two garments	2.00
" 10 ^e	for my breakfast at the Confederate House	1.00
" "	for super at the Roman Ho ^{se}	1.00
" 11	for Breakfast and super at a private house	2.00
" 12 th	for paper, at Jackson	.75
" 12 th	Two meals	2.50
" 13 th	Two meals for myself and one for J. R. Kochman	3.00
" 18 th	for 9 ^{lb} of Pork	2.50
" 27 th	a frying pan for the mess	.50
" 29 th	to A. Fowler, Wood for Tobacco	25 13.40
Nov 1 st	Washing 5 garments	.75
" "	for the Memphis Appeal	.10
" 3 ^d	To Gen. Norton, Subscribed last full for services,	2.00
" 14	for Tobacco	1.00
" "	one chicken	1.00

1862		Cash paid out continued	
October		\$	cts
" 3 rd	for washin two garments	.20	
" 7 th	Washing two garments	.20	
" 10 th	for my breakfast at the Confederate House	1.00	
" "	for super at the Boman Hs.	1.00	
" 11 th	for breakfast and super at a private house	2.00	
" "	for paper, at Jackson	.75	
" 12 th	" two meals	2.00	
" 13 th	" two meals for myself and one for J. B. Cochran	3.00	
" 18 th	" for 9 ^{lb.} of pork	2.50	
" 27 th	" a frying pan for the mess	.50	
" 29 th	To A. Fowler, owed for tobaco	.25	13.40
Nov 1 st	Washing 5 garments	.75	
" "	for the Memphis Appeal	.10	
" 3 rd	To Dr. Norton, subscribed lass fall for services	2.00	
" 14	for Tobacco	1.00	
" "	one chicken	1.00	
		see page	
		101	

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	Money Paid Out.....	95 103
	Company List.....	76
	Money Spent.....	92
	.. Borrowed.....	90
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Miss Act 1863.

1863		\$	to
	Jan 4 th for Commodities	2.50	Thompson
	" 8 th for ..	10.00	Cooper
	" " " " ..	2.40	Osburn
	" 10 " a fish ..	1.00	Cooper
	" 14 th flour & Bacon	6.40	Thompson
	" 20 for pork & potatoes	2.00	Osburn
	" 21 st " " " "	3.15	Cooper
	" 23 rd for baking & pies	1.00	Thompson
	" 25 1 dozen of Eggs	1.00	Cooper
	" for soap	2.00	"

Settled Jan 31st 1863

Index

1862		Page
	Letters Received.....	94
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	Company List.....	76
	Money Loaned.....	92
	“ Borrowed.....	90
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	~ ~ ~	

Mess Acct. 1863.

1863			\$ cts
Jan 4 th	for Comisaries		2.50 Thompson
“ 8 th	for “		10.00 Cooper
“ “	“ “	settled Jan 31 st 1863	2.40 Osburn
“ 10 th	“ a fish		1.00 Cooper
“ 14 th	flour & bacon		6.40 Thompson
“ 20 th	for pork & potatoes		2.00 Osburn
“ 21 st	“ “ “		3.15 Cooper
“ 23 rd	baking 6 pies		1.00 Thompson
“ 25	1 dozen of eggs		1.00 Cooper
“	for soap		2.00 “

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Cash Paid Out 1863
1863 R D

Feb 21 st	Brought Over from page 98	81.20
" "	for Beer	.25
" "	" Beer	.35
" 23	for Beef M.	1.50
" 24	" Potatoes M.	1.15
" "	" Beer	.25
" 25	one Pocket Knife	3.00
" "	6 sheets paper	1.00
" 27 th	Commissaries M.	7.90
" 28 th	Commissaries bought last	
" "	november M.	1.86 m
" "	potatoes Penn	1.00
March 2 nd	3 lb spice M.	1.00
" 3 rd	1 qt of beer	.25
" 5	14 eggs M.	2.00
" 2 nd	paid toward Skillet	1.75 m
" 9 th	for Soap M.	.50
" 10 th	Commissaries M.	5.20
" 11	pens	.50
" 12	Commissaries M.	3.75
" 14	difference on hats	5.50

Cash Paid Out 1863

1863		\$	cts
Feb 21 st	Brought over from page 95	81.20	
" "	for Beer	.25	
" "	" Beer	.35	
" 23	for Beef. M.	1.50	
" 24	" Pottatoes M.	1.15	
" "	" Beer	.25	
" 25	one Pocket Knife	3.00	
" "	6 sheets, paper.	1.00	
" 27 th	Comisaries M.	7.90	
" 28 th	Comisaries bought last november M.	1.86	m
" "	potatooe Pone	1.00	
March 2 nd	1/3 lb spice M.	1.00	
" 3 rd	1 qt of beer	.25	
" 5	14 eggs M.	2.00	
" 2 nd	part toward skillet	1.75	m
" 9 th	for soap. M.	.50	
" 10	Comisaries M.	5.20	
" 11	pens	.50	
" 12	comisaries M.	3.75	
" 14	difference in hats	5.00	\$ cts
			38.61

Cash Paid out 1863

		D	Cts
March		3	00
" 18 th	1 Bushel potatoes M	3	00
" 19 th	freightage on sword	1	50
" "	for meal M		35
" "	two papers		50
" "	postage stamps		30
" 20 th	for meal M		25
" 19 th	To L.B. Jeweler as a promi-	3	00
	sum for the best gun		
" 24 th	for meal M		35
" 27 th	" Beer - - - -		25
" "	" Meal - - - M		35
" 30 th	meal - - - M		25
" 31 st	for envelopes - - -		50
" "	Repairing watch	5	00
		<u>15</u>	<u>65</u>

Paid out up to the
1st of April

Cash Paid Out 1863

March		\$	cts
" 18 th	1 Bushel potatoe M	3.00	
" 19 th	freightege on sword	1.50	
" "	for meal M	.35	
" "	two papers	.50	
" "	postage stamps	.30	
" 20 th	for meal M	.25	
" 19 th	To L. B. Fowler as a premi- um for the 3 rd best gun	3.00	
" 24 th	for meal M.	.35	
" 27 th	" Beer - - - - -	.25	
" "	" Meal - - - - - M	.35	
" 30	meal - - - M	.25	
" 31 st	for envelopes - - -	.50	
" "	Repairing Watch	5.00	

		\$15.65	

Paid out up to the
1st of April

M. Olsen
L. Sogster
P. Rindem
J. E. Nansen

08			
28			
10			
11			
17	25		
18	5		
22	4		
25	11		
27	20		
29	24	10	
30	4	18	
	40	51	
		61	

12
14
15

J. T. Walker

L. T. Logston

D. E. Purdem

J. E. Sansom

[These names written in very soft, faint pencil, barely distinguishable.]

[Some numbers as in a tally upside down, at bottom of page.]

Appendix A

41st Tennessee Infantry, CSA

Field and Staff Officers:

Farquaharson, Robert: Colonel to June 3, 1864
Tillman, James Davidson: Colonel
McClure, Robert G.: Lieutenant Colonel
Miller, Thomas G.: Major, later Lieutenant Colonel
Dusenbury, John L.: Sergeant-major
Clopton, Albert G.: Surgeon (resigned July 31, 1862)
Thompson, Samuel M.: Surgeon
McNelley, W. W.: Surgeon
Simmons, J. H.: Assistant Surgeon
Smith, William: Assistant Surgeon
Farris, John: Hospital Steward and Acting Assistant Surgeon
Hughes, Archibald: Assistant Quarter Master
Thompson, Jacob F.: Assistant Quarter Master (resigned May 10, 1862)
McNaughton, Thomas B.: Assistant Commissary of Supply, (kia Feb. 15, 1862)
Brobston, E. L.: Assistant Commissary of Supply
Gordon, John: "Acting Commissary of Subsistence"
Anthony, Jacob: Adjutant
Barringer, W. E.: Drill master
Reed, William G.: Drill instructor
Frierson, Albert: Ordnance sergeant
Jett, Erwin P.: Ensign**, (kia July 22, 1864)
Beasley, William S.: Ensign

** the regimental flag-bearer
"kia" denotes killed in action

Roster of Company H (The Lewisburg and Cornersville Company)

Officers:

*McClure, Robert G., Capt., promoted to Lt. Col., not retained in organization.
*Osburn, John C., 1st Lt., promoted to Capt., now in prison.
*Cooper, William M., 1st Lt.
Vanceleave, John M., 2nd Lt., promoted to Capt. in 35th Tenn., wounded and discharged.

Thompson, Robert C., 2nd Lt.

Mauldin, Blake B., 2nd Lt.
Robbins, Robert P., 3rd Lt., discharged.
Edwards, William R., 1st Sgt., promoted to 2nd Lt., discharged from 5th Tenn.

*Cochran, J. B. , 2nd Sgt., discharged at Clinton, Miss.
 *Ewing, Allen L., 3rd Sgt., Assistant Commissary, POW.
 *Brown, J. W., 4th Sgt.
 *Vancleave, N. J., 5th Sgt., promoted to 2nd Sgt., wounded at Franklin, Tenn.
 *Fowler, Alanthus L., 1st Corp.
 Boyd, Jesse, 1st Corp., discharged at Trousdale, Tenn.
 *McKnight, Joseph, 2nd Corp., discharged at Port Hudson, La.
 McCorkle, J. J., 3rd Corp., promoted to Sgt. in 5th Tenn., killed in Perryville, Ky.
 *Walker, J. T., 4th Corp., discharged at Judson, Miss.

Privates:

*Akin, Ab. (also spelled Aiken)
 Alexander, William R., wounded at Raymond, Miss., died at hospital in Ga. Nov. 1863
 Allen, Jack, died at Columbia, Tenn, Dec. 16, 1861.
 *Beasley, Archer, promoted to 1st Sgt., wounded.
 Beasley, D. B., died at Clinton, Miss.
 Beasley, D. H., wounded at Richmond, Ky, discharged.
 Beasley, W. S., promoted to rank 1st Lt. Ensign, wounded, in prison.
 Beck, Jasper N., died Jan. 24, 1863.
 *Bills, A. P. N., promoted to ensign, wounded.
 Boyd, Sy, discharged at Trousdale, Tenn.
 *Brents, W. T.(or P.), captured at Nashville, in prison.
 Bryant, Richard, prisoner of war from 17th Tenn.
 Claxton, A. C., at hospital, Augusta, Ga.
 *Cochran, Dulin, discharged at Port Hudson, La.
 Cochran, E. A., killed at Perryville, Ky.
 *Cochran, L. N., present.
 *Cole, T. N., promoted to 1st Corp., killed by accident at Dalton, Ga.
 Collins, Willis H., died in prison, Mar. 15, 1862.
 *Compton, A. D., promoted to Cpl., killed at Franklin, Tenn.
 Cooke, J. D., captured, wounded at Missionary Ridge, in prison.
 Cooke, James W., died at Lauderdale Springs, Miss. , July 21, 1863.
 Cooper, W. H., promoted to Capt., present.
 Cowden, J. C., discharged at Port Hudson, La, wounded.
 *Cowden, W. N., promoted to Capt. in Commissary Dept., resigned.
 Cox, R. B., transferred to 5th Tenn., promoted to Ordinance Supt.
 Cox, Jackson, died at Port Hudson, La., Jan. 25, 1863.
 *Doggett, Newton, wounded, teamster in supply train.
 Downing, J. G., discharged at Port Hudson, La.
 *Driver, J. F.
 Duncan, J. W., discharged at Trousdale, Tenn.
 Duncan, W. E., left sick at Russellville, Ky, went to 11th Tenn. Cavalry.
 *Eakin, Abraham, discharged at Clinton, Miss.
 Edmondson, J. W., promoted to 1st Lt. in 7th Tenn. Cavalry.
 *Ewing, G. W.
 *Ewing, A. I., musician in 5th Tenn. band.
 *Ewing, Robert, killed at Missionary Ridge.
 Few, A. M., died at Tupelo, Miss.
 *Few, W. M., discharged by Sectr. War at Port Hudson, La.

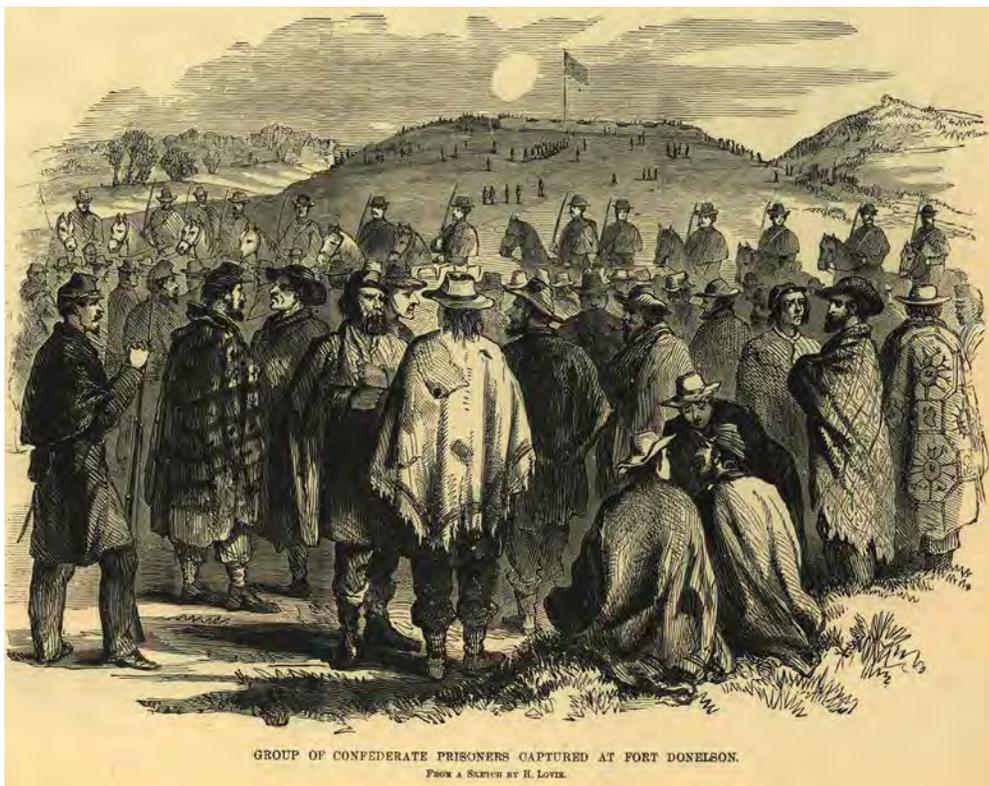
Fitzpatrick, M. J., wounded at Perryville, Ky., in 11th Tenn. Cavalry.
 *Fowler, Alexander C., died in prison.
 *Frazier, David Lafayette, POW Camp Morton, wounded in Tenn.
 Garrett, W. G., died at Port Hudson, La.
 *Gillum, Wm. (?)
 *Glenn, G. C., 4th Corp.
 * Gordon, T. B.
 Haislip, Andrew J., died near Port Hudson, La., Mar. 22, 1862.
 *Henry, M. J.
 Holley, W. M., died at Clinton, Miss.
 Hopwood, M. J., bugler for Regt., wounded at Rocky Face, in hospital.
 James, W. C., died at Clinton, Miss.
 Job, Stephen, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 17, 1863.
 Jones, J. J., severely wounded at Perryville, Ky.
 *Jordan, T. B., killed in Nashville, Tenn.
 Jordan, W. H., mortally wounded at Resaca, Ga.
 Kelly, Jason L., captured at Missionary Ridge, died Jan. 19, 1863.
 Lane, J. S., discharged at Port Hudson, La.
 *Lavender, G. W.
 *Lawrance, J. C., 1st Corp.
 Liles, Joseph, died in prison, May 7, 1862.
 Little, Sumpter, died in prison, Mar. 23, 1862.
 *Logston, Thos., discharged at Jackson, Miss.
 *Loudon, W. T.(or J. P), died in Covington, La.
 Matthews, Marquis, died in prison, Mar. 3, 1862.
 McCandless, A. J., discharged at Port Hudson, La.
 McCorkle, Daniel B., killed April 8, 1863.
 McCrory, Jas., killed in Miss.
 McGaugh, T. J., captured at Missionary Ridge.
 *McGaugh, W. W., promoted to 5th Sgt., killed at Franklin.
 *Miller, James G.
 Morton, E. A., discharged at Tippers Ford, Miss.
 Morton, S. D., present.
 *Moulding, R. R.
 Nix, Newton, went to 5th Tenn., captured.
 Nix, William H., died in prison, Mar. 4, 1862.
 Oliver, T. J., wounded and died in prison.
 *Park, A. J., wounded, prisoner of war.
 *Park, F. M., wounded, prisoner of war.
 Park, G. M., wounded, prisoner of war.
 Parks, Jerome, died in prison, Mar. 8, 1862.
 Parks, Thomas, died in prison, Mar. 25, 1862.
 Paxton, J. A., transferred to 3rd Tenn., Port Hudson, La.
 Paxton, Z. Z., transferred to 3rd Tenn., Port Hudson, La.
 Pearson, T. H., wounded at Resaca, now at hospital in Alabama.
 Phillips, B. F., went to 11th Tenn. Cavalry.
 Phillips, W. A., killed at Jackson, Miss.
 *Purdem, D. E.
 *Purdin, Urven

Reid, Enoch, discharged at Trousdale, Tenn.
 Reid, Jones, discharged from 5th Tenn. at Corinth.
 *Robinson (Roberson), William C., died at Canton, Miss., June 4, 1862.
 *Rossen, J. G., discharged at Jackson, Miss.
 *Sansom, James E., discharged at Jackson, Miss.
 *Sharp, E. A.
 Slaughter, R. M., captured at Nashville, wounded.
 *Smith, R. M.
 Snell, Abner H., died Jan. 19, 1863.
 *Thompson, L. L.
 Tillman, T. T., died at Perryville, Ky.
 Tillman, William R., killed at Chickamauga.
 *Webster, R. J.
 *Willis, J. C., 3rd Corp.
 *Willis, William

* indicates men Thompson mentioned in his diary.

Original list was published in the Pulaski, Tenn. *Citizen* newspaper and is assumed to have been compiled in early 1865.

Other sources: Lindsley's *Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate*, 515.
 Col. Farquaharson's report of 1862. (*OR*, I, vol. 7, 346)



GROUP OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT FORT DONELSON.
 FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

"Group of Confederate Prisoners Captured at Fort Donelson," from a sketch by H. Lovie.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine.

Appendix B
Supplementary Documentation

(Consolidated)	(Consolidated)
7 41 Tenn.	7 41 Tenn.
<i>Robt. C. Thompson</i>	<i>Robert C. Thompson</i>
<i>2 Lt., Co H, 41 Reg't Tennessee Infantry.</i>	<i>2 Lt., Co H, 41 Reg't Tennessee Infantry.</i>
Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above, for <i>Aug 1 to Oct 31, 1862</i>	Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above, for <i>Nov 1, 1862 to Feb 10, 1863.</i>
Enlisted: When <i>Nov 4, 1861</i> Where <i>Camp Trousdale Tenn</i> By whom <i>Lt Hunt</i> Period <i>12 mo</i>	Enlisted: When <i>Nov 4, 1861</i> Where <i>Camp Trousdale Tenn</i> By whom <i>Lt Hunt</i> Period <i>12 mo</i>
Last paid: By whom <i>Maj Jones</i> To what time <i>Aug 4, 1862</i>	Last paid: By whom To what time _____, 186__
Present or absent <i>Present</i>	Present or absent <i>Present</i>
Remarks: <i>Elected 2 Lt Sept 29 1862. Appointed 3 Sgt before organization.</i>	Remarks: <i>3 Sgt before reorganization. Elected 2 Lt Sept 29, 1862.</i>
<small>The 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in November, 1861, with ten companies, A to K. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Miss., about September 30, 1862; immediately re-organized; and declared exchanged at Allen's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. The men not captured at Fort Donelson were assigned to other commands until after re-organization. The regiment was consolidated with the 19th and the 34th Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January, 1863, and formed a temporary field organization. About April 9, 1863, the 6th, 8th, 19th, 24th, 32d, 36th, 38th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3d Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 4, 1865.</small>	<small>The 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in November, 1861, with ten companies, A to K. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Miss., about September 30, 1862; immediately re-organized; and declared exchanged at Allen's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. The men not captured at Fort Donelson were assigned to other commands until after re-organization. The regiment was consolidated with the 19th and the 34th Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January, 1863, and formed a temporary field organization. About April 9, 1863, the 6th, 8th, 19th, 24th, 32d, 36th, 38th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3d Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 4, 1865.</small>
Book mark: <i>TROWEN</i>	Book mark: <i>TROWEN</i>
(642) Copy	(642) Copy

Cards from the Compiled Service Records in the National Archives for Robert C. Thompson showing his promotion to 2nd lieutenant. Notice his initial enlistment period was one year.

(Confederate.)

J | 41 | Tenn

R. C. Thompson
Priv. Co No. 41st Regt. Tenn

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War
sent from Camp Morton, Ind., to Vicksburg, Miss.,
to be exchanged.

Roll dated Camp Morton, Aug. 28, 1862.

Where captured *Fort Donelson*

When captured *Feb. 16*, 1862

Remarks:

Roll bears the following indorsements:
"Read the foregoing list of Prisoners of War—Five hundred
and ninety-six in number. N. G. WARRS, Major C. S. A., & Agent
for Exchange of Prisoners. Near Vicksburg, Miss., September
20th, 1862."
"Declared Exchanged at Alkens Landing, Nov. 10th. '62."

Number of roll:
34 5 sheet *9* *J. H. Harris*

(630b) Copyd.

(CONFEDERATE.)

J | 41 | Tenn

R. C. Thompson
2 Lt 41 Regt Tenn

Appears on an

Inspection Report
of Strahl's Brigade, commanded by Col. James D.
Tillman.

Report dated *In the field near*
Atlanta Ga Aug 19, 1864

Date of muster of organ- }
ization into service } , 186

Term of service

Absent commissioned officers accounted for:
By what authority *Wounded*

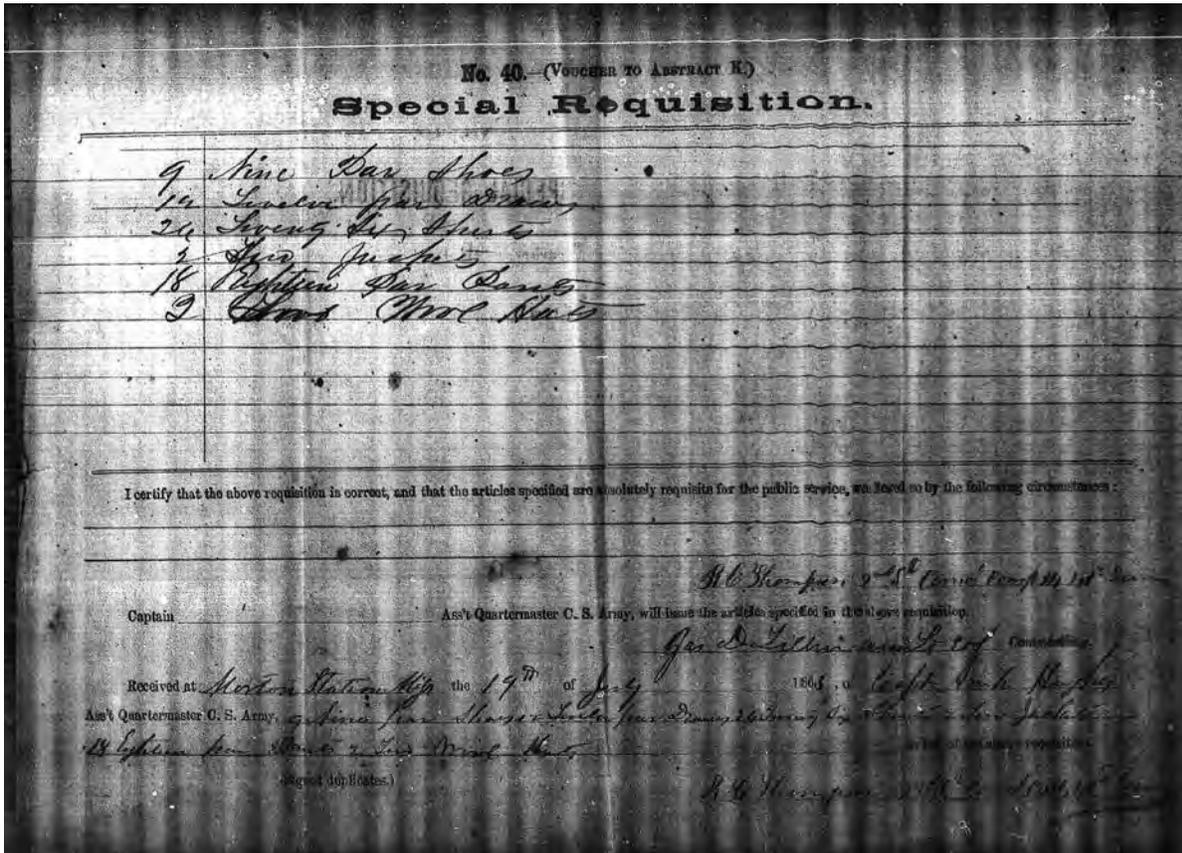
Date *July 22*, 1864

Remarks:

Inspection Report H, No. 14; inclosure 6.

J. B. Hayes

Cards from the Compiled Service Records in the National Archives for Robert C. Thompson showing he was a prisoner of war and that he was wounded near Atlanta.



A requisition for clothes from the Compiled Service Records in the National Archives signed by Robert C. Thompson in Mississippi in 1863.



Memorial to Col. Richard Owen, Commandant of Camp Morton Prison camp, 1862, in the state capitol at Indianapolis, Ind. *Confederate Veteran Magazine*.

Joseph P. Thompson's Slave Transactions

Joseph Percival Thompson, Robert C. Thompson's father, bought and sold several slaves during the 1850's. We have not been able to determine from available records if these slaves were used by Thompson to operate farms on his properties, or if these transactions were market speculations. In the 1860 slave schedules of Marshall County, Tennessee, Joseph P. Thompson is shown as owning only one slave, a male, age 14. All the following records are from the Marshall County deed books.

Deed Book L, p.118:

This day I have sold and do convey to Thos. S. Morrow for eight hundred dollars to me paid, a girl named Ving (Wing?), I warrant the title to said slave to the said Thomas S. Morrow his heirs, etc against the lawful claims of all persons & I also warrant her to be sound, healthy, sensible and a slave for life. This 24th day of October 1851.

Signed J. P. Thompson

Deed Book L, p.159:

I have sold and do convey to J. P. Thompson his heirs etc for nine hundred and fifty dollars to me paid, a negro woman aged twenty seven years named Edy, and her two children Harriet & Nag. Harriet about three years old, Nag about seventeen months. I warrant the title to said slaves to said J. P. Thompson and warrant them to be healthy sensible and slaves for life. This 24th day of October 1851.

Signed Thomas Morrow

Deed Book O, p.372:

I have this day sold to Joseph P. Thompson and delivered two negroes, named Charles about ten years of age, and Lelia about six years of age for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars which negroes I warrant to be sound in body and mind and slaves for life. This 19th of June 1855.

Signed J. W. Davis

Deed Book R, p.220:

For \$750, to me paid, I have sold to G. W. Bills a negro girl named Lelia aged about nine years, which I warrant to be sound, healthy, sensible and a slave for life. This Mar. 16, 1858.

Signed Joseph P. Thompson

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Part of the Rosanna Blake Confederate Collection

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