



THE HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION
KEMPER AND LEILA WILLIAMS FOUNDATION

Manuscripts Division UPDATE

533 Royal Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70130 • Telephone: 504-523-4662 • Cable: THNOC

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PAPERS RELATING TO THE CIVIL WAR AT THE HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION

INTRODUCTION

Fashions in historical study come and go, but Americans never seem to lose interest in their civil war. The present generation finds new appeal in neglected aspects of the conflict, such as the participation by blacks in the struggle which resulted in their own liberation. Each generation also has a different viewpoint and looks at well-known facts from a fresh perspective. The result can sometimes be surprising. Feminists of the 1980s take umbrage and react just as indignantly to General Butler's "Woman Order" as did the belles and beaux of the 1860s, but the viewpoints of these groups more than a century apart are not, one suspects, particularly congenial.

The collections described herein relate to many aspects of the conflict and reveal most clearly the misery and horror of the struggle. This is hardly a revelation; it is rather an old lesson, perhaps unlearned. These manuscripts contradict the all too prevalent notion that the Civil War was, somehow, a lot of fun. In our own time, when Americans dress up in uniform and do battle in so-called Civil War "re-enactments," General Lee's remark from the heights above Fredericksburg seems an appropriate reminder. Moved by the killing of hundreds of federal troops who were attacking his nearly impregnable position, the general turned to an aide and said, "It is well that this is so terrible, or else we might grow fond of it."

Certain changes have taken place recently in the manuscripts division of the Historic New Orleans Collection. Sheet music and printed broadsides, including many described in previous issues of this publication, have been transferred to the library, where they are more appropriately housed and can be better cataloged and cared for.

Newspapers will eventually follow other printed materials to the library. These changes, however will have little effect on the patron; the two divisions are working together closely to provide material for researchers in their reading rooms. The automation of collections, which has already begun in the curatorial division, will be yet another boon to patrons in years to come.

This fifth volume of *Manuscripts Update* is the promised supplement to volume four. Both relate to the Civil War materials and both are single-issue volumes, as indeed are all volumes of this publication save volume one, which had two issues. The present volume describes not only manuscripts but also microforms. Included as well are brief introductions to materials for research on the Civil War in the library and the curatorial division.

Ralph Draughon, Jr.
Curator of Manuscripts

NEW CURATOR OF MANUSCRIPTS AT THNOC

In April 1986 the Board of Directors appointed Ralph Draughon, Jr., as Curator of Manuscripts and Archivist at the Historic New Orleans Collection. Draughon holds a master's degree and doctorate in southern history from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a master of library science degree from the same institution. He has taught American history at the University of Georgia and comes to New Orleans from Stratford Hall Plantation in Virginia where he organized and directed the Jessie Ball duPont Memorial Library. He has taught at Mary Washington College and was associate director of the Monticello-Stratford Hall-University of Virginia summer seminar for teachers.

MANUSCRIPTS

ADDITION TO MSS 33. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN PAPERS. 2 February 1862. 1 item.

The Confederate Secretary of War writes Governor Thomas O. Moore to request troops to fill Louisiana's enlistment quota. These troops are to be supplied at the expense of the Confederate States and must be ready to take the field by 15 March. In every respect, except for the figures for Louisiana, this letter is identical to Benjamin's communication to the Governor of Alabama printed in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, ser. IV, vol. 1, p. 902.

MSS 102, BUTLER FAMILY PAPERS. 1778-1975. 2024 items.

About 25 items in this extensive collection relate to the Civil War. Early in the conflict, E.G.W. Butler, Jr., was mortally wounded in the fighting at Belmont, Missouri. Included in the papers are his father's copies of eloquent letters of sympathy from Leonidas Polk and Robert E. Lee. There are also two letters of condolence dictated by Clarissa, a family slave. Of special interest is a letter from the Hebrew Ladies of Shreveport who sent a bundle of warm clothing to the Shreveport Rebels and decorated their message with a handpainted Confederate flag. As an example of the etiquette of military occupation, General Godfrey Weitzel, U.S.A., writes that he is aware of the family's connection with Martha Washington and Weitzel's "brother engineer in the old army," R.E. Lee. Nevertheless, Weitzel cannot protect the Butler family's property from military confiscation. Although Mrs. Braxton Bragg's plantation was "roughly handled," Weitzel believes Mrs. Bragg's own Negroes were responsible.

MSS 258. HENRY C. SAMPSON DIARY AND RELATED PAPERS. 1862-1864. 16 items.

An enlisted man with Co. C of the unlucky 67th Reg., Indiana Infantry, which had already been twice captured *en masse* by the Confederates, Henry C. Sampson kept an unusually literate and somewhat melancholy diary, 28 February-31 December 1864. It begins in New Orleans, where Sampson and his regiment had been paroled by their captors. In spite of the troubles of the 67th, Sampson liked and sympathized with his Prussian-born commander, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Buehler, who was soon to be relieved of command and mustered out of service. In New Orleans, Sampson often visited and commented upon the cemeteries. He also applauded in the city a performance by John Wilkes Booth. Shortly thereafter Sampson was embarked on the Red River expedition. He describes the beauty of Pleasant Hill before the battle and reflects on the backwardness, arrogance, and lack of education in the

South, all by-products of slavery. He considered accepting a commission in a black regiment. On the periphery of the fighting at Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cane River Crossing, Sampson later decided that the Federals had bungled the expedition, but he continued to admire General John A. McClernand. Sampson was impressed by the beauty of Baton Rouge even though it was in ruins. He describes there his disillusionment when a southern belle was caught smuggling pistols in her hoopskirt. By August, Sampson's regiment had been transferred to Mobile Bay, where he participated in the siege of Forts Morgan and Gaines and observed Admiral Farragut's naval victory. He closed the year in Louisiana again, waiting for news of federal victories and longing for home.

MSS 260. BLACK SOLDIERS IN LOUISIANA COLLECTION. 1863-1867. 308 items.

Correspondence, quartermaster's reports, general orders, and other documents comprise this collection of material on black troops in the Union army in Louisiana during and immediately after the Civil War. The material pertains to the following regiments: 1st Louisiana Engineers; 1st Native Guards; 4th U.S. Cavalry; 8th Louisiana Volunteers of African Descent; 10th U.S. Colored Artillery (Heavy); 13th *Corps d'Afrique*; and the 74th, 77th, 78th, 81st, 84th, 85th, and 87th, U.S. Colored Infantry. Much of the material is from the papers of George Faxon, of Sturbridge, Massachusetts, a white officer in the quartermaster's corps. Among the items in the collection are two broadsides of verse, in English and German, written by George H. Boker, commemorating the action of the largely black 1st Regiment of Louisiana Engineers during the siege of Port Hudson. Also included is a drawing in pen and ink by Samuel B. Jones, a white officer, who in November 1863 sketched the headquarters, 2d Brig., 2d Div., U.S. Colored Infantry.

MSS 261. DIARY AND RELATED PAPERS OF COLONEL HENRY RUST. 1861-1914. 22 items.

In command of the 13th Maine Volunteers, Colonel Henry Rust kept this detailed diary from 4 September 1863 to 26 December 1864 during his regiment's participation in the Red River expedition. In his daily entries he describes the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River Crossing, and Yellow Bayou and makes references to Generals Andrew J. Smith, James W. McMillan, William H. Emory, and Richard Arnold. Rust particularly admired General Nathaniel P. Banks. The diarist mentions the plunder of the plantation home of Nicholas P. Trist and the burning of the house of Raphael Semmes, the "pirate." In July 1864, the 13th Regiment was transferred to the Virginia front where Rust relates his participation in the defense of Washington, D.C. There are also photocopies of Rust's military records and Mrs. Rust's application for a pension (1908-1914).

MSS 262. CHARLES H. BLAKE DIARY. 1861-1862. 1 item.

Corporal Charles Blake of Co. B, 12th Reg., Maine Volunteers, kept this diary intermittently from 1 April 1861 to 20 September 1862, when he sent the volume home. Blake arrived in New Orleans as part of the occupying forces on 6 May 1862; thereafter he writes about this city. He describes federal efforts to feed the hungry citizens: a mostly female crowd became so large and pressing that the soldiers had to protect themselves with fixed bayonets. He also records his dismay when soldiers fired on a group of runaway slaves who had escaped by boat to New Orleans and had refused to accept General Butler's order that they be returned to their plantations. Like most visitors, Blake comments on the problems of burial, the unusual street names, and sabbath-breaking in New Orleans. He describes a German concert where the program included operatic duets, waltzes, and some Chinese vaudevillians who swallowed fire and did knife-throwing tricks. Intended for home consumption, the diary records Blake's own churchgoing activities but does not neglect descriptions of all the "scrapes" in which other soldiers, "the boys," became involved, including one case of the "Devil Tremendous," i.e., delirium tremens. Throughout the diary Blake writes with humor and high spirits. He never explains why he had to walk so many extra hours of guard duty.

MSS 266. ADMIRAL DAVID G. FARRAGUT LETTERBOOK AND PAPERS. 1862-1864. 38 items.

Admiral Farragut kept this letterbook from August 1863 to April 1864. It contains personal correspondence, official orders, and regulations regarding his service after the victory of New Orleans. The regulations concern rules for courts-martial, leaves of absence, prizes of war, accounting policies, ship repairs, and the destruction of contraband. His personal correspondence includes his responses to invitations, congratulatory letters, and a request for consideration of a recently widowed woman and her children. In addition to the letterbook is a communication from the admiral, 10 December 1862, on board the flagship Hartford, to George L. Dennison, Collector of Customs, concerning the ease with which ships carrying contraband to Confederate camps are running the federal blockade at Lake Pontchartrain. The culprits, he believes, are corrupt inspectors who give fraudulent clearances to ships supposedly bound for Mexico when their destination is really unblockaded ports along the Confederate coast.

MSS 267. CHARLES BENNETT LETTERS. 1862-1865. 23 items.

In his letters, Corporal Charles Bennett, 26th Reg., Connecticut Volunteers, describes life at Camp Parapet, Loui-

siana. The correspondence gives news of the siege of Port Hudson, his health, his trips to New Orleans, the formation of the *Corps d' Afrique*, and the hostility of white toward black soldiers encamped together.

MSS 270. MURPHY FAMILY PAPERS. 1847-1874. 124 items.

In ten letters from April 1861 to April 1862, Edward Murphy describes his life in the 1st Louisiana Guards on the battleground of Virginia. A businessman-planter of New Orleans and Thibodaux, Murphy in his first letter makes provisions for his motherless son and his estate in the event he is killed in battle. Thereafter, the letters describe the weather, terrain, living conditions, and attitudes of his fellow soldiers in the Norfolk area. He admires the sacrifices of Virginians and condemns the unpatriotic in the lower parishes of Louisiana. He also describes the conflict between Virginians and soldiers of the lower South, particularly the Alabamians, whose drunken "braying" has provoked street fights in the Old Dominion. Sent to exchange prisoners, Murphy enjoyed mince pie, rebel whiskey, and an exchange of viewpoints with some federal officers and a reporter for the New York *Herald*. Murphy's letters to his young son are unusually affectionate. He was killed in the fighting at Cedar Mountain on 9 August 1862.

MSS 271. J.A. WILSON LETTER. 6 March 1863. 1 item.

Writing from Vicksburg, Wilson describes the military execution of a soldier of the 1st Louisiana Artillery who was convicted by the Confederates of spiking a cannon at Fort Jackson during the federal attack on New Orleans. Seated on his coffin before a twelve-man firing squad, the soldier was blown backward by a hail of bullets.

MSS 272. HENRY M. POSEY LETTERS. 1862-1863. 2 items.

In two letters written a year apart, Henry M. Posey, an educated farmer from Gainsville [Arkansas?], describes his experiences first as a recruit and then as a veteran soldier stationed in Mississippi. The change in Posey's viewpoint is marked. On 6 April 1862, Posey describes a life of comfort and ease. He belongs to a company of gentlemen; menservants do the cooking and laundry. He gives details of food, bedding, and recreation and vows to shun the vice of gambling. On 23 April 1863, Posey writes from a ridge on the outskirts of Vicksburg on the eve of the siege. He is disenchanted. Food is scarce, marches and guard duties are endless, and a federal flotilla is attempting to pass the batteries. He cannot leave his post and is deeply concerned for his family, the scarcities at home, and the conditions of his farm and vineyard.

MSS 273. WASHINGTON ARTILLERY LETTER. 3 December 1863. 1 item.

In this letter, Hugh S. Gookin, Camp Washington Artillery, Petersburg, Virginia, describes to his "Dear Old Friend" how he enlisted in the Washington Artillery to prevent "the Conscript-Officer nabbing me. . . ." He finds his new companions-at-arms clever and well educated but very immoral and profane. They enjoy more privileges than any other corps and do as they please under lenient officers. According to rumor, the corps will be ordered to join Braxton Bragg's command in northern Georgia. Hearing that Joseph E. Johnston will command the Army of Tennessee, Gookin predicts that Johnston will either retreat into the Atlantic Ocean or the Everglades.

MSS 274. JOSEPH ALBERT STOUSE PAPERS. 1843-1943. 216 items.

J. A. Stouse (1830-1888) was a cotton broker of French citizenship in New Orleans. Representing clients in New York and England, he attempted to move cotton on the Mississippi River during the Civil War. One shipment reached Yazoo, Mississippi, where it was seized and burned by Confederates to keep it from enemy hands. After the war, Stouse unsuccessfully claimed reparations from the United States and from the French and American Claims Commission of 1880 on the basis of his retained French citizenship. Frederick Stouse, a son, then took up the claim, invoking the name of his wife's great-uncle, Roger Brooke Taney, in his search for justice. The younger Stouse petitioned Congress and pressed the claim until 1943, when he addressed letters to Franklin Roosevelt and Allen Ellender, chair of the Senate Claims Committee. He was unsuccessful.

MSS 275. J. L. BATCHELOR LETTERS. 16 August 1862. 2 items.

From encampment on Governor Alexander Mouton's plantation, Captain J. L. Batchelor describes his frustrations with raw Confederate recruits. He has encountered drunkenness, desertion, and quarrels between soldiers. In one such quarrel, a soldier shot himself in the foot. Batchelor also describes the speeches and entertainments offered the soldiers by the patriotic citizenry of Vermillionville (present day Lafayette).

MSS 276. DUNCAN KENNER LETTER. 31 July 1864. 1 item.

This letter bears importantly on the quarrel between Generals Richard Taylor and Edmund Kirby Smith and the continuing historiographical controversy among partisans of the two. Duncan Kenner, Taylor's brother-in-law, writes from Natchitoches to Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State, to condemn Kirby Smith for the following offenses: neglect of duty; failure to move against

General Nathaniel Banks; losing ground in Louisiana; freeing prisoners of war and allowing them to reinforce General Grant; and abandoning the army to attend his wife in childbirth in Texas. Declaring that Kirby Smith used hot weather as an excuse for inactivity, Kenner notes sarcastically: "Northern Yankees can raid and destroy our country in the summer, but Creoles and Texans cannot be allowed to defend it, for fear of the bad effects of their own climate." He complains as well about Kirby Smith's policy of military promotions, particularly in Arkansas, where Kenner declares ". . . it has rained Major Generals. . . ." Kenner is stung that Taylor has been relieved of command; he describes the honors given Taylor by the principal citizens of Natchitoches. As a Confederate congressman, and administration supporter, and the chair of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, Kenner requests that Benjamin bring these matters to the attention of Jefferson Davis. Benjamin notes in the letter that he has, on 7 October 1864, referred the matter to the president.

MSS 278. GILBERT M. SHAW LETTERS. 1862-1863. 4 items.

Gilbert Shaw, 42d Massachusetts Volunteers, describes his adventures in the occupation of Louisiana. His voyage on the *Quincy* was perilous; a storm off Cape Hatteras nearly wrecked the vessel. Stationed first at Camp Carrollton and then on Bayou St. John, Shaw tells with humor and bravado tales of camp life. He writes about capturing smugglers on Lake Ponchartrain and about the departure of "registered enemies," civilians shipped from New Orleans across the lake. He also meditates on the laziness of the South and the inadequate housing there. In spite of the "bully" time he is having, he admits that he never wants to repeat his experiences of the past nine months.

MSS 279. REPUBLIC OF LOUISIANA LETTER. 16 February 1861. 1 item.

In four closely written pages, an unidentified matron of New Orleans writes this incomplete letter to her father describing life in the newly created Republic of Louisiana. Caution pervades every aspect of trade; people are collecting debts and paying off liabilities. There is, however, a large trade in cotton because of the possibility of blockade. The writer believes a blockade cannot last long. No one can safely avow Unionist sentiments. There is considerable derangement in the public offices, particularly in the post office, because of the change in government. Hotels such as the St. Charles are not so crowded as in former winters; Northerners are staying away. Furthermore, people in Natchez are selling their summer places in the North to spend their summers in Europe or the South. Martial preparations are everywhere. "Servile trouble" is not expected and not spoken of, but precautions have been taken.

MSS 280. FEDERAL SOLDIER'S LETTERS FROM PORT HUDSON. 2, 15 December 1863. 2 items.

Identified only as Townsend, the writer of these two letters appears from internal evidence to have served in the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, in which blacks were enlisted. Townsend's letters offer evidence of his strong dissatisfaction with the policy of Negroes serving in the Federal army. Writing to his brother in Roxbury, Townsend tells of the mutiny of black troops at Fort Jackson. He complains about the use of taxes to pay these "nigger soldiers" and hopes Governor Andrew will address this question in his next message to the legislature. Having learned that some young New Englanders have accepted commissions in the *Corps d'Afrique*, Townsend ponders how any white man can serve in a black regiment without feeling degraded. The writer also describes the shelling of a steamboat and destruction of the telegraph line by Confederate guerrillas. On a personal note, he gossips about a friend from Roxbury who drinks too much. This seems to remind Townsend to ask his brother to send some bourbon or gin since it is next to impossible to get in New Orleans.

MSS 281. QUARTERMASTER'S REPORTS: FEDERAL INCOME TAXES COLLECTED; REBEL PROPERTY CONFISCATED. 1862-1863. 2 items.

Captain John W. McClure, U.S.A., assistant quartermaster, New Orleans, issued these reports. The first, 1 July 1862, lists income taxes withheld under the new federal law from the salaries of forty-four military and civil officials in the service of the United States in occupied New Orleans, including General Thomas West Sherman. The second report, 5 September 1863, lists rebels whose property was confiscated by the United States. Included are such figures as John Slidell, Judah P. Benjamin, and General Daniel Twiggs. The largest individual confiscation was Dr. W. Newton Mercer's property, \$292,700. The total value of property seized from more than a hundred New Orleanians was \$3,262,368.92. Supervising the confiscation was Benjamin F. Flanders, a treasury agent in 1863, but eventually to be military governor of Louisiana and mayor of New Orleans.

MSS 282. LETTER DESCRIBING A FEMALE GUERRILLA. 3 December 1862. 1 item.

In this long letter, F. S. Twitchell, of Co. B, 13th Connecticut Volunteers, describes in lively style his participation in the expedition led by General Weitzel to subdue the Lafourche district, an important source of soldiers and supplies for the Confederacy. Twitchell tells of the occupation and looting of Donaldsonville, the battle of Labadieville, and the surrender of Thibodaux. He writes with humor and pathos. The most important facet of this letter is the account of the capture of several Confederate

guerrillas, one of whom turned out to be a woman in man's clothing. She was paroled and ordered to cease contending with federal authority.

MSS 283. CLARK S. WILLY LETTER. 5 February 1863. 1 item.

In an experiment which quickly proved unsuccessful, General Nathaniel Banks in January 1863 established several large camps of contrabands in the vicinity of Camp Parapet, where Willy and his Co. D of the 15th New Hampshire Volunteers had been assigned. Besides mentioning the "nigger Regt." at Parapet, Willy writes a colorful description of the arrival of the contrabands by steamboat with all the paraphernalia they carried away from their plantations. He also describes in detail the abandoned Confederate fortifications around Camp Parapet and the even more formidable weaponry with which the Federals guarded the upper river approaches to New Orleans.

MSS 284. MELVAN TIBBETTS LETTERS, 1862-1864. 22 items.

Melvan Tibbetts, Co. H, 15th Maine Volunteers, records in these letters his participation in the invasion of Louisiana from Ship Island and the occupation of New Orleans in 1862 through fierce combat in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill in 1864. Along the way he comments on the heat, rain, sandy beaches, muddy fields, alligators, snakes, exotic plants, and strange fruits in a land so different from rural Maine. He longed for an apple. New Orleans was the largest city he had ever seen; he regarded with awe its handsome buildings and paved streets. Nevertheless, he cheered General Benjamin Butler's treatment of the populace, including the hanging of William Mumford, and commented favorably on the way the Federals had made the city healthy. He also describes how, when on guard duty, he helped himself to provisions which vendors were bringing to New Orleans. He had no sympathy for Confederate civilians. When he finally faced Confederates in battle, he was struck by their bravery and by the horrors of war. His description of the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill is graphic and moving.

MSS 285. NATHANIEL P. BANKS LETTER. 5 May 1863. 1 item.

In this letter to Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs, General Banks explains the necessity for both land and water transportation in the invasion of Louisiana's interior. Describing the materials he has acquired, Banks asks permission to build steam-powered vessels for his expedition. He also complains of the misrepresentations by Colonel [John Wilson?] Shaffer of the state of affairs in Banks's command.

MSS 286. CONSULATE OF THE NETHERLANDS IN NEW ORLEANS PAPERS. 1862-1867. 6 items.

Included in this collection are contemporary copies of four letters exchanged between William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Roest Van Limburg, Minister of the Netherlands, concerning General Benjamin Butler's confiscation of \$800,000 from the Dutch consulate in New Orleans, located in Amedée Couturié's residence on Canal Street. Two of these letters were published in *O.R.*, ser. III, vol. 2, pp. 488-491, 503-505. Also in the collection is an original letter from Van Limburg to Couturié, 3 February 1863, giving him instructions after Secretary Seward ordered the confiscated property returned.

MSS 287. CONSULATE OF FRANCE IN NEW ORLEANS PAPERS. 1859-1862. 5 items.

These letters and drafts pertain to two questions: the service of French citizens in the militia in New Orleans and the movements of French and other foreign vessels on the Mississippi. The question of participation in the militia is the subject of two letters to the French consul, the Comte de Mejan. The first letter is from the editor of *L'Abeille*; the second letter discusses the consul's statement in that newspaper. The three remaining items appear to be drafts of the consul's dispatches to the Minister of Marine in Paris. The dispatches describe ship movements and discuss in particular the seizure by U.S. authorities of the French ship, *Harriet Balli*, regarded as "... one of the most incomprehensible actions ever committed by American authorities since the beginning of this war."

MANUSCRIPTS IN MICROFORM**DEUTSCHES HAUS COLLECTION. 25 reels.**

Described in *Manuscripts Update*, vol. III, these materials record the effect of the Civil War on the German community of New Orleans. The minutes of the German Society (*Deutsche Gesellschaft*), which aided newly arrived immigrants, particularly reflects the response of the organization to the closing of the port by the federal blockade. Among miscellaneous material found in this collection is the *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Because the holdings are so extensive, the manuscripts division prefers for patrons to use this collection on microfilm.

HENRY CLAY WARMOTH PAPERS. 1798-1934. Microfilm. 22 reels.

This microfilm copy of the Warmoth Papers at the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, includes approximately 5000 items. The papers reflect the diverse activities of Warmoth as union officer in the Civil War, judge of the Provost Court

for the Department of the Gulf at New Orleans, and governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction. There are also extensive records of Warmoth's agricultural and other enterprises.

PLANTATION RECORDS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. Microfiche. 423 cards.

This micropublication of collections at L.S.U. includes 10,900 items and 190 bound volumes. Of particular note are two large collections: the Minor Papers, the records of a family of planters and bankers in Mississippi; and the Liddell Papers, which reflect the activities of two generations of planters in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Smaller collections in this set include the papers of Louis Bringier of Louisiana, a planter and Confederate officer; John Burruss, a Methodist minister; Eli Capell, a shopkeeper; and Samuel Cartwright, a physician and professor of "Negro Medicine." There are also materials on two families of free people of color, the Badin Papers and the Chelmette Papers. Included, as well, are the personal diaries of Mary Batman, Priscilla Bond, Mrs. Isaac Hilliard, Eliza Magruder, James Monette, and Clarissa Town.

COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA (National Archives Microfilm Publication M320). 414 reels; INDEX TO COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN ORGANIZATIONS FROM LOUISIANA (M378). 31 reels.

The first of these microfilm publications is a collection of abstracts of the compiled service records of Confederate soldiers belonging to units from Louisiana. The second microfilm publication provides an index to the soldiers, thus making this vast quantity of information readily available. A Confederate soldier from Louisiana may not appear in this collection for several reasons: he may not have served in a Louisiana unit; he may have served under a different spelling or name; or the original records may have been lost.

COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER UNION SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA (National Archives Microfilm Publication M396). 50 reels; INDEX TO SERVICE RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER UNION SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN ORGANIZATIONS FROM LOUISIANA (M387). 4 reels.

The first of these microfilm publications reproduces the compiled service records of volunteer Union soldiers belonging to units from the state of Louisiana. The second microfilm publication provides an index to the service records. Unfortunately, little information about black troops from Louisiana who volunteered for service to the Union is contained herein.

RECORDS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT, 1850-1888, IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE RECORDS (National Archives Microfilm Publication M359). 24 reels.

These items are presumed to have been included among state records surrendered in Shreveport in June 1865. They include records of the state convention and of the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as from the offices of the Secretary of State, the Treasury Department, the Auditor, and the Adjutant General. The correspondence received by Governors Thomas O. Moore, 1860-1864, and Henry W. Allen, 1864-1865, provides a view of the serious problems Louisianans were having during the war. A guide to the collection is included on the microfilm.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED BY THE CONFEDERATE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1861-1865 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M618). 19 reels.

This microfilm publication includes telegrams received directly by the Secretary of War and those forwarded to the secretary from Jefferson Davis and other Confederate officials. There is an abstract of each telegram and an index to the names of the senders.

PRINTED MATERIALS: ORIGINAL AND IN MICROFORM

CONFEDERATE IMPRINTS: A COLLECTION ON MICROFILM. 143 reels.

This microfilm publication contains the complete texts of nearly 7000 Confederate imprints, including public documents as well as commercial publications. In the collection are books, pamphlets, broadsides, and music. The guides to the collection are the published two-volume checklist of Confederate imprints prepared by Marjorie Lyle Crandall and the supplement to Crandall by Richard Harwell.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION WITH COVERAGE OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Baton Rouge *Weekly Gazette and Comet*. Oct.-Dec. 1862.
- New Orleans *Acorn*. Oct. 1863 - Mar. 1864.
- New Orleans *Bee (L'Abeille de la Nouvelle Orleans)*. 1827-1923. In French and English. Microfilm.
- New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*. 1835-1871. Microfilm.
- New Orleans *Daily Crescent*. 1848-1869. Microfilm.
- New Orleans *Daily Delta*. 1845-1863. Microfilm.
- New Orleans *Daily Picayune*. 1837-1914. Microfilm.

- New Orleans *Daily Southern Star*. Sept. 1865-April 1866.
- New Orleans *Daily True Delta*. 1849-1865. Microfilm.
- New Orleans *Era*. 1864. Microfilm.
- New Orleans *Louisiana Staats Zeitung*. 1850-1865. In German. Microfilm.
- New Orleans *La Renaissance*. May-Dec 1861. In French. Microfilm.
- New Orleans *Tagliche Deutsche Zeitung*. 1849-1907. In German. Microfilm.
- New Orleans *Times*. 1863-1881. Microfilm.
- Opelousas *Courier (Le Courier de Opelousas)*. Scattered issues, 1863-1864. In French and English.
- Shreveport *Semi-Weekly News*. 1862-1863.

PERIODICALS OF THE CIVIL WAR AT THNOG

- DeBow's Review*. 1846-1862; 1864-1879. Original and microfiche.
- Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. 1860-1864. Microfilm.
- Harper's Weekly*. 1857-1916. Original and microfilm.

CURATORIAL DIVISION

The curatorial division of the Historic New Orleans Collection has numerous primary source materials illustrating the Civil War. There are approximately 500 wood engravings from illustrated newspapers, including panoramas and battle scenes, campaign maps, and views of the state as occupation progressed. Popular political cartoons include the false depiction of Jefferson Davis fleeing in petticoats, Thomas Nast on emancipation and reconstruction, and, of special local interest, the *Harper's Weekly* cartoon showing the ladies of New Orleans before and after General Butler's "Woman Order." Documenting black participation in the war are illustrations of the *Corps d'Afrique* and the Louisiana Native Guards. There are also single sheet engravings of the rosters of the 73d and 93d U.S. Colored Infantry. Among important lithographs is the rare Adrien Persac view of Camp Moore, one of the Confederacy's largest training camps. Curatorial also holds a well-preserved folio of Adelbert Volck's *Confederate War Etchings*. Special groups of material include approximately 150 Civil War pictorial covers (envelopes).

Portraits include representations of principal figures in the Confederacy. These range from an especially notable oil painting of Judah P. Benjamin (1853) by Adolph Rinck to daguerreotypes, lithographs, and engravings such as the portrait of P.G.T. Beauregard by Currier and Ives. Information about costume may be obtained from tintypes and

cartes-de-visite showing various uniformed gentlemen, their wives, and families.

Curatorial holds, as well, an important collection of original drawings by the brothers Alfred and William Waud. The former traveled with the Army of the Potomac as "special artist" for *Harper's Weekly*; the latter served in like capacity for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* and witnessed from the invading fleet the fall of New Orleans. Of some 2000 drawings by Alfred Waud held by this institution, approximately fifty relate to the Civil War. The Historic New Orleans Collection also owns more than sixty of William's sketches of the New Orleans expedition. This institution's most vivid image of the capture of the city is probably the large and imposing oil painting (ca. 1867) by Mauritz F.H. de Haas, "Farragut's Fleet Passing the Forts below New Orleans."

RESEARCH LIBRARY

The research library holds that set so essential to scholars, *The War of the Rebellion*, 130 volumes, which is the conveniently indexed official correspondence of both the Union and Confederate armies. The library holds, as well, a complete bound set of the original general orders, Department

of the Gulf, issued by Generals Benjamin F. Butler and Nathaniel P. Banks. Andrew B. Booth's *Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands* lists alphabetically some 45,000 soldiers in gray from this state and sketches briefly their military careers. The library's collection of regimental histories includes volumes not only on such noted local units as the Washington Artillery and the 3d Reg., Louisiana Infantry, but also on federal troops which saw action in this state: 114th Reg., New York State Volunteers; 8th and 16th Regs., New Hampshire Volunteers; and the 35th, 49th, and 52d Regs., Massachusetts Volunteers. Among the copies of regulations for both armies, *A Camp and Garrison Manual for Volunteers and Militia*, by S.M. Quincy, 73d U.S. Colored Infantry, relates usefully to the manuscript collection, "Black Soldiers in Louisiana, 1862-1867."

Contemporary views of the war and published reminiscences of wartime experiences, both military and civilian, can be found here, as well as biographies and monographs of people and events of importance to Louisiana in that era. Most of the contemporary broadsides and sheet music in the library's notable collection of Confederate imprints have been described in previous issues of *Manuscripts Update*.

The Historic New Orleans Collection plans to continue publishing *Manuscripts Update*, but the reader should note that the mailing list is to be changed. Institutions and individuals wishing to remain on the list to receive this free publication should fill out and submit to us the form provided. **Please enclose mailing label.**

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