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Civil War resource guide

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Government Records

Arkansas and Missouri Union Army muster rolls, 1863-1864 [MS.000539]

The First Regiment Cavalry was organized in Cassville and Springfield, Missouri, from June to August 1862, and served mainly in northwest Arkansas. The Second Regiment Cavalry was organized at Helena, Arkansas, and Pilot Knob, Missouri, in July 1862. The unit served duty at Helena and Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Cassville, Missouri. The Second Regiment, African descent, was organized in Arkansas and later became the Fifty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Troops. The Third Regiment, African descent, was organized in St. Louis, Missouri, and became the Fifty-sixth Regiment, United States Colored Troops. Both units served post and garrison duty in Helena. This collection includes muster records for the First Regiment, Arkansas Cavalry; Second Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, and pay certificates at time of discharge for some soldiers. It also contains the muster rolls for the Second and Third Regiments, Arkansas Infantry volunteers of African descent, and a couple of Missouri regiments as well.

Arkansas Civil War Centennial Commission records, 1958-1965, [MS.000046]

The Civil War Centennial Commission was created in 1959 to promote and publicize the hundred-year anniversary of the American Civil War, organize events to observe historically-significant events of the Civil War in Arkansas, and aid local groups in placing historical markers to identify where such events occurred. This collection contains correspondence, programs, reports, financial documents, newsclippings, publications, and other documents pertaining to the Commission.

Arkansas Confederate Home records, 1901-1959 [ML.1064]

The Arkansas Confederate Home was established in 1890 by the Ex-Confederate Association of Arkansas to care for the needs of indigent Confederate soldiers and their widows. The home occupied a remodeled residence near Sweet Home, south of Little Rock, on sixty acres of land purchased by the association. When the Arkansas Legislature established a \$10,000 annual

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

appropriation for the upkeep of the home in 1891, the Association deeded the property to the State. A new building was constructed in 1892 and by 1915 the institution housed 130 residents. In 1955 a new smaller Confederate Home was built on the grounds of the Deaf and Blind schools in Little Rock. In 1961 with only eight residents remaining, the Legislature voted to close the Home and transfer the remaining patients to nursing homes. The Home closed in 1963 and the building use transferred to the Blind and Deaf schools. This collection consists of records of male and female residents of the Arkansas Confederate Home, as well as the Home's registry.

Arkansas Confederate muster rolls, 1861-1865 [MS.000494]

This collection includes hundreds of muster rolls for Arkansas Confederate units. The muster rolls were reproduced for the Arkansas History Commission in 1919 from originals housed today at the National Archives.

Arkansas constitutions, 1836-1874 [MG.00295]

Arkansas has been governed by five constitutions. Each of the five constitutions symbolizes a change in the state's political status: statehood in 1836, joining the Confederate States of America during the Civil War in 1861, military occupation near the end of the Civil War in 1864, Reconstruction in 1868, and reaction to Reconstruction in 1874. This collection includes all five original handwritten documents.

Arkansas pardons, 1865 [SMC.29.18]

After President Andrew Johnson pardoned former Confederates at the end of the Civil War, men not covered by the general amnesty were required to request a pardon and amnesty. This collection contains a list of pardons sent to the Governor of Arkansas.

Arkansas Secession Convention vouchers, 1861 [SMC.6.24]

The Secession Convention met in March 1861 in Little Rock, Arkansas, to decide the fate of the state in relation to the Union. The convention dismissed after the first meeting with no action; they planned to re-convene on the first Monday of August. However, fighting at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, commenced in April, which forced the Secession Convention to reconvene in May, this time voting to secede from the Union. This collection contains vouchers issued by the Secession Convention to various persons for expenses.

Arkansas secession ordinance, 1861 [MG.00295]

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

This document authorized Arkansas's secession from the Union on May 6, 1861. The Secession Convention also commissioned seventy-five ceremonial copies to be inscribed, printed on parchment, and signed by delegates, closely resembling this original, official Ordinance of Secession.

Arkansas state land records, 1820-1840 [MG.000565]

This collection includes Land Donation Applications, Swamp Land Applications, Swamp Land Patents, Proof of Internal Improvement Papers, Proof of Loss Documents, Forfeited Deeds, Relinquishment Papers, and other legal documents generated by the State Land Commissioner's Department.

Brooks-Baxter War subscription lists and vouchers, 1874 [SMC.2.11a]

The Brooks-Baxter War of April and May 1874 was an armed conflict following the gubernatorial race between Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter. Settlement of the election dispute in favor of Elisha Baxter ultimately ended the reign of Republicans in the state of Arkansas. This collection contains subscription lists and vouchers from the Brooks-Baxter War.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau) records, 1865-1869 [MG.2176-2269]

The Freeman's Bureau was established to assist refugees and former slaves in the aftermath of the Civil War. This microfilm of original documents housed in the National Archives includes records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of Arkansas: letters, telegrams, abandoned and confiscated lands, labor contracts, monthly reports, petitions for rations, freedmen's employers' account records, school reports, marriage records, and other miscellaneous records.

Chicot Guards, Confederate States of America, muster roll, 1863 [SMC.6.8]

The 3rd Company of the 23rd Arkansas Regiment was known as the Chicot Guards. The company was captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana, July 1863, and the soldiers were sent to various prisons, where they spent the remainder of the war. Leona Brasher, historian for the McConnell Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, copied this muster roll, which was in the possession of Captain George K. Cracraft.

Company A, 10th Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate States of America, muster rolls, 1865 [SMC.6.4]

This collection contains muster rolls and rosters for Company A, 10th Arkansas Cavalry, many of which document the whereabouts of soldiers after the war. The unit was part of Colonel Robert Newton's Regiment.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Company A, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate States of America, muster roll, 1861 [SMC.6.2]

Company A, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, was organized for Civil War service on May 7, 1861, at Van Buren, Arkansas, with Charles A. Carroll, Captain, and Matthew O. Davidson, 1st Lieutenant. They were known as the Pope Walker Guards.

Company B, 1st Regiment Cavalry, Arkansas Volunteers, Confederate States of America, muster roll, 1861 [SMC.6.3]

Captain Thomas Lewis organized Company B, 1st Regiment Cavalry, Arkansas Volunteers, in Sebastian County, Arkansas, April 1861. The company was mustered into service by Lieutenant Colonel Dandridge McRae. This descriptive muster roll includes name, rank, physical description, age, and enlistment date for each soldier. Additional remarks are included for some.

Company B, Monroe's Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States of America, company book, 1862-1864 [SMC.6.7]

Company B, Monroe's Regiment, Cabell's Brigade, Arkansas Infantry, was organized at Monticello, Drew County, on May 12, 1862, under direct orders of Major General Thomas C. Hindman. This company book gives the name, age, and physical description of each soldier. Also included are the company's movements from date of organization until November 1864.

Company E, 15th Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States of America, muster roll, 1861, [SMC.6.6]

Company E of the 15th Arkansas Infantry entered into service of the Confederate States of America on July 23, 1861. This company hailed from Monroe County, was known as the "Monroe Blues," and was part of Patrick Cleburne's regiment.

Company E, 5th Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States of America, muster roll, 1861 [SMC.6.5]

Captain James R. Dowd organized Company E of the 1st Regiment of Arkansas Infantry Volunteers in Marion County in June 1861. The muster rolls include name, rank, birthplace, age, occupation, physical description, and enlistment date.

Company G, 2nd Arkansas Volunteers of African Descent, United States of America, records, 1864 [SMC.6.9]

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The 2nd Arkansas Infantry-African Descent (54th U.S. Colored Infantry), participated in battles in the state of Arkansas, including the Battle of Helena. This collection contains records pertaining to Company G, 2nd Arkansas Volunteers, United States Army.

Company H, 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles history, 1859 and 1897 [SMC.6.14]

Robert H. Dacus wrote the history of "Company H, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles" as a newspaper column in 1897. The column appeared in the Dardanelle Post-Dispatch. It was later printed as a pamphlet in 1909. This collection also contains a letter from Joseph W. Bocage.

Confederate Army casualties, lists, and narrative reports, 1861-1865 [ML.2496-2502]

7 rolls of microfilm of records housed at the National Archives.

Confederate general and staff officers and non-regimental enlisted men service records and index [ML.2065-2090, and ML.2214-2488]

301 rolls of microfilm of records housed at the National Archives.

Confederate naval and marine personnel [ML.2489-2495]

7 rolls of microfilm of documents housed at the National Archives, includes service, hospital, and prison records of Confederate sailors and marines.

Confederate service records, Arkansas [ML.610-926]

Service records for Arkansas include various indexes (including NARA's and Dallas Herndon's), unit service records, and records of individual soldiers on 316 rolls of microfilm.

Confederate service records, Missouri [ML.2505-2697]

Service records for Missouri include individual soldiers on 193 rolls of microfilm of original records housed at the National Archives.

Confederate service records, organizations raised by Confederate government [ML.2091-2213]

123 rolls of microfilm contain records housed at the National Archives.

Confederate service records, unfiled papers and slips [ML.1623-2064]

442 microfilm rolls contain images of originals housed at the National Archives.

Confederate veterans questionnaires, 1911, [ML.1082]

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Act 353, approved by the legislature in 1911, was enacted to “make an enumeration or census of the Confederate soldiers residing in the State of Arkansas.” The records show name, address, date and place of birth, date and state of enlistment, and other biographical data.

Consolidated Index to Confederate service records [ML. 1088]

535 rolls of microfilm from the National Archives.

Election rules broadside, circa 1868 [SMC.14.9]

This broadside published during Reconstruction provides election rules signed by Powell Clayton.

General Orders Number 28, 1864 [SMC.6.10a]

This order was given for the purchase of green corn to help prevent the onset of scurvy among Union troops during the Civil War.

List of Confederate wounded at Chickamauga, 1863 [SMC.5.24]

In north Georgia and south Tennessee, Union and Confederate armies clashed September 19-20, 1863, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. This list of Confederate soldiers wounded at Chickamauga Creek includes those from the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th, and 15th Arkansas regiments, sent to the rear from Liddell's Brigade Hospital.

Logan H. Roots quartermaster ledger, 1864-1865 [MG.00134]

Logan Holt Roots (1841-1893) served as a Union officer during the Civil War. He was the quartermaster for the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers during the Atlanta campaign. After the war he settled in Prairie County, Arkansas, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, banking, and Republican politics. He served in Congress from Arkansas from 1867-1871. He later moved to Little Rock where he became one of city's leading citizens. This ledger includes abstracts of quartermaster returns of military stores of the Union Army during the Atlanta Campaign in 1864-1865.

Medical Board, Trans-Mississippi Department, Con-federate States Army records, 1862-1865 [MS.000596]

The Medical Board of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate States Army was established in 1862 to create a system of examination boards to improve the quality of the surgeons supporting the troops. This ledger contains minutes, information related to surgeons, and other records of the Medical Board.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Military Board of Arkansas records, 1861-1862 [MS.000594]

The Military Board of Arkansas was created on May 15, 1861. The board's primary responsibility was to raise the Army of Arkansas, whose units would then be absorbed into the Confederate States Army (CSA). The board then helped gather supplies and munitions to support the troops. This collection consists of the minutes of the Military Board of Arkansas, registers of receipts and claims paid, miscellaneous special and general orders, correspondence, and lists.

Register of Confederate military and civilian deaths in federal prisons and military hospitals in the North, 1861-1865 [ML.2503]

One roll of microfilm contains records housed at the National Archives.

Saline County surveyor's book, 1855-1862 [MFILM.County.00006419]

This ledger contains records of the Saline County surveyor's office from the years 1855-1862.

Southern Claims Commission records, 1871-1873 [MG.02865-MG.02878]

The Southern Claims Commission was established by the federal government following the Civil War to allow Union supporters residing in Southern states to apply for reimbursement for property losses (such as livestock and supplies) due to confiscation by the U.S. Army during the war. Original records are housed at the National Archives.

Union League of America, State Council of Arkansas records, 1871 [SMC.21.6]

The Union League of America was founded in 1862 to promote loyalty to the Union, the Republican Party, and to Abraham Lincoln, as well as supporting organizations that assisted Union soldiers such as the United States Sanitary Commission. The Union League organized in southern states after the Civil War, as an arm of the Republican Party to assist freedmen and to encourage them to vote and support the Republican Party. This collection contains two Union League commission certificates, signed by O.A. Hadley and J.C. Corbin, appointing members to the State Council of Arkansas in 1871.

Union service records, Arkansas [ML.2758-2761 and ML.2763-2822]

70 rolls of microfilm include indexes and service records for Union soldiers from Arkansas, now housed at the National Archives.

Union service records, Missouri [ML.2968-2751]

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

54 rolls of microfilm include an index and service records for Union soldiers from Missouri. Original records are at the National Archives.

Union service records, United States Colored Troops [ML.2823-2871, and ML.2874-ML.2971]

149 rolls of microfilm from the National Archives include an index, as well as service records for infantry organizations (8th through 13th), light artillery, and heavy artillery.

United States pension files index, 1861-1934 [ML.2986-3529]

544 rolls of microfilm of records housed at the National Archives include pension records for Union soldiers.

Personal Papers

A.G. Jones papers, 1861-1862 [SMC.6.18]

A. G. Jones was born in Virginia circa 1832. He lived in Union County, Arkansas, before the Civil War. He was a surgeon with H.L. Grimstead's 33rd Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, CSA. This collection contains Jones' personal papers.

A. Howard Stebbins collection [MS.000280, MS.00281, MS.000382]

A. Howard Stebbins of Little Rock collected Arkansas documents and memorabilia. This collection contains items from the Civil War era, including a large set of Confederate and Arkansas currency.

A.L. Black letter, 1862 [SMC.5.1]

During the Civil War, Abraham Black was a member of Hill's Regiment, Company I, Arkansas Volunteers. Abraham L. Black wrote this January 1862 letter to his father while serving as a surgeon protem during the Civil War. The letter contains information about the location of regiments in Arkansas.

Agnes McDaniel Loewer papers, 1916-1974, [MS.000147]

Agnes McDaniel Loewer (1893-1975) of Little Rock was a leader in numerous professional, civic, and social organizations, including the Arkansas Pioneer Association, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Confederate Civil War Centennial and Arkansas Territorial Sesquicentennial committees, Arkansas State Pioneers, and the United States Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary. Through the efforts of Mrs. Loewer and others, the State Legislature established the Arkansas Commemorative Commission in 1947: Loewer served as Executive Secretary and Director from 1947 until she retired in 1972. This collection contains correspondence, professional materials,

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cards, notes, music, and scrapbooks kept by Agnes Loewer, which include topics such as Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and Confederate veterans reunions.

Alexander A. Johnson papers, 1863-1879 [MG.00189]

Alexander A. Johnson was born about 1844 in Alabama. At the beginning of the Civil War, Johnson and his family lived at Morrisville, Alabama. During the war, he served in Company E (or F) of the Fifty-Eighth Alabama Infantry. According to family tradition, Johnson was captured and died in a Union prison camp in Illinois during the war. This collection consists of Civil War correspondence plus a journal and other items. The correspondence relates to locations in Tennessee and Georgia, and most were written from the battlefield.

Algernon Sidney Holderness papers, 1861-1898 [MS.000085]

Algernon Sidney Holderness (1834-1904) was born in Caswell County, North Carolina. He studied medicine and surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, and during the Civil War served in the Confederate Army, reaching the rank of lieutenant in Company B, Monroe's Regiment, Cabell's Brigade, First Arkansas Cavalry. He was honorably discharged on May 27, 1865. This collection contains orders, muster rolls, correspondence, invoices, and receipts illustrating activities of a Confederate unit operating in southern Arkansas during the latter years of the Civil War.

Allen Haynie papers, 1854-1862 [SMC.5.9]

Allen Henderson Haynie enlisted in Confederate service at El Paso, Arkansas, March 1, 1862, and held the rank of private in the Fourth Battalion, Arkansas Infantry. He was sent to the hospital at Corinth, Mississippi, but never returned to his unit. He was removed from the muster roll as "Absent without leave" April 30, 1863. However, he resurfaced in Company B, Third Regiment, Arkansas, in 1864. This collection contains a letter written by Allen Haynie to his wife about his experiences as a soldier.

Alpha Jane Tackett Hibbard diary, 1862-1866 [SMC.27.15]

Alpha Jane Tackett Hibbard was born in 1843 to Mt. Etna "M.E." Tackett and Clara Alpha Rollins. Alpha Jane Tackett married Joseph Hibbard and kept a diary during the Civil War, documenting life in Arkansas County, Arkansas. She died in 1906.

Americus V. and H.F. Rieff papers, 1848-1915 [MS.0003918]

Americus V. Rieff (1830-1914) was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and moved with his parents to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1836. He enlisted as a private in Captain Stephen B. Enyart's Independent Mounted Volunteer Company in the Mexican War at Fayetteville on June 9, 1847.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

He was discharged on June 23, 1848. Prior to the Civil War Rieff was a contractor and builder. He enlisted May 1, 1861, at the rank of captain and organized a company of 100 cavalymen to expel Union forces from Cassville, Missouri. This collection contains material related to Americus Rieff's service in the Mexican and Civil wars. Reminiscences include accounts of Rieff's service under General Benjamin McCulloch.

Arkansas statistical tax table, 1838-1878 [SMC.18.8]

The Arkansas statistical tax table includes the number of taxpayers, value of land, number of cities and towns, number and value of slaves, number and value of livestock, number and value of pianofortes, and other statistical information concerning the citizens of Arkansas. The table covers the years 1838-1878, with the exception of 1861-1865 and 1867.

Arnold-McCollum family papers, 1853-1903 [MS.000022]

William P. McCollum was a private in the Confederate Army, Company B, 20th Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. He was captured July 4, 1863, in Vicksburg, Mississippi, paroled four days later, and captured again in Longview, Arkansas, on March 29, 1864. He died of pneumonia August 2, 1864, at the military prison in Rock Island, Illinois, and is buried in the Rock Island Confederate Cemetery. William E. Arnold was a physician and Confederate sergeant who married Mary McCollum in Hempstead County, Arkansas, on December 27, 1868. He practiced medicine in Prescott. This collection includes letters written by W.P. McCollum to his parents while he was a Confederate private camped in Mississippi.

Asa S. Morgan letters, 1859-1865, [MG.04123]

Asa S. Morgan was born in 1825 in Georgia, and moved to Union County, Arkansas, in the 1840s. In May of 1861 he became captain of Company A, First Arkansas Infantry, C.S.A. The unit initially spent time in Virginia, but Morgan returned to Arkansas in 1862, his tour of duty taking him to many places in the state, including Little Rock, Dardanelle, Fort Smith, Arkadelphia, and Washington. This collection includes 139 letters written by Asa Morgan during the Civil War.

Augustus H. Garland papers, 1861-1887 [SMC.8.7]

Augustus Hill Garland was born in 1832 in Tennessee. When he was an infant, his family moved to Miller County, Arkansas. He attended St. Mary's College in Lebanon, Kentucky, and in 1849, graduated from St. Joseph's College in Bardstown, Kentucky. Garland studied law under Simon Sanders, and in 1853, formed a law practice with his stepfather Thomas Hubbard in Washington, Arkansas. In 1856, he moved to Little Rock and practiced law with Ebenezer Cummins. In 1861, Garland was elected as a representative of Pulaski County to attend the Secession Convention. During the Civil War, he was a member of the Confederate Congress in

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Richmond, Virginia. After the war, Garland served as governor of Arkansas, 1874-1877. He represented Arkansas as United States Senator, 1877-1885, when he resigned to become United States Attorney General under President Grover Cleveland. This collection contains correspondence from Augustus H. Garland before and after the Civil War.

B. F. Riddick papers, 1839-1900 [SMC.30.2]

Benjamin Franklin Riddick was born in 1815 in North Carolina. He settled in Ouachita County, Arkansas, in 1844, as a farmer. He was a Mason, serving as Worthy Master of Woodlawn Lodge, as well as high priest in the chapter and three times Illustrious Master of the Council. In 1866, Riddick was elected from Ouachita County to the Arkansas House of Representatives, and again in 1880. His brother, James Andrew Riddick, was the presiding elder of the Virginia Methodist Conference, and his other brother, Henry Riddick, served as a school teacher in North Carolina. Two of B.F. Riddick's sons served in the Confederate army and were killed in battle. This collection includes letters from son William Henry in 1861 regarding life and experiences in Company K, Sixth Arkansas Volunteers.

Battle of Corinth reminiscence, 1862 [SMC.6.23]

The Battle of Corinth, Mississippi, took place October 3-4, 1862. This collection contains a handwritten account of the battle by a company officer of the 1st Missouri Brigade.

Battle of Helena newsclipping, 1863 [SMC.4.1]

This newsclipping from the New York Daily Tribune gives an account of the Battle of Helena, which occurred on July 4, 1863.

Belitha Powell papers, 1862-1875 [MS.000164]

Belitha Powell was a noted Houston, Texas, physician who served as a surgeon and medical director for the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He was born in 1832 in Maryland, and died in 1893 in Texas. As the son of a ship owner, he made several sea voyages to Central and South America before choosing to study medicine in Philadelphia. He received his degree in 1853 and moved to Monroe, Louisiana, during the height of a yellow fever epidemic. Dr. Powell enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War and became a major in the 4th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry. He was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department in late October 1862 and charged with overseeing all hospitals in this theater (Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, the Indian Territory, and Louisiana); he was also promoted to medical director for a large military hospital in Mount Lebanon, Louisiana. When the war ended, Powell moved his family to Houston, Texas, and established a new practice in the midst of another yellow fever epidemic. He also served as

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the surgeon for the Texas Central Railroad after its establishment in 1879. This collection contains Belitha Powell's Civil War diary together with biographical data and other material.

Ben T. Embry Camp #977, United Confederate Veterans records, 1902-1941 [MG.00035]

The Ben T. Embry Camp #977 United Confederate Veterans was organized at Russellville, Arkansas, in 1892. The camp was named for Confederate Colonel Ben T. Embry, an early settler of Galley Rock near Russellville. Embry died in 1892. The organization sponsored an annual Pope County reunion of Civil War veterans. This collection contains records, membership lists, minutes of meetings, committee reports, general orders, clippings, obituaries, and published material. It also contains the 1903 organizational record of the John R. Homer Scott Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Berry-Hartin family papers, 1856-1896 [MS.000210]

The Berry and Hartin families were early residents of Arkansas. The Hartin family moved to Phillips County (present-day Lee County) in the early 1840s, while the Berry family settled in Woodruff County by the 1850s. This collection contains deeds, tax receipts, and other legal papers.

"Bonnie Blue Flag" collection, 1861 [SMC.6.24a]

The song "The Bonnie Blue Flag" was written by Harry Macarthy, an Arkansas comedian, after news of Mississippi's secession from the Union. Macarthy was performing in Jackson, Mississippi, when he witnessed joy and jubilation as the flag of the Confederacy was unfurled. He was so moved he composed this song, which became an anthem of the South. This collection contains photocopies of the sheet music of "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and a newspaper article, published in Jackson, Mississippi, about the song.

Brooks-Baxter War subscription lists and vouchers, 1874 [SMC.2.11a]

The Brooks-Baxter War of April and May 1874 was an armed conflict following the gubernatorial race between Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter. Settlement of the election dispute in favor of Elisha Baxter ultimately ended the reign of Republicans in the state of Arkansas. This collection contains subscription lists and vouchers from the Brooks-Baxter War.

Brooks-Baxter War telegrams, 1874 [SMC.2.11]

The Brooks-Baxter War of April and May 1874 was an armed conflict following the gubernatorial race between Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter. Settlement of the election dispute in favor of Elisha Baxter ultimately ended the reign of Republicans in the state of Arkansas. This

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collection contains telegrams sent during the Brooks-Baxter War to and from Elisha Baxter supporters.

Burdet L. Daniel papers, 1864-1865 [SMC.4.5a]

Burdet L. Daniel served with the 11th Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, United States Army, during the Civil War. This collection contains a letter written by Burdet Daniel to his brother and a diary written by him at the end of the Civil War.

C.B. Butler Civil War collection, 1863-1865 [SMC.4.2a]

C.B. Butler collected several significant pieces of Civil War history, including a letter from Confederate General Robert E. Lee. This collection contains correspondence, Confederate currency, a parole form, and a piece of the flag flying over Appomattox Court House on the day of the Confederate surrender.

C.C. Nailor papers, 1864-1913 [SMC.4.15]

Calvin C. Nailor of Dover, Pope County, Arkansas, enlisted December 21, 1861, as a First Sergeant in Company E, 17th Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. The 17th Regiment, Arkansas Infantry combined with other regiments to form the 21st Arkansas Infantry on May 15, 1862. Nailor served in Company I throughout the rest of his service. He was promoted to Captain June 3, 1862, and worked in the hospital at Camden 1864-1865. This collection contains military orders, receipts, and financial records.

C.M. Thompson amnesty oath, 1865 [SMC.31.6]

This amnesty oath was signed by ex-Confederate C.M. Thompson of Crawford County, Arkansas, at the end of the Civil War.

C.T. Glenn letters, 1861-1862 [SMC.32.23]

C.T. Glenn of Arkansas served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. This collection includes three letters from Glenn in Virginia to his parents.

Caleb Langtree letter, 1861 [SMC.5.14]

Caleb Langtree was a civil engineer, employed for many years as the draftsman and clerk for the Surveyor General of Arkansas. He drew the first sectional map of Arkansas. This letter to Sam Williams discusses a map of the Civil War in Missouri and Arkansas that Langtree drew.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Calvin Comins Bliss papers, 1841-1906 [MS.000029]

Calvin Comins Bliss (1823-1891) was a farmer and businessman who lived in Helena, Arkansas, from about 1853 until the arrival of United States troops during the Civil War, August 1862. In September he was commissioned in the Arkansas Infantry Volunteers and mustered out in January of 1863. He edited the Republican paper, *The Unconditional Union*, in Little Rock during 1864 and 1865. In 1864 he became lieutenant governor of Arkansas. This collection contains papers pertaining to Calvin Comins Bliss' business, personal and familial concerns, military service, publication of *The Unconditional Union*, and Reconstruction in Arkansas.

Catherine Hooper letters, 1864-1865 [SMC.5.10]

Catherine Hooper was a resident of Alexandria, Virginia, during the Civil War. She corresponded with numerous Confederate soldiers while they were prisoners of war. Through her correspondence, Catherine tried to give comfort to the prisoners by providing companionship and offering to write to their families. She used the opportunity to find information about her brother, from whom she had not received news in several months. She also sent money and supplies to alleviate the suffering at the prisons. This collection contains transcripts of letters to Catherine Hooper from Confederate soldiers in Union prisons.

Center Ridge letter, 1865 [SMC.5.23]

This letter is from a mother to her son, describing happenings at home in Center Ridge, Conway County, Arkansas.

Chapple family papers, 1858-1968 [SMC.3.2a]

James Chapple was born in 1840 in England. James and his brothers emigrated to the United States in 1855, and James settled in Little Rock. He served as a private in the Civil War. James was a businessman for forty years and opened Allsopp and Chapple, a books and stationery shop in Little Rock. This collection contains correspondence, deeds, marriage licenses, citizenship applications, legal documents, newsclippings, and other miscellaneous documents.

Charles B. Johnson papers, 1862-1868 [SMC.4.14]

Charles B. Johnson was born in 1819 in Connecticut. He moved to Arkansas where he owned a mercantile business in Fort Smith with his brother, William R. Johnson. After the death of his brother in 1847, Charles continued the business with his brother-in-law, Marshal Grimes. Johnson was stationed at Fort Smith with the 51st Arkansas Militia on January 14, 1861. He was then sent to Sherman, Texas, as Commissary Agent for the First Army Corps of the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he served the rest of the war. This collection contains

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

correspondence to Charles B. Johnson and others, telegrams to and from Johnson, and Confederate States vouchers issued by Johnson to various persons.

Charles Bates letters, 1862-1864 [SMC.33.9]

Charles Bates of Iowa served in the Union Army during the Civil War. This collection contains typescripts of letters written by Bates to his niece while he was in Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

Charles F. Penzel papers, 1805-1937 [MS.000214]

Charles F. Penzel was born in Bohemia in 1840. He immigrated to the United States in 1857. Shortly afterwards, he moved to Little Rock. During the Civil War Penzel fought in the Capital City Guards, Company A, Sixth Regiment. He was injured on two occasions. He was a prisoner-of-war at Rock Island, Illinois, until July 1865. Penzel was employed as a bookkeeper by the firm of Kramer and Miller when he returned to Little Rock. The business later became the Charles F. Penzel Grocer Company. The German National Bank was established by Charles Penzel in 1874 and he served as its first president. Later, he served twice as president of the Exchange National Bank. In addition to his bank involvement, Charles Penzel was a director in the Little Rock Railway and Electric Company, and a director and officer in many other businesses. Penzel is also credited with having founded the Orphans' Home in Little Rock. This collection contains photocopies of correspondence, financial papers, family history, writings, and other items.

Civil War maimed soldiers lists, 1867 [SMC.5.26]

These lists of Arkansas's maimed Civil War soldiers are arranged by county: Return of Maimed Soldiers for the County of _____, State of Arkansas, Entitled to Artificial Limbs under Section 10, of "Act to Provide for the Support of Wounded and Disabled Soldiers, and for the Support of Indigent Widows and Children of Deceased Soldiers, and the Relief of Indigent Families of this State, and to Furnish Artificial Limbs for Maimed Soldiers, and other Purposes Named," 1867.

Civil War subscription list, 1861-1865 [SMC.5.25]

This subscription list contains names and amounts pledged to equip volunteer regiments of the Confederate Army.

Clara B. Eno papers, 1808-1945 [MS.000086]

Clara Bertha Eno (1854-1951) was a teacher, church worker, club woman, genealogist, and local historian. She lived in Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas, and collected material related to the history of the area. This large collection includes Civil War broadsides, secession-related correspondence, and other Civil War-era documents.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Confederate officers' letter, 1863 [SMC.5.12a]

Colonel J.E. Josey and Major C.H. Carlton, Fifteenth Arkansas Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel R.A. Duncan and R.H. Thompson, Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, served together in Liddell's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, CSA. Their letter to Jefferson Davis proposes strategy around Helena.

Confederate pension records, Arkansas, 1891-1939 [ML.0929]

On April 2, 1891, with the passage of Act 91, "An act for the relief of certain soldiers of the late War Between the States," Arkansas became one of the first Southern states to grant annual pensions to its resident ex-Confederate servicemen and their widows. Arkansas and the other former Confederate states agreed that pensions for C.S.A. service would be granted by the state in which the veteran or his widow lived at the time of application rather than by the state from which he served. Thousands of veterans and widows of veterans received benefits under the provisions of this Act. A typical pension file contains an application form signed by the veteran or his widow, a doctor's certificate of disability, and a statement of indigence. The file also usually contains two affidavits from "comrades at arms" attesting to the veteran's military service. A widow's application usually contains information on her husband's death. After 1927, widows were required to submit additional biographical information. Original discharges, paroles, letters, or other family documents may be found in these files. The collection also contains applications from several dozen African Americans who saw various kinds of service during the Civil War, as well as a number of civilians who worked for the Confederate Army or government.

Corydon H. McAlmont papers, 1862 [SMC.6.13]

Corydon Hanks McAlmont was a physician assigned to the Hospital Department at Little Rock, Arkansas, during the Civil War.

Cotton destruction vouchers, 1862 [SMC.4.4]

General Thomas Hindman ordered the burning of cotton as a way to hinder Union forces from seizing the crops after their occupation of Arkansas in 1862. These vouchers were issued after the destruction of cotton crops.

Cox's Company, McRae's Arkansas Mounted Infantry, Confederate States of America, muster roll, 1861 [SMC.6.1]

Colonel Dandridge McRae's Regiment, Mounted Volunteer Infantry, Arkansas, included Captain Barton W. Cox's Company, which was mustered into service June 1861 at Clarksville. This muster roll includes each soldier's name, rank, age, pay, and type of horse.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Creed Taylor letter, 1861 [SMC.18.8a]

Creed Taylor was born in 1800 in Kentucky. He moved to Arkansas in 1817, but returned to Kentucky, only to go back to Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Arkansas, in 1821, where he remained. In 1830, Creed Taylor became the first sheriff of Jefferson County, and in 1836, he became the first county judge. In 1851, he was the Commissioner of Swamp Lands. This letter written by Creed Taylor explains his support of secession to his brother.

Cunningham family papers, 1820-1899 [MS.000394]

David Cunningham was born in 1808 in Virginia. By 1836 he had moved with his wife and three children to Tennessee, where his youngest son Philip was born. Phillip Bible Cunningham, born November 1836, was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the 32nd Arkansas Infantry. Phillip settled in Clay Township in White County, Arkansas. This collection contains correspondence, cemetery records, county and land records, marriage records, military records, and other material.

Dandridge McRae papers, 1860-1898 [MS.000229]

Dandridge McRae was born in Alabama in 1829, and came to Arkansas in 1849. He moved to Searcy in 1853 and began practicing law there in 1854. In 1856 he was elected County and Circuit Clerk and served for six years. McRae became actively involved in organizing troops in 1861 during preparations for the Civil War. Many companies reported to McRae at the outset of fighting and he took command of them at the request of Confederate General Ben McCulloch. He served under McCulloch at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and Corinth, Mississippi. McRae returned to Arkansas in 1862, raised another regiment, and was then assigned to command a brigade. Another promotion to Brigadier General in 1862 gave McRae the rank at which he served until the end of the war. He played an important role at the Battle of Helena, capturing the only fortification taken by the Confederacy during that engagement. McRae also participated in battles at Jenkins Ferry and Prairie Grove. Following the war he returned to his law practice in Searcy and later held several positions in government. The town of McRae, Arkansas, was named for him. This collection documents the activities of General Dandridge McRae during the Civil War. It contains a variety of material including correspondence, narratives, reports/orders, and rolls/lists.

David O. Dodd papers, 1859-1874 [MG.00051]

Seventeen-year-old David Owen Dodd was hanged as a spy by the Union army in Little Rock. He had been offered a pardon to reveal his informant. When he refused, General Frederick Steele ordered the sentence carried out on January 8, 1864, on the grounds of St. John's College. Dodd was buried January 9, 1864, at Mount Holly Cemetery in Little Rock. For his bravery he has been

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

called the “boy hero of Arkansas” as well as “boy martyr of the Confederacy.” This collection contains, among other things, Civil War letters of the Dodd family, materials relating to the trial of David O. Dodd, and published and unpublished materials related to Dodd and his family.

David W. Moore letter, 1862 [SMC.5.15a] David W. Moore was born in 1839 at Fayetteville, Arkansas, to Benjamin L. Moore and Mary Walker Moore. Benjamin Moore was a native of Virginia and settled in Crawford County early in its history. He was a merchant in Van Buren. After Benjamin's death, David went to live with Judge David Walker, his mother's brother. In May 1861, David enlisted in the Van Buren Frontier Guards for three months. He was then appointed sergeant-major of Colonel Gratiot's Regiment, Company G, Third Arkansas Infantry. This letter written by David W. Moore while in Benton County to his uncle describes life as a soldier.

David Walker papers, 1840-1879 [SMC.19.6]

David Walker (1806-1879), a Kentucky native, moved to Arkansas in 1830, and studied law under Judge Benjamin Johnson and Judge Edward Cross. He settled in Fayetteville. In 1835, he was elected to the territorial legislature. In 1836, he served at the state's first Constitutional Convention. He was elected State Senator in 1840. From 1848 to 1855, he served as associate justice on the Arkansas Supreme Court. Although he opposed secession, he was elected to the Secession Convention and became its president. During the Civil War, he was appointed as colonel, Confederate military court. In 1866, he was elected chief justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court. He remained active in politics until his death in 1879.

Davis cotton destruction voucher, 1862 [SMC.4.4a]

Confederate General Thomas Hindman ordered the burning of cotton as a way to hinder the Union forces from seizing the crops after their occupation of Arkansas in 1862 during the Civil War. This voucher to William H. Davis of Chicot County was for bales of cotton destroyed by fire.

Dewoody family papers, 1858-1944 [MS.000346]

William Lawrence Dewoody was born in 1847 in Alabama. His family moved to Eastport, Mississippi, and in 1862, to Iuka, Mississippi. During the Civil War, Will Dewoody joined the Confederate Army and served as a courier and scout for Henderson's Scouts, under General Nathan Bedford Forrest. W.L.'s brothers, James and Samuel, both joined the Confederate Army; James was killed in the war. In 1870, W.L. and his brother-in-law, John Nelson, opened a drug store in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The collection contains correspondence, a scrapbook, and legal documents.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

E.H. Fisher letter, 1862 [SMC.5.7]

E.H. Fisher was a member of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment. He took part in the Battle of Baton Rouge. His letter describes the Battle of Baton Rouge in August 1862.

E.L. Compere papers, 1856-1900 [MG.00069]

Ebenezer Lee Compere (1833-1895), pioneer Arkansas Baptist missionary, pastor, and educator, came to the state on the eve of the Civil War. In 1876 he helped organize the General Association of Western Arkansas and Indian Territory and served as its Superintendent of Missions and Foreign Mission secretary for many years. In 1879 he was among the founders of Buckner College at Witcherville. He was a correspondent for denominational newspapers and wrote articles until his death in 1895. This collection on microfilm consists of correspondence, mission reports, minutes of meetings, associational minutes, reports, tax receipts, accounts, account books, sermon outlines, publications, statements, copies of newspapers, newspaper articles, pamphlets, and assorted notes related to the personal and professional life of Compere and his family.

Ed Reichardt store records, 1859-1890 [MS.000378]

Edward Reichardt was born in Bohemia in 1844 and came to the United States in 1854. A member of the City Council, he also served as director of the Little Rock Cotton and Produce Exchange from its creation, and was elected treasurer of the Electric Light Company. He was a retail grocer for many years as well as a cotton buyer. He was part owner of the Rock Street railway bridge that crossed the Arkansas River and part owner of the first street railway in Little Rock. This collection consists of accounting records for Ed Reichardt's grocery store, including a steamer log, cash books, trade names index, daily account books, yearly accounting records, receipt books, and cotton day books.

Edmond R. Wiles papers, 1931 [SMC.5.27]

Edmond R. Wiles was Past Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He was given the flag of the First Arkansas Infantry by James L. Respress, who had received the flag from Lieutenant Colonel William T. Martin via his aunt, Mattie Marshall, and his mother, Hattie Virginia Marshall. The First Arkansas Infantry was one of the first regiments to be recruited directly for the Confederate Army. The regiment fought in several key Civil War battles, including Shiloh, Chickamauga, and the Atlanta Campaign. This collection contains correspondence about the flag of the First Arkansas Infantry.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Elisha Baxter versus Sterling Tucker, et al., court documents, 1865 [SMC.2.3]

Elisha Baxter (1827-1899) served as Arkansas governor at the end of Reconstruction. During the Civil War, Baxter was captured in Missouri by Confederate troops in 1863. He was imprisoned in Little Rock but escaped. He brought suit in Pulaski County Circuit Court against those who had imprisoned him. This collection contains documents pertaining to the lawsuit. Included are the complaint and answer.

Ellen L. Cates receipt, 1861 [SMC.6.17]

Ellen L. Cates of Little Rock, Arkansas, boarded J.H. Newbern for 28 days at the rate of \$1.50 per day. This is a receipt for that board and lodging.

Enoch K. Miller papers, 1865-1868 [SMC.12.1]

Enoch K. Miller was born in 1840 in England. He came to America in 1844, settling in New York. He fought in the Civil War, serving in Company F, 108th Regiment, New York Volunteers, until he was severely wounded in the Battle of Gettysburg. After recovering from his wound, Enoch returned to New York and became a Presbyterian minister. He returned to the army as a chaplain, serving in the 25th Regiment, United States Colored Troops in Florida. It was in Florida that Enoch began his work with the Freedmen's Bureau. In 1867, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Education for Arkansas under the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. He was also appointed Missionary Superintendent for Arkansas by the American Missionary Association. While in Arkansas, Enoch organized, built, and supervised many churches and schools. The churches were funded and operated by the American Missionary Association. The schools were operated by the Freedmen's Bureau, and received partial funding from the American Missionary Association. Enoch became an Episcopalian in Little Rock, but left Arkansas in 1868. This collection contains documents related to the organization of schools and churches in Arkansas under the Freedmen's Bureau and the American Missionary Association. Included are special orders, correspondence, broadsides, and other miscellaneous material.

Evans Atwood diary, 1861-1865 [SMC.4.5]

Evans Atwood was born in 1836 in Illinois. He and his family moved to Washington County, Arkansas, in 1850, after living in Texas for several years. During the Civil War, Atwood enlisted November 1, 1861, as a private in Company G, 15th Northwest Arkansas, McRae's Regiment, Confederate States Army. He was elected Junior 2nd Lieutenant on July 26, 1862. He was captured at the Battle of Bayou Pierre, Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863. After a short stay at Alton, Illinois, he was sent to Sandusky, Ohio, June 18, 1863. From Sandusky, Atwood was transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, February 9, 1864, then transferred to Fort Delaware on

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June 25, 1864. He was paroled and sent to City Point, Virginia, for exchange on February 27, 1865. He appears in Way Hospital records on March 21, 1865, in Meridian, Mississippi. He practiced medicine in Arkansas for several years.

Flanagin papers, 1837-1927 [MS.000061]

Harris Flanagin was born in New Jersey in 1817. After attaining his law degree in Illinois, he moved to Greenville, Clark County, Arkansas, and began practicing law. He served as deputy sheriff of Clark County in 1841, and was elected state representative the following year. He was again elected to public office in 1848, serving in the state senate for two years. He fought in the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles during the Civil War. In camp near Knoxville, Tennessee, the news of Flanagin's nomination as a candidate for governor did not reach him until after the election. By the time he was able to arrange for a leave of absence, a telegram arrived announcing that he had been elected governor. Therefore in 1862, Flanagin left active duty to take office. His administration dealt primarily with war-related measures, maintaining order, and continuing government while enduring an invasion. When Little Rock fell to Union troops in 1863, Flanagin moved the state government to Washington, Arkansas. At the end of the war, he received a presidential pardon, but remained disfranchised until 1873. In 1874, Flanagin became a member of the Constitutional Convention and was selected chairman of the Judicial Committee. While in Little Rock working to form the new constitution, he fell ill, returned to Arkadelphia, and died October 23, 1874. This collection contains Flanagin's personal letters and memorabilia, as well as correspondence and documents related to Harris and Duncan Flanagin's law practice, and Harris Flanagin's involvement in politics.

Fred J. Herring collection, 1827-1933 [SMC.9.1]

Fred J. Herring (1885-1975) was a civil engineer and worked in that capacity for several entities, including the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department. This collection contains correspondence written by Clarissa "Clara" Dickson Dunlap, Mary Elizabeth Gildersleeve Boddie, and Cornelia Dickson or Dixson, all of Ouachita County, and correspondence written to Ralph Leland Goodrich. Other materials in the collection include business papers, advertisements, and programs, pertaining to Ralph Goodrich.

Frederick and Charles Kramer papers, 1859-1938 [SMC.22.15]

Frederick Kramer was born in Prussia in 1829. He emigrated to the United States in 1848. Kramer enlisted in the United States Army and served in the Seventh Infantry until his discharge at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in July 1857. After his discharge, Kramer settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, and became a citizen in 1859. He married Adaline Margaret Reichardt, an emigrant from Germany, in 1857. Frederick Kramer became a civic leader in Little Rock, serving as the first president of the Little Rock School Board of Directors beginning in 1869. He served as Little

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Rock Mayor, 1873-1875 and 1881-1887. For a time he was a partner with F.A. Sarasin in the mercantile business and later became the president of the Bank of Commerce. Kramer died in Colorado in 1896. Charles Kramer followed in his father's footsteps as a civic and business leader in Arkansas. He was an ice manufacturer and served as president of the National Grocers Association. He was a volunteer with Little Rock's first volunteer fire department and was President of Oakland Cemetery. Charles Kramer died in Little Rock in 1938. This collection contains business and family papers of Frederick and Charles Kramer, including naturalization papers, letters, deeds, commissions, and school records.

Frederick S. Hobbs papers, 1864-1865 [SMC.9.2]

Frederick Stark Hobbs was born around 1840 in Virginia. During the Civil War, he served in the Confederate Army as the Captain of Commissary in General James Tappan's Brigade. This collection contains Civil War-era personal papers of Frederick S. Hobbs.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company records, 1865-1874 [MG.2259-2264]

Most commonly known as the Freedman's Savings Bank, the financial institution was established by the federal government to assist the economic development of African Americans following the Civil War. Documents include registers of depositors, and indexes to deposit ledgers. The original records are housed at the National Archives.

G.A.A. Deane papers, 1867-1910 [MS.000044]

Gardiner Andrus Armstrong Deane was born in 1840 in Massachusetts. He served in the Civil War, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general of the department stationed at Little Rock. At the conclusion of the war, he went into the mercantile business until 1867, when he became chief clerk of the land department of the Union Pacific Railroad (Central Branch). He later became land commissioner of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroads, with headquarters in Little Rock. As land commissioner, Deane managed one of the largest areas of land under the control of an individual. This collection contains correspondence, legal and financial documents, building plans, and maps pertaining to G.A.A. Deane's career.

G.W. Ivey parole, 1865 [SMC.6.15a]

George W. Ivey enlisted as a private in Company B, 3rd Arkansas Cavalry, at Perryville on March 1, 1862. He served in that company until the end of the war, when he was paroled May 6, 1865, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

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Gabriel H. Hill letters, 1864-1865 [MG.00079]

Lieutenant Gabriel H. Hill (1837-1904) commanded the Confederate Ordnance Works at Tyler, Texas, from October 1863 until the end of the Civil War. Hill was an officer in the United States Army until the beginning of the Civil War, when he entered Confederate service. After the war, he lived in Danville, Missouri, and Charlottesville, Virginia, where he was a physician. This collection contains the outgoing letterbook of Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel H. Hill, March 4, 1864 to May 26, 1865.

Gatlin family papers, 1838-1960 [MS.000570]

General Richard C. Gatlin, veteran of the Seminole and Mexican wars, as well as the Civil War, was born in North Carolina in 1809. He was the son of John Gatlin and the grandson of Richard Caswell, first governor of North Carolina. He entered the United States Military academy at West Point, New York, in 1828 and graduated in 1832. His first assignment was at Fort Gibson in eastern Oklahoma. He served in Florida and then in Mexico, where he was promoted to brevet major. He commanded the garrison at Fort Smith, Arkansas, from 1852 to 1857. At the beginning of the Civil War, he resigned his commission and was appointed brigadier-general of North Carolina troops and later brigadier-general in the Confederate Army. He returned to western Arkansas after the Civil War and settled in Fort Smith, Arkansas. This collection contains deeds, mortgages, tax receipts, plats, contracts, a stock certificate, a bill, a note, a letter, and other documents related to Gatlin family property in Sebastian County, Arkansas. It also contains two report cards from Fort Smith, Arkansas, public schools.

George P.C. Rumbough papers, 1862-1915 [MS.000219]

George P.C. Rumbough was born in Virginia in 1834. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant, engineer, staff of General Sterling Price, CSA, August 7, 1862. Rumbaugh lived in Little Rock with his wife, Muriel, where he worked as a civil engineer. This collection contains Civil War orders, passes, correspondence, and certificates of appointment.

Goodrich family papers, 1851-1900 [MS.00069]

Ralph Leland Goodrich was born in 1836 in New York. He studied law, but failed the bar exam, left New York, and taught school in South Carolina and Florida before settling in Little Rock. From September 1861 to March 1862, he served as a volunteer in Company A, 6th Arkansas Infantry, known as the "Capital Guards." However, he saw very little action and spent most of his time in a Memphis hospital. After he was medically discharged, he returned to Little Rock, where he was a school teacher. Later, he served as a clerk of the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court for many years. He was a 32nd Degree Knight Commander of

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the Court of Honor Mason. This collection includes correspondence, diaries from the Civil War years, and legal and financial papers.

Gragg/Gregg papers, 1799-1892 [MS.00027100]

The Gragg/Gregg family was descended from Major Samuel Gregg of New Hampshire. Samuel Gregg was born in New Hampshire in 1772 and moved to Boston in 1801. He made his living as a maker of "common" chairs. Washington Parker Gregg was born January 14, 1803. Gregg began his career as a member of the bar and was a practicing lawyer in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, before he became a clerk of the Common Council of Boston. Washington Parker Gregg was also a prolific writer, a real estate investor, and an industrial inventor. He wrote many stories describing his adventures flying in balloons. He also obtained several patents for a roller skate invention.

Green B. Holifield papers, 1856-1940 [MS.000082]

Green B. Holifield, a native of Kentucky, moved to Clay County, Arkansas, with his parents in 1855 and settled in Boydsville. After graduating from high school in Gainesville, Green Holifield studied law privately and was admitted to the Bar Association in 1881. He held offices as justice of the peace and state representative. This collection contains deeds, correspondence, land grants, tax receipts, bank statements, mortgages, promissory notes, and title abstracts.

Green, Franklin, and Sutherland volunteer enlistments, 1863 [SMC.36.2]

Burrell Green, William Franklin, and James Sutherland of Virginia joined the United States Colored Infantry in 1863 at Fort Smith, Arkansas. These volunteer enlistment papers committed them to serve three years.

Griffith family papers, 1861-1906 [SMC.8.13a]

Joseph Griffith, son of Henry Griffith and Mary Boyd, was born in 1845 in Little Rock. He enlisted as a private in Woodruff's Battery on June 19, 1862, where he served for a few months as an artilleryman before being stationed at Tyler, Texas, in the ordnance department for the rest of the war. After the war, Griffith was elected Constable of Big Rock Township, Pulaski County, in 1876 and served for two years. In 1878, he was elected County Treasurer, where he served until 1888. In 1889, he began selling insurance with John M. Brisbin, which he continued until his death. This collection contains deeds, financial records, and miscellaneous papers.

Hail-McAdams family papers, 1851-1940 [MS.000080]

Stevadson Allen Hail was born in Tennessee and was just a boy when the family moved to Powhatan and Smithville, Arkansas. According to family legend, Stevadson served in the

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Confederate army from before his fourteenth birthday until the end of the war, being paroled at Jacksonport when still age 17. Following the war, he moved to Batesville and lived across the street from Elisha Baxter. Hail was with Baxter when he died. The Hail Dry Goods Company, established in 1879, remained a thriving business for a century. The collection contains sermons, short stories, poetry, postcards, correspondence, business items, fraternal material, scrapbooks, newspapers, and printed ephemera.

Haislip and Hoover account book, 1867-1869 [MG.00084]

Calvin W. H. Haislip (circa 1820-1880), a native of Alabama, was a merchant in Murfreesboro, Arkansas, after the Civil War. Before the war, he lived in Camden. In 1867, he entered into a partnership with Wesley Hoover (1828-1875), who had moved to Pike County from Nashville, Arkansas, after the war. They operated a general store at Murfreesboro, under the name of Haislip and Hoover. Hoover, a native of Tennessee, was elected State Representative for Pike County. This account book contains some 720 pages with entries for both black and white customers.

Hanger family papers, 1834-1949 [MS.000126] Peter Hanger came to Arkansas in 1834, settling in Little Rock in 1848. He had several business interests, including a government contract to carry mail by stagecoach throughout Arkansas. Peter Hanger married Matilda Cunningham, the daughter of Dr. Matthew Cunningham, Little Rock's first mayor and one of the town's earliest physicians. One of their children became a well-known Little Rock businessman, Frederick Hanger. This collection contains correspondence, deeds, tax records, ledgers, scrapbooks, invoices, receipts, books, pamphlets, and other memorabilia.

Hardin family letters, 1861-1878 [SMC.4.13b] Thomas W. Hardin served the Confederacy as a private in Companies G and H, 37th Georgia Infantry. He joined the army with his son A.L. Hardin. Thomas was killed at the Battle of Pine Mountain, Georgia, in June 1864. This collection contains correspondence of Thomas W. Hardin, A.L. Hardin, and their family. The correspondence includes information about camp conditions and other matters in Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina, during the Civil War.

Harvey Wallace letter, 1862 [SMC.66.29]

Harvey Wallace served with the 19th Texas Infantry. In 1862, he was at Camp Nelson, Prairie County, Arkansas, when he wrote this letter to his wife in Rusk County, Texas.

Henry Brockman journal, 1862-1867 [MS.000650]

Henry Brockman was born in 1824 in Kentucky and moved to Missouri at a young age. Brockman enlisted in the Confederate Army in July 1862 as a 1st Lieutenant and was then

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promoted to Captain of Company K, 10th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Missouri Brigade, also known as "Parson's Brigade." His unit served at Prairie Grove, Helena, and Little Rock, and was involved in many skirmishes in south Arkansas. Brockman was instrumental in the creation of a roaming Masonic lodge that travelled with the brigade. After the war, he returned to Missouri where he taught school for a short time before moving his family to Lincoln County, Arkansas. Brockman's journal records descriptions of his unit's travels for the duration of the war. Also included are a muster roll, a descriptive list, company orders, and supply records.

Henry Massie Rector family papers, 1819-1975 [MS.000179]

Henry Massie Rector, Sr., the sixth governor of Arkansas, was born in 1816 in Kentucky, the son of Elias and Fanny B. Thurston Rector. Elias Rector was a land surveyor and speculator, who had acquired land in Arkansas. Elias died in 1822, leaving Henry a New Madrid land claim, specifically, property located in Hot Springs. By 1835, H.M. had moved to Arkansas to attempt to take possession of the Hot Springs land claimed by his father, but reserved by the federal government. Rector began to study law and established a law practice. Rector's political career began in 1838 with his appointment as teller of the Arkansas State Bank. In 1842 he was appointed acting United States Marshal for the district of Arkansas. He also served in the Arkansas Senate from 1848-1852, and on the Arkansas Supreme Court in 1859 before being elected Governor of Arkansas in 1860. Rector's term of office was shortened when Arkansas seceded from the Union and a new state constitution was adopted. Governor Rector's term ended in 1862. At the end of the Civil War, Rector returned to Little Rock and his private law practice. He continued his legal battle to gain ownership of the lands he claimed in Hot Springs, but the United States Supreme Court denied his claim in 1876. This collection contains letters, wills, claims, deeds, contracts, financial statements, invoices, receipts, and memorabilia.

Henry Morscheimer contract, 1867 [SMC.12.6]

This contract between Henry Morscheimer and the Freedmen's Bureau provides for payment to blacks in exchange for one year of labor on Morscheimer's plantation in Ashley County. It includes a list of people employed and their wages.

Henry Strong account book, 1851-1897 [MG.00086]

Henry Strong (1825-1897) farmer, merchant, and educator of Montroy, Manchester Township, Clark County, Arkansas, was born in Lawrence County, Alabama, the son of Indian War veteran Nathan Strong. The family moved to Clark County in 1837. In 1851 Henry opened a general store that he ran for four years. He then became a farmer and later a schoolteacher. This account book contains store and farm accounts, lists of farm hands, and records of a cotton brokerage.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Hiram Brodie receipt, 1861 [SMC.6.16]

Hiram Brodie was the Crawford County Assessor from 1864 to 1868. This receipt was given to Hiram Brodie in compensation for a claim against the United States government.

Hogan family papers, 1836-1984 [MS.000337]

Edmund Hogan settled in Arkansas after serving in the War of 1812. Originally from Georgia, Hogan was active in Arkansas politics. He represented Arkansas County in the third Territorial General Assembly of Missouri in 1816, and in 1819 he served as Justice of the Peace in Pulaski County, Arkansas. In 1821, he was elected as a representative to the Arkansas Legislature from Pulaski County and served until his death in 1828. The papers include a family Bible, legal documents, and research notes regarding Edmund Hogan and members of the Hogan family.

Homer Lee Parsons papers, 1862-1865 [MG.00087]

Homer Lee Parsons, physician and soldier, was born in 1836 in Connecticut. He graduated from Yale University in 1857 and then moved to Jefferson County, Arkansas. He entered the Confederate Army in 1862, serving in the Ninth Arkansas Infantry, and was appointed staff physician for the Eighteenth Arkansas Infantry. Beginning in 1862, he was in charge of the military hospital in Columbus, Mississippi. Parsons was also Brigade Surgeon on General John B. Magruder's staff. After the war, he moved to Texas. This collection contains correspondence, military records, general and special orders, muster rolls, and an oath of allegiance.

Hotze family papers, 1865-1943 [MS.000167]

Peter Hotze was born in 1836 in Austria and died in 1909 in Little Rock. In 1856 he came to the United States and settled in Little Rock in 1857 and engaged in the general merchandise business. He was a member of the Capital Guards, which became Company A of the Sixth Arkansas regiment of General Patrick Cleburne's division during the Civil War. After the war he formed a partnership with John Gould and entered the cotton and general merchandise business. Hotze resided in New York, New York from 1873 until 1900, when he returned to Little Rock. This collection includes Civil War-related materials dealing with the Capital Guards, United Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Hudson and Reeve family letters, 1849-1885 [MG.00088]

This collection includes Civil War correspondence of Captain/Sergeant Amos B. Hudson (1829-1884), who served in companies A and H, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Ira McLean Barton papers, 1864-1869 [MS.000030 and MS.000036]

Ira McLean Barton (1840-1876) was born in New Hampshire. He began studying law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1863. Following military service during the Civil War, Ira McLean Barton was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army and stationed at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a commission he resigned at the end of two years. He was then appointed district attorney for the tenth district of Arkansas and afterwards judge of the Jefferson County, Arkansas, criminal court. While in Pine Bluff, he was part-owner, and for a while, chief editor, of the Jefferson Republican. Barton returned to New Hampshire in 1875. This collection contains military papers, correspondence, business papers, and legal papers. During this time Barton was stationed at Fort Gaines, District of Columbia, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Isaac Asbury Clarke papers, 1845-1884 [MG.00288]

Isaac Asbury Clarke was born in Tennessee in 1837. At age six, he and his mother moved to Berryville, Arkansas. Clarke enrolled at the University of Missouri in 1860, but a year later enlisted in the Confederate Army, in which he served until the end of the Civil War. The Berryville school was burned during the war, so Clarke founded his own academy in Berryville in 1867 and taught there for thirty-five years. This collection contains broadsides, account books, diaries, notebooks, military papers, correspondence, newsclippings, advertisements, and catalogs.

Isaac N. Brownlow letters, 1864-1865 [SMC.5.2]

Isaac Newton Brownlow was born in Tennessee in 1820. He joined Company C, 5th Mississippi Cavalry, Confederate States Army, August 7, 1863. Brownlow was listed on his company's muster roll as "Absent without leave February 21, 1864." He was taken prisoner by the Union Army at Nashville, Tennessee, on December 15, 1864, and later died at Camp Douglas, Illinois, February 18, 1865. This collection contains letters from Brownlow to his wife.

Isaac Tandy Rice letter, 1863 [SMC.32.9]

Isaac Rice was born in Tennessee in 1836, and moved to Benton County, Arkansas, with his family in 1842. He became a farmer there. Rice served as chaplain of the 35th Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army, during the Civil War. After the war, he became a Methodist Episcopal Church minister. This letter describes camp life in Camden, Arkansas.

J.H. and Garner Fraser papers, 1843-1893 [MS.000027]

James Hubbard Fraser was born 1841 in Alabama and was the editor of the Clinton Banner newspaper in Clinton, Van Buren County, 1881-1882. He was also a lawyer and a judge. John Garner Fraser was born in 1875 in Clinton, son of James Hubbard Fraser. Garner Fraser was a

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

lawyer, judge, and civic leader in Clinton. He served on the 14th Judicial Circuit Court for thirteen years. This collection contains manuscripts written by John Garner Fraser, along with fragments of legal documents, typescripts, newsclippings, and articles.

J.R. Titsworth commission, 1861 [SMC.18.17]

John Randolph Titsworth was commissioned "Captain of the Volunteer Company, McCullough Cavalry, 7th Regiment, Arkansas Militia of Franklin County," by Governor Henry M. Rector.

J.T. Carpenter school report, 1866 [SMC.3.1a]

Washington College began in 1749 as Augusta Academy twenty miles north of Lexington, Virginia. After several changes in name and location, Washington College was moved to its present site in Lexington. Robert E. Lee was president of Washington College from 1865 until his death in 1870. After he died, the college voted to change the name to Washington and Lee University. This school report of J.T. Carpenter was signed by Robert E. Lee, President of Washington College, Virginia.

J.W.J. Taylor papers, 1864 [SMC.6.12]

J.W.J. Taylor was born in Alabama in 1839. He enlisted in Ashley County, Arkansas, as a Private in Company A, 3rd Arkansas Infantry, on May 20, 1861, for the duration of the Civil War. He was wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga, which led to the amputation of his right foot. He was honorably retired from duty in the Confederate Army, November 30, 1864. This collection contains documents concerning the service of J.W.J. Taylor.

Jabez M. Smith letter, 1861 [SMC.5.22]

Jabez M. Smith, Colonel, 11th Arkansas Regiment, Confederate States Army, served as a delegate to the 1861 and 1874 Constitutional conventions and later became the Saline County Circuit Court Judge. This letter asks what preparations the 11th Arkansas Regiment should make concerning quarters during the Civil War's first winter.

Jacob Deck parole, 1865 [SMC.6.15]

Jacob Deck enlisted for service in the Civil War September 20, 1862, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as a Private in Company F, 8th Missouri Cavalry, CSA. He served through the end of the war and surrendered with his company at New Orleans, Louisiana, May 26, 1865. He was paroled June 7, 1865, at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

James A. Seddon letter, 1863 [SMC.5.21]

Born in 1815 near Fredricksburg, Virginia, James Alexander Seddon served as the Secretary of War for the Confederacy from November 1862 until his resignation in January 1865. He studied law at the University of Virginia and became active in politics beginning in the 1840s. During his time as Secretary of War, he tried to minimize publicity about food shortages in an effort to keep morale high. This letter discusses court proceedings.

James E. Caldwell papers, 1833-1974 [MG.00093]

James E. Caldwell (1833-1920) was born in Saline County, Arkansas. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1851 and was licensed to preach in 1852. His ministerial labors were mostly in south central Arkansas centering on Tulip in Dallas County, where he settled soon after the Civil War. In 1869 he retired from the ministry. During his later years, he recorded a detailed discussion of the Methodist Church and many candid descriptions of his fellow clergymen. This collection contains diaries, journals, sermon notes, clippings, scrapbooks, church records, resolutions, clippings, genealogical data, business records, and correspondence.

James Forbes Robinson papers, 1862-1870 [MG.00099]

James Forbes Robinson was born in Ireland in 1830, and came to America in 1835. He graduated from Jefferson College in Virginia in 1852 and then settled in Natchez, Mississippi. In 1854 he moved to Chicot County, Arkansas, and became a prosperous lawyer in Lake Village. During the Civil War Robinson served as Captain of the Chicot Guards, which became Company G of the Twenty-Third Arkansas Infantry, CSA. He rose to the rank of Major. His military service includes the battles of Corinth and Iuka in Mississippi, and the defense of Port Hudson in Louisiana. After the Civil War Robinson returned to Chicot County, where he owned and operated a large plantation. He served in the Arkansas General Assembly from Chicot County, 1881-1882. He also served for eight years as the chancellor of the Second Arkansas Chancery District Court. This collection contains correspondence and printed material.

James J. Gregg and Company letter, 1861 [SMC.5.11]

James J. Gregg and Company was a textile company based in Graniteville, South Carolina, during the Civil War. This letter to Governor Henry M. Rector offers textile samples for viewing if the State of Arkansas would have need of them.

James L. Clements papers, 1859-1864 [MS.000270]

James L. Clements was born circa 1838 in Sevier County, Arkansas. He enlisted in Company E, Third Arkansas Infantry, in Champagnolle, Arkansas, June 20, 1861. He was promoted to first sergeant, and then to third lieutenant. The Third Arkansas Infantry was assigned to Texas

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Brigade, Fields' Division, Longstreet's Corps during 1863. On March 30, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant and promoted to first lieutenant July 30, 1863. Clements then rose in rank to captain on October 13, 1863. Clements was wounded during the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and died May 26, 1864, in Staunton, Virginia. This collection contains photocopies of personal letters and service records. Also included are transcriptions of Clements' letters from 1859-1862. Richard P. Jones, donor, transcribed the letters and explained their history. He included footnotes and maps in describing Clements' military career, as well as an index containing the names of members of Company E, Third Arkansas Infantry.

James M. Brown, Jr., tax receipts, 1861-1862 [SMC.6.25]

James M. Brown, Jr., was the Sheriff of Crawford County, Arkansas, in 1861-1862.

James M. Crawford commission, 1861 [SMC.4.3]

James M. Crawford was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Dixie Guards, 9th Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, CSA, July 1, 1861.

James M. Hanks diaries, 1865-1909 [MG.00100]

James Millander Hanks (1833-1909) served in the United States Congress as a representative from Arkansas, 1871-1873. A life-long resident of Phillips County, he was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Helena for many years. He served as a judge for the First Judicial District of Arkansas, 1864-1868. Hanks spent much of his later life engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting. This collection contains diaries addressing personal, political, business, and religious matters.

James W. Jackson papers, 1859-1881 [MS.000109]

Dr. James W. Jackson lived in Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas during the time covered by these materials. In Arkansas, the doctor worked in the Cypress and Magness Creek areas of Lonoke County, Arkansas, around 1870. Later, he was in Hackett, Sebastian County, Arkansas. This collection consists of journals, diaries, and business papers.

James Savage estate papers, circa 1862 [SMC.15.11]

This appraisal document provides a list and estimate of the value of the estate of James Savage.

James Sullivan journal, 1863 [SMC.152.19]

James C. Sullivan was a teamster in the Union Army and served in Missouri and Arkansas. He later made his way to Mississippi and spent time at Helena. This collection contains a typescript of Sullivan's Civil War journal.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Jefferson Davis letter, 1863 [SMC.5.5]

Jefferson Davis served as President of the Confederate States of America. This letter from Jefferson Davis concerns the nomination of his aide-de-camp.

Jefferson Davis letter, 1889 [SMC.32.14]

Jefferson Davis served as President of the Confederate States of America. This letter from Jefferson Davis was written to C.B. Atwood concerning taxes.

Jefferson Robinson diary, 1864-1865 [MG.00108]

Jefferson Robinson (Robusion) was born in New York in 1835. He mustered into Company I of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, United States Army, as a private on September 11, 1861. He was promoted to hospital steward and transferred to the Second Arkansas Colored Infantry, later known as the Fifty-fourth United States Colored Infantry Regiment, then stationed at Helena, Arkansas. While with this unit, he worked with noted Civil War surgeon, Dr. Elliott Pyle. He was later stationed in what is now North Little Rock and at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Still later, he served a tour of duty at Fort Gibson in Indian Territory. On March 21 of 1865, he received a promotion to Second Lieutenant, just before the unit returned to Little Rock. After the war, he moved to Kansas, where he was a physician.

Jehu Baker papers, 1852-1915 [MS.000399]

Jehu Baker was born in Kentucky in 1822, and practiced law in Saint Clair County, Illinois. He was elected to Congress in 1865-1869, 1887-1889, and 1897-1899. In 1878-1885 he served as United States Minister to Venezuela. This collection contains correspondence, receipts, Illinois House bills, and compositions.

Jerry Witt papers, 1995-1998 [MS.000313]

The Tenth Arkansas Confederate Infantry Regiment was organized at Springfield, Conway County, Arkansas, in July 1861. Company A was known as the Quitman Rifles. The company fought at Shiloh under General John C. Breckinridge, moved to Vicksburg, then to Louisiana. In July 1863, the Quitman Rifles surrendered to General Ulysses Grant at Port Hudson. The officers were imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Colonel A.R. Witt reorganized the unit into Witt's Cavalry after a prisoner exchange. This collection contains Jerry Witt's manuscript and research notes concerning the Arkansas Tenth Confederate Infantry Regiment during the Civil War. The manuscript was not published.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Jesse Turner papers, 1863-1889 [SMC.18.14]

Jesse Turner (1805-1894) was born in North Carolina, and moved to Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas, in 1831. In 1838, he was elected State Representative for Crawford and Franklin counties. He was appointed United States Attorney for the Western Federal District of Arkansas in 1851. Although Turner opposed secession, he was elected to the Secession Convention in 1861. After the war, he served as a state senator in 1866-1867 and 1874-1875. In 1878, he was appointed by Governor William Read Miller to the Arkansas Supreme Court. This collection contains Civil War items, correspondence to Jesse Turner, a pamphlet on George W. Paschal, and issues of "The Van Buren Argus" and "National Intelligencer" newspapers.

Joel Harrell bill of sale, 1857 [SMC.8.16]

Joel Harrell was born in 1801 in North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Carter, a Virginia native, at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, and they had four children, Isham, John, Thomas, and Samuel. They made their home at Fort Gibson until 1839, when they moved to Washington County, Arkansas, where Joel was a farmer. He was murdered in 1864 by a band of robbers. In 1864 Isham Harrell joined Captain A.C. Baty's 2nd Cherokee Regiment and served through the end of the Civil War. This bill of sale is for a slave sold to Isham Harrell.

Joel Thomas Dickinson papers, 1861-1863 [SMC.6.11a]

Joel Thomas Dickinson was born in 1836 in Alabama. On August 17, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War as a Corporal with Company A, 4th Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army. He was discharged October 4, 1861, after a bout of chronic bronchitis. He re-enlisted February 23, 1862, in McCulloch's Company. However, he became sick in March 1863 and did not recover. He was honorably discharged December 25, 1863, and died soon thereafter. This collection includes discharge papers of Joel Thomas Dickinson.

John C. Barrow papers, 1854-1889 [MG.00474]

John C. Barrow (1836-1919) lawyer, prosecuting attorney, and politician, practiced law at Hampton, Calhoun County, Arkansas, before the Civil War. During the war he served in Company A, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and Chickamauga, and was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee. After the war, he married and moved to Monticello, where he practiced law and farmed. In 1883 Barrow moved to Little Rock. He served in the Arkansas House of Representatives, 1889-1900. He died in Little Rock in 1919, and is buried in Oakland Cemetery. John Barrow Road in Little Rock was named for him. This collection consists of certificates, contracts, publications, correspondence, court orders, tax receipts, advertisements, and deeds.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

John Campbell letter, 1861 [SMC.5.4]

John Campbell was born in Tennessee in 1820. John and his wife moved to Searcy County, Arkansas, in 1837 and built a grist mill. Campbell became one of the first county judges in Searcy County and was elected as state representative in 1842 and reelected in 1852. He was a member of the Whig party, but after the Civil War turned to the Democratic party. In 1874, he was elected state senator on a platform of temperance and better educational facilities. This letter from John Campbell to "Sir" discusses the vote at the 1861 Secession Convention.

John Chalk discharge, 1865 [SMC.6.11]

John Chalk was born in Tennessee, in 1839. He was a farmer before he enlisted as a private in Lieutenant Thomas Crangle's Company C, 6th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, United States Army. Chalk enrolled September 18, 1862. He was discharged at Pulaski, Tennessee, on July 26, 1865.

John E. Knight papers [1797-1879, MS.000136]

John E. Knight was born in Massachusetts in 1816. In 1843 he married Hannah Donnell in New York, and came to Little Rock. Knight was editor of the Arkansas Democrat from 1846 to 1850. He was also associated with the Arkansas Gazette. This collection contains correspondence, deeds, certificates, plats, field notes, contracts, powers of attorney, leases, and other papers related to land grants, titles, and claims in the settlement of Little Rock and surrounding areas.

John G. Hudson papers, 1863-1868 [SMC.4.13a]

John G. Hudson was born in 1832. He joined the Union army on August 29, 1862, and formed Company B, 33rd Missouri Infantry. He was stationed at Helena, Arkansas, for many months to guard Union supplies and ammunitions. He was later promoted to colonel and was discharged from the service as a brevet brigadier general on November 6, 1865. This collection contains correspondence, receipts, and other items pertaining to the Civil War, including the Union occupation of Helena.

John H. Jameson papers, 1862-1864 [SMC.5.12]

John H. Jameson and his wife lived in Missouri. Jameson enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862 as a private, Company E, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry. Later in the war, he was captured by Union forces in the Battle of Helena and spent a couple of years in the prison at Alton, Illinois. This collection contains correspondence from John H. Jameson to his wife during the war, and Confederate currency.

John M. Dunn papers, 1862-1867 [SMC.4.11a]

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

John Moffett Dunn was born in 1833 in Virginia and moved to Missouri in 1843. John traveled to California in 1849 during the Gold Rush, then went to New York City in 1857 before resettling in Missouri. He attended Missouri Medical College in Saint Louis, Missouri, graduating in 1861. Dunn enlisted with General Sterling Price and helped organize Shelby's Brigade. He was commissioned as Staff Surgeon on July 11, 1862, Smith's Regiment, 6th Cavalry Missouri, Confederate States Army, also known as the 3rd Regiment, Shelby's Brigade. He was captured, and later paroled on June 15, 1865. After the war, Dunn settled in Little River County, Arkansas. This collection contains personal papers related to his service during the Civil War, and a letter written to him by his sister.

John M. Spencer papers, 1862-1946 [MS.000141]

John M. Spencer, Confederate soldier of the Civil War, and other family members, corresponded with one another and friends in Mississippi and Louisiana. This collection contains correspondence, financial materials, cards, and envelopes.

John Murrell Bracey papers, 1865-1936 [MS.000048]

John Murrell Bracey was born in Mississippi in 1854. He married Lida (or Lyda) Augusta May at Utica, Mississippi, in 1874. Mrs. Bracey was the great-granddaughter of John Wall who fought in the American Revolution. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of 1812. This collection contains correspondence, genealogical material, bills and receipts, and other items, including a letter written in Memphis in May of 1865.

John N. and Harriet Woodruff Jabine papers, 1855-1900 [MS.000383]

John Nicholas Jabine was born in 1829 in Kentucky. He operated a drug store in Louisville and met Harriet M. Woodruff, who was visiting the town. Harriet was the daughter of Arkansas Gazette founder William E. Woodruff and Jane Mills Woodruff. John and Harriet were married in 1855 at her family home in Little Rock. C.W. (Charles Woodruff) Jabine was born in 1857, the oldest son of John and Harriett Jabine. As a young man he worked at his grandfather's printing press, then ran his own mercantile business. This collection contains letters of John Nicholas Jabine and Harriet Woodruff Jabine, and C.W. Jabine's business ledgers.

John Patterson letters, 1862-1927 [SMC.5.17]

John Patterson was a Union soldier with Company I, Kansas 2nd Regiment. The regiment traveled throughout southwestern Missouri, northwestern and central Arkansas, and Indian Territory during the Civil War. His unit mustered out August 17, 1865. This collection contains letters written by John Patterson to his wife during the time of his service. Additional letters to John and Robert Patterson are included.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

John R. Homer Scott, 1860-1874 [SMC.9.6]

John R. Homer Scott was born in 1813 in Missouri, to former United States judge of Arkansas Territory Andrew Scott, and Eliza Jones Scott. The Scott family moved to Arkansas in 1819, eventually settling in Pope County. Although John R. Homer Scott had not studied law, he was elected special judge to the circuit court. Scott served as a Captain in Company A, Scott's Squadron Regiment, Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, beginning August 3, 1861. He transferred to Brooks Battalion, 2nd Brigade in the Western Division, Confederate States Army, where he served until the end of the Civil War. In 1881, he and B.F. Jobe took over publication of the Russellville Courier-Democrat upon the retirement of J.H. Battenfield. They ran the newspaper until 1883. This collection contains correspondence from before and after the Civil War, and other miscellaneous materials encouraging John R. Homer Scott to run for a vacancy in the Arkansas General Assembly.

John Rutledge Riley papers, 1926-1928 [MS.000177]

John Rutledge Riley, 1884-1957, was the head of the Arkansas Stone County Confederate Memorial Association, and from 1925-1926 directed its fund-raising efforts in the state to build the memorial at Stone Mountain, Georgia. He was the grandson of James Cooper Riley, founder of the Ashley County town of Hamburg. Riley moved to Little Rock in 1908, and was active in the timber, insurance, and oil industries. He was also an investment banker and a leader in the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization in the state. Riley was a prominent Baptist layman and among the founders of the Arkansas Baptist Hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas. This collection contains correspondence, newsclippings, reports, programs, news releases, lists, memoranda, certificates, charts, a telegram, and poems related to the Arkansas Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association.

John Seldon Roane papers, 1862 [SMC.5.20]

John Seldon Roane was born in Tennessee in 1817. He moved to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in 1837, where he studied law. He was active in politics and was elected the first prosecuting attorney of Second Judicial District in 1840. In the Mexican War, he raised a regiment of mounted infantry, which became part of the First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, and was elected lieutenant colonel. After the war, he returned to Pine Bluff, where he practiced law. He became Arkansas's fourth governor in a special election on March 14, 1849. He joined the Confederate Army in March, 1862, as a Brigadier General in the Western Division, serving under Generals Hindman and Smith. He led a brigade at the Battle of Prairie Grove. He died April 7, 1867. This collection includes a letter from Roane to General P.G.T. Beauregard discussing Union troops near Batesville.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

John W. Taylor papers, 1861-1865 [MG.00296]

John W. Taylor was born about 1836 in Mississippi. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry, Confederate Army. This collection includes correspondence, a petition, and an affidavit.

John W. Walker papers, 1834-1865 [SMC.19.4]

John W. Walker (1807-1865) was a native of Virginia. He was a long-time resident of Pulaski County, Arkansas, owning land and many slaves. This collection includes a letter concerning a proposed military trial, an 1861 bill of sale for a slave woman named Sarah, and Walker's will.

Jonas M. Tebbetts papers, 1850-1867 [MS.000350]

Jonas March Tebbetts was a lawyer, judge, and civic leader at Fayetteville, Arkansas, around 1840 through 1862. Associated with the State Bank for a time, Tebbetts is possibly best known for building the Headquarters House located on Dickson Street in 1853. A Union sympathizer, he was imprisoned at Fort Smith in 1862. Following the death of General Benjamin McCulloch at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Tebbetts was freed. Tebbetts, with his wife and children, moved with to St. Louis, Missouri, shortly thereafter. This collection contains correspondence, and legal and financial papers.

Joseph C. Sharp papers, 1862-1892 [MG.00109]

Joseph C. Sharp was born in Tennessee in 1831, the son of J.M. and Louisa Hibbets Sharp. During the Civil War he served in Wright's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, Army of Tennessee; and Company D, Fifty-first Consolidated Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army. The Sharps moved to Swifton, Jackson County, Arkansas, in 1870. The collection contains correspondence, newsclippings, and a military communique related to Joseph Sharp's service during the Civil War.

Joseph Gaston journal, 1862 [MG.00110]

Joseph E. Gaston was born in Alabama in 1840, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Gaston. The family moved to Ouachita County, Arkansas, on the eve of the Civil War. Gaston served in Company B, Johnson's Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army. He was captured and sent to Camp Douglas in Illinois, from which he was freed through prisoner exchange. This journal that relates to Gaston's service in the Civil War.

Joseph H. Jones papers, 1861-1865 and 1916 [SMC.6.19]

Joseph H. Jones enlisted for service in the Civil War May 1, 1861, at Pine Bluff, as a corporal in Company D, 1st (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry. He surrendered as a sergeant with Company A,

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1st Arkansas Infantry, CSA, on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Alabama, and was paroled at Meridian, Mississippi, May 9, 1865. This collection contains Joseph H. Jones's reminiscences of the Civil War and correspondence concerning his military records.

Josiah H. Demby papers, 1865-1957 [SMC.7.8]

Josiah H. Demby was born in Georgia around 1840 and moved to Arkansas prior to 1860. He served in the Civil War as First Lieutenant in Company G, 4th Regiment, Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army. He was discharged June 13, 1865. After the war, he served in General R.F. Catterson's militia that helped maintain order against the Ku Klux Klan in southern Arkansas. He served as a State Representative in 1868 for Scott, Polk, Montgomery, and Hot Spring counties and in 1879 for Montgomery County. This collection contains historical accounts written by Josiah H. Demby about the Catterson Militia, with signed affidavits of witnesses and a letter to Powell Clayton. Also included is Demby's Civil War discharge.

Julia Chester McRae diary, 1865-1867 [SMC.37.1]

Julia Chester (1846-1932), daughter of Charles and Caroline Chester, lived in Mount Holly, Union County, Arkansas, during and after the Civil War. The Chesters were active in the local Presbyterian church. In 1870, she married Kenneth Gilbert McRae, a Mount Holly physician. After 1880 the family moved to Hope, Hempstead County, where Doctor McRae practiced medicine for many years. Julia McRae is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Hope. This diary contains entries from 1866-1867, other information from 1865 to 1869, and poems composed by Julia Chester McRae.

K.W. Rector papers, 1853-1917 [MS.000230]

K.W. Rector was a successful farmer in the Mill Creek Township of IZARD County, Arkansas. This collection contains journals and diaries kept by K.W. Rector and members of the Rector and Bigham families.

Kie Oldham collection, 1860-1875 [MS.000132]

Kie Oldham was born in Kentucky in 1869 and moved to Arkansas in 1884 to live with his sister, Mary Kavanaugh Oldham Eagle, wife of James Phillip Eagle. He graduated from Ouachita College and earned a law degree from the University of Virginia. Oldham served as private secretary to his brother-in-law, Governor Eagle, and to Governor William Meade Fishback. In 1897 he was appointed special counsel for the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians. He lived in Cuba for several months during 1903-1904, working on cases before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. After returning to Little Rock, Oldham resumed his law practice and was elected to the state senate in 1906 and 1908. Kie Oldham died in Tucson, Arizona, in 1912, while

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undergoing treatment for tuberculosis, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery in Little Rock. This collection contains approximately 2,000 documents of an official nature generated during the Civil War era, including correspondence to and from governors Elias Conway, Henry Rector, Harris Flanagin, Powell Clayton, and Isaac Murphy. Oldham gathered some of these records while seeking Confederate documents for publication in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion by the United States War Department's War Records Office. During his nine-month assignment, Oldham located and submitted hundreds of documents to Washington, but continued to build on the collection until his death.

L.C. Gulley collection, 1819-1904 [MS.000064]

The documents in this collection were found in a pile of rubbish at the Old State House and saved from destruction by L.C. Gulley, after offices were moved to the new state capitol building. Gulley had been assigned to clean up this "trash" before it was shipped to St. Louis and sold to a paper mill. He selected documents that appeared significant and took them to the Arkansas History Commission in 1913. The rest were sent to St. Louis to be made into new paper. This collection includes governors' correspondence, reports of various Civil War generals, and correspondence regarding the situation after the war.

Lancaster papers, 1860-1905 [MS.000217]

John R.B. Lancaster was born in 1831. The Lancaster family moved to Arkansas in 1844, and settled in Stone County. Lancaster farmed in IZard County up until the time of the Civil War, when he joined Company G, Eighth Arkansas Infantry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and was released from duty because of his injuries. He returned to Arkansas, where he resumed the management of the home farm. This collection contains photocopies of correspondence, deeds, wills, certificates, receipts, licenses, steamboat bills of lading, bills of sale, notices, and tax records.

Leek Plantation Freedmen's Bureau ledger, 1867 [MS.000233]

The ledger lists the names of the freedmen working at Leek's Plantation in eastern Pulaski County, Arkansas, in 1867, and recorded the supplies and cash they were paid, in accordance with the contract with W.R. Vaughan and Company, approved by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, District of Little Rock.

Leslie family papers, 1803-1920 [MG.00115]

Samuel Leslie was born in Kentucky in 1809. He moved to Searcy County, Arkansas, in 1838 from Tennessee and homesteaded 160 acres of land near Cove Creek. He served five terms in the Arkansas Legislature. During the Civil War, he served as a colonel in the Arkansas militia and

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a captain in the Confederate army. A.J. and Melinda Leslie moved to Wiley's Cove in 1886, where he became the postmaster. Wiley's Cove was later renamed Leslie Post Office. This collection contains deeds, tax receipts, family correspondence, land grants, and legal contracts concerning the Leslie family and their property in Searcy County.

Lincoln-Knox family papers, 1775-1954 [MS.000187]

C.J. (Charles James) Lincoln was born in 1832 in Pennsylvania. In 1851 he went to Rock Island, Illinois, where he spent five years working for a drug company. It was here that he began his study of pharmacy. In 1856 he went to New Orleans, and in 1857, he came to Little Rock, which became his permanent home. He was employed at the drug store of Dr. J.J. McAlmont. During the Civil War, Dr. Lincoln served two years as surgeon in the Sixth Arkansas Infantry Regiment, Hardee's Brigade, Gavon's Division. In 1861 he enlisted in the Capital Guards in Little Rock. This branch of the state militia was assigned to duty in Lyon's Brigade. During the latter part of the war he served in Cleburne's Division. After the war, Lincoln returned to Little Rock and secured employment in Roderick L. Dodge's drug store. This firm later became the C.J. Lincoln Company. This collection contains the personal and business papers of several members of the Lincoln-Knox family.

Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company delinquent subscribers list, 1868 [SMC.14.3]

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company was established in 1855. Construction was halted during the Civil War and the track was not completed until the 1870s. This record of over 200 delinquent subscribers lists forfeited stock of the company.

Logan volunteer enlistments, 1863 [SMC.36.1]

George Logan and Robert A. Logan, of Johnson County, joined the United States Colored Infantry in 1863 at Fort Smith, Arkansas. These volunteer enlistment papers committed them to serve three years.

Lorenzo Gibson family papers, 1820-1920 [MG.00135]

Lorenzo Gibson was born in 1804 and came to Arkansas to establish a mercantile business in Little Rock with his brother William R. Gibson in 1833. Although Lorenzo Gibson studied law and was admitted to the bar at Clarksville, Tennessee, he abandoned legal practice because of health reasons and adopted the medical profession. When the financial crash of 1837 forced Gibson to pursue other than the mercantile business he established in Little Rock, he moved to Rockport, Hot Spring County, and was appointed postmaster there. Gibson moved between Rockport and Little Rock until he settled permanently in the latter in 1849. In addition to his other activities Gibson was also involved in Arkansas politics. He represented Pulaski County in

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the Arkansas House of Representatives in 1838-1839, 1840-1841, and 1856-1857. In 1842-1843, he represented Hot Spring County. In 1844, he was the Whig candidate for governor. President Zachary Taylor appointed Gibson Surveyor General of Arkansas in 1849. Although he received a large number of votes he was defeated in his attempt at a seat in Congress in 1865. At the time of his death on September 28, 1866, he was running for the position of United States Senator. This collection consists of the papers of Lorenzo Gibson and various members of his family.

Loughborough papers, 1834-1964 [MS.000232]

James M. Loughborough was born in Kentucky in 1832 and married Mary Webster in 1859 in Missouri. They had six children: Julia, Jean, Mary, Hope, James Fairfax, and St. James Noble. James Loughborough was a lawyer. His father, John, served as Surveyor General of the United States for the District of Illinois and Missouri. Mary Webster Loughborough wrote "My Cave Life In Vicksburg," an account of her experiences during the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi. James Fairfax Loughborough was born in Little Rock in 1873. He practiced law in Little Rock and married Louise Watkins Wright in 1902. Louise Loughborough served as the first chairperson of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration in Little Rock. This collection includes twenty letters from the Civil War years, in addition to other correspondence, newsclippings, leaflets, certificates, and financial records.

Lucille Blann West Swann scrapbook, 1840-2000 [MG.00468]

Scott, Arkansas, was founded circa 1840 by planters along Ashley Creek. Later, Ashley's Mills were built on the creek. Scott was the site of a cavalry skirmish on September 7, 1863, as federal forces approached Little Rock. This scrapbook contains clippings, publications, correspondence, photographs, church bulletins, maps, diaries, invitations, programs, organizational minutes, and other materials collected by Lucille Blann West Swann, lifelong resident of Scott.

Lycurgus A. Sallee papers, 1863-1937 [SMC.15.8]

Lycurgus A. Sallee served as a Confederate soldier in Company C, First Arkansas Regiment. After the war, he left Arkansas, living in Colorado and Texas. This collection contains correspondence and a scrapbook, including material from the Civil War and the 1911 Confederate Veterans Reunion in Little Rock.

M.L. Andrews papers, 1867-1869 [SMC.1.2]

M. L. Andrews was the State Land Agent for the Little Rock District after the Civil War. This collection contains papers from the State Auditor, State of Arkansas.

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M.M. Yeakle deed, 1865 [SMC.21.7a]

Columbus Reese was a resident of Monroe County, Arkansas, and M.M. Yeakle was a resident of Prairie County, Arkansas, in 1865. This collection contains a deed for land from Reese to Yeakle.

Maria Florilla Flint Hamblen papers, 1821-1908 [MG.03318]

Maria Florilla Flint Hamblen was born in 1838 in Michigan. In 1850, the family moved to New York, and beginning in 1855, Maria attended Genesee College studying music and foreign languages. After teaching for a time, she visited her brother in New Orleans in December of 1865. He had been assigned to Forts Jackson and St. Phillips, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Hamblen. Maria married Hamblen in 1866. The couple moved to New York, then to Iowa, and then to Florida, where Samuel worked as a government surveyor. Then, in the late 1870s, they moved to Hot Springs. Maria taught music and was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Woman's Christian Library Association. This collection includes an autobiography, letterbook, and scrapbook.

Martha J. McAlmont reminiscences, 1904-1905 [SMC.32.11]

John and Martha McAlmont moved to Arkansas in 1850. Originally from New York, they had moved first to Ohio, and then to Arkansas. John was a druggist, and they established a home in Little Rock in 1852, where they remained the rest of their lives. This collection contains reminiscences of Martha McAlmont, including her recollections of contributing to the war effort, nursing wounded soldiers, experiencing the occupation of Little Rock by Union troops, and the hanging of David O. Dodd.

Mary Frances Sale Edmonson diary, 1863-1865 [SMC.4.6]

Mary Frances Sale was born in Virginia in 1816. She married Albert G. Edmonson (1805-1888) in 1854. They lived at Holly Grove Plantation in Phillips County, Arkansas. The collection contains a transcript of Mary Frances Sale Edmonson's diary together with notes and footnotes.

Mary Owen Sims journal, 1855-1861 [SMC.16.10]

Mary Ann Owen was born in 1830. The Owen family moved from Tennessee to Clark County, Arkansas, in 1838. Mary Ann Owen married Dr. John D. Sims in 1847, in Dallas County. Sims was born in 1820 in Lawrence District, South Carolina, and grew up in Alabama. He moved to Arkansas around 1844 to 1845. This journal typescript records family history and daily events.

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Mary S. Patrick diary, 1862-1864 [SMC.4.9]

Mary S. Patrick, the daughter of William B. Belknap, was born in Pennsylvania in 1820. She married W.H. Halliburton after the Civil War. She died in 1892. The collection includes a transcript by Mayme Dawson of the Harris Flanagin Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Arkadelphia.

Mclver Guards receipt, 1861 [SMC.70.11]

This receipt is from T.J. Payne, Captain of the Mclver Guards, to A.J. Thomas, Commissioner of Prairie County, Arkansas for the use of the Mclver Guards.

Morgan Buck application for presidential pardon, 1865 [SMC.29.8]

Morgan Buck was born in North Carolina in 1804, and settled in Madison County, Arkansas. He applied for a presidential pardon in 1865 for supporting the Confederacy. Buck died in 1875. The application was endorsed by Colonel James Madison Johnson and Governor Isaac Murphy.

Mount Olive Cumberland Presbyterian Church session and register books, 1866-1958 [MG.01300]

This collection consists of the session minutes and church registry of Mount Olive Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Izard County) from 1866-1958.

Mt. Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church records, 1861-1991 [MG.00198]

Mt. Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church was established at Clay, Arkansas, in White County circa 1858. This collection contains church records from 1861 to 1874, as well as correspondence and research notes.

N.C. Reynolds family collection, 1860-1948 [MS.000188]

Newsome C. Reynolds was born in 1844, Mississippi. He came to Arkansas during the Civil War, serving in 2nd Regiment, Missouri-Arkansas division, from 1861-1865. He was wounded at the Hatchie Bridge during the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi. Reynolds applied for an Arkansas Confederate Pension in 1912.

Nathaniel Pierce letters, 1861-1871 [SMC.13.15]

Nathaniel Pierce was a Union soldier from Tennessee. He participated in numerous engagements, including the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns. This collection contains twenty-four Civil War letters written by Nathaniel Pierce; one 1862 one letter written by his superior officer, W.F. Stopford, to Pierce's mother; and one written by Pierce after the war.

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Nicholas B. Pearce papers [SMC.6.21]

Nicholas Bartlett Pearce was born in 1828 in Kentucky. After graduating from West Point in 1850, he entered the service and was stationed in Texas, Utah, and Arkansas, including Fort Smith. Pearce was against secession but upon Arkansas's secession from the Union was appointed Brigadier General to command the 1st Division, Army of Arkansas. He and his company fought in the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. The company voted to disband after they returned to Arkansas, and Pearce made no attempt to receive a Confederate commission. Pearce became a major in the commissary department, where he remained for the duration of the war. After the war, he returned to his family's property at Osage Mills, Arkansas, and rebuilt the mill after its destruction during the war. During 1872-1874, he was professor of mathematics and engineering at Arkansas Industrial University, now the University of Arkansas. This collection contains a copy of a letter written by Nicholas B. Pearce and a manuscript about his Civil War days.

O'Neill family papers, 1810-1965 [MG.00452]

John O'Neill and his family came to Arkansas in 1834 and settled on Ten Mile Creek, west of present-day Monticello. This was part of a large land grant given to O'Neill for his service in the War of 1812 as aide to General William Henry Harrison. At the start of the Civil War, John O'Neill sold the Drew County land and moved to Texas where he operated O'Neill Station on the Old Chisholm Trail. The family returned to Corinth, Bradley County, after the war. This collection contains the personal, business, and legal papers of the O'Neill family.

Omer Rose Weaver memorial [SMC.20.1]

Omer Rose Weaver served as a First Lieutenant in Woodruff's Artillery Company, 3rd Arkansas Infantry, State Troops. He died at Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861, and is believed to be the first Arkansan killed during the Civil War. After his death, the artillery company changed its name to Weaver Artillery in his honor. This memorial of Omer Rose Weaver was written by F.T. Vaughn, a member of the Omer R. Weaver Chapter, United Confederate Veterans.

Orville Alexander letter, 1874 [SMC.1.11]

Orville Alexander of Little River County wrote a letter to Major General Robert C. Newton congratulating Elisha Baxter on his win as governor after the Brooks-Baxter War of 1874.

Otis Patten papers, 1852-1902 [MS.000328]

Otis Patten, 1821-1893, served as superintendent of the Arkansas School for the Blind from 1859 to 1885. The collection contains letterbooks, loose correspondence, legal papers, and published materials related to his tenure at the school.

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Ozro A. Hadley papers, 1872-1884 [MS.000116]

Ozro A. Hadley was born in 1826, in New York. He served as governor of Arkansas after Powell Clayton became a United States Senator. Hadley owned a plantation on Grand Prairie in Lonoke County, and served as the registrar of the United States Land Office at Little Rock from 1875 until 1877. President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed him postmaster of Little Rock on June 6, 1877, and he served until 1882, when he moved to New Mexico Territory. This collection contains correspondence, post office forms, legal papers, receipts, and other materials.

Parrott family correspondence, 1827-1874 [SMC.13.10]

The Parrotts were early settlers of Missouri, and lived near the Arkansas border. This collection contains correspondence and includes several letters written by James Parrott from the military prison in Little Rock during the Civil War.

Patrick Cleburne papers, 1854-1861 [SMC.5.6]

Patrick Ronayne Cleburne was born in Ireland in 1828. After moving to Arkansas in 1850, Patrick found work as a druggist at Nash and Grant's Drugstore in Helena, then passed the Arkansas bar exam in 1856. The "Yell Rifles" militia was organized by local plantation owners, and Cleburne was elected as captain. On February 5, 1861, the "Yell Rifles" were ordered to seize the Little Rock Arsenal. They became part of the First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment and elected Cleburne as colonel. He was promoted to brigadier general in March 1862 and to major general on December 14, 1862. He fought in several key battles, and received a Congressional Citation from the Confederacy for standing with his 4,000 men against General Joseph Hooker's 15,000 troops at Ringgold Gap, Georgia, in 1863. He was killed in the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, 1864. This collection contains a poem and a photocopy of a letter, both written by Patrick Cleburne.

Peter Hanger papers, 1856-1865 [SMC.8.15]

Peter Hanger was born in 1807 in Kentucky and came to Arkansas in 1834. In 1837, he served in the General Assembly as the representative from Chicot County. He moved to Little Rock in 1848. He had several business interests, including a government contract to carry mail by stagecoach and steamship throughout Arkansas. He was part owner of the Anthony House, a hotel in Little Rock, and was instrumental in organizing the first telegraph company in the state. This collection contains business papers of Peter Hanger.

Peter Hotze diary, 1861-1862 [SMC.29.13]

Peter Hotze was born in 1836, at Innsbruck in the Austrian Tyrol, the son of Wolfgang and Mary Sophia Hotze. In 1856 he came to the United States and in 1857, settled in Little Rock, where he

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engaged in the general merchandise business. During the Civil War, he served with the Capital Guards, which became Company A, Sixth Arkansas Regiment of General Patrick Cleburne's division. This collection contains Hotze's diary kept during his military service.

Polk Township, Montgomery County, poll book, 1864 [SMC.28.36]

This poll book from Polk Township, Montgomery County, Arkansas, was used for an October 3, 1864, general election, in which few men voted.

Powell Clayton letterbook, 1870 [MG.00156]

Powell Clayton served as Arkansas's ninth governor during some of the turbulent years of Reconstruction. This collection contains a letterbook of his outgoing correspondence from January 4 through September 24, 1870.

R.J. Bryson letters, 1864 [SMC.5.3]

R.J. Bryson was a private in Company "B" of the 4th Arkansas Mounted Infantry Volunteers, in which he enlisted December 1, 1863, serving until the company disbanded June 2, 1864. This collection contains letters written by R.J. Bryson to his mother and sister.

Ransom S. Smith papers, 1837-1914 [MG.00176]

Ransom S. Smith was born in June of 1827 in North Carolina. He moved to Bradley County about 1861 and served in several Arkansas Confederate units. After the war he settled in the Johnsville community in eastern Bradley County where he taught school and farmed. He was married a number of times and his last wife, Emma, received a pension for his Civil War service. He died on April 22, 1905. This collection contains correspondence from the Civil War years and other documents such as receipts, bills, and a cargo manifest.

Raymond Watkins collection, 1861-1935 [MG.00177]

The Raymond Watkins collection includes lists of deaths and burials of Confederate soldiers from Arkansas. Sites in twenty states, including Arkansas, are documented.

Rector-Alcorn scrapbook, 1828-1914 [MG.01232]

Born in Little Rock in 1849, the son of Henry M. Rector, Elias W. Rector attended the University of Virginia and became a member of the Arkansas Bar in 1874. In 1875, he married Rosebud Alcorn, daughter of James Lusk Alcorn. Elias Rector served in the state legislature for several years before running for governor in 1903 against incumbent Jeff Davis. James L. Alcorn was born in Illinois in 1816, raised in Kentucky, and attended Cumberland College. He moved to Mississippi to practice law and settled in Friar's Point, Mississippi. He was elected Governor of

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Mississippi in 1869. As United States Senator (1871-1877), he supported the development of the Mississippi River levee system. This scrapbook contains materials of the Rector and Alcorn families. Other items include letters and printed materials.

Refeld family papers, 1793-1902 [MS.000285]

Charles Refeld, a native of Poland, was an early settler of Arkansas Post. Refeld held a Spanish land grant for 400 arpents near Arkansas Post. In 1834 he received permission to sell provisions to the Choctaw Indians. He also became politically active, serving as Arkansas County Treasurer, 1844-1848. Then he was elected to the Arkansas House of Representatives. This collection contains correspondence, financial records, and legal documents.

Regan/Reagan family papers, 1865-1889 [SMC.32.1]

James W. Regan came to Arkansas from Louisiana in 1870. He died in Nevada County, Arkansas. This collection contains letters of the Regan/Reagan family of Louisiana and Arkansas.

Reiff, Harrison, and Ashley papers, 1821-1905 [SMC.14.17]

Americus V. Rieff (1830-1914) was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and moved with his parents to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1836. He served in the Mexican War, and prior to the Civil War, Rieff was a contractor and builder. He enlisted May 1, 1861, at the rank of captain and organized a company of 100 cavalymen to expel Union forces from Cassville, Missouri. Joseph T. Harrison was a county judge in Scott County, Arkansas, during the Civil War. Chester Ashley (1791-1848) served as one of the state's first United States senators. He was one of the wealthiest men in Arkansas during his lifetime and owned much of the land that Little Rock resides on. This collection contains military, personal, and financial papers of Americus V. Rieff, Joseph T. Harrison, and Chester Ashley.

Richard C. Byrd law licenses, 1861-1867 [SMC.2.15]

Richard C. Byrd passed the bar on May 15, 1861, and received his license to practice law. Because the Civil War was underway, he enlisted as a private in Company B, 3rd Regiment, Arkansas state troops, Woodruff's Artillery. He was seriously wounded by taking a minie ball in the leg at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, on August 10, 1861. After the war, he returned to practicing law.

Riddick-Sledge-Ammons family papers, 1855-1891 [MG.00484]

Very little is known about the Riddick, Sledge, and Ammons families of Arkansas. This collection contains Civil War correspondence, autograph books, and miscellaneous materials.

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Robert E. Lee letter, 1866 [SMC.10.8]

Robert Edward Lee (1807-1870) is best remembered as commander of the Confederate States Army. This letter from Robert E. Lee to T.B. Padgett concerns the need, or lack thereof, of another drug store in Lexington, Virginia.

Robert F. Kellam diaries, 1859-1869 [MG.02373]

Robert Franklin Kellam was born in 1825. He was a prominent businessman in Camden; he opened a grocery and provision store with Lee Morgan under the name Kellam and Morgan. This collection includes a diary from 1861.

Robert G. Shaver papers [SMC.6.22]

Robert Glenn Shaver was born in Tennessee. In 1850, he and his parents moved east of Batesville into what was then Lawrence County, Arkansas. Shaver practiced law until the Civil War broke out. He received an order to organize a regiment of ten companies, which he did on June 10, 1861, at Smithville. He was elected colonel, and the regiment came to be known as "Shaver's Regiment." In April 1862, he was severely injured in the Battle of Shiloh and transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department. In September 1862, he organized the 38th Arkansas Infantry and was elected colonel. He served until the end of the war and was among the last organized Confederate forces to surrender. After the war, he became involved in the Arkansas Ku Klux Klan and was charged with murder, arson, treason, and robbery. In 1868, he fled to New Orleans, where he boarded the British ship Mexico and sailed to the British Honduras. He returned to Arkansas in 1872, after his friend Elisha Baxter was elected governor of Arkansas. The charges were dropped, and he was appointed sheriff for the newly-created Howard County. He and his family moved to Mena, Polk County, in 1899, to live with his son. In 1911, he was appointed commander-in-charge for the annual reunion of Confederate veterans held in Little Rock. The camp was known as "Camp Shaver." This collection includes the Civil War reminiscences of Robert G. Shaver, written for the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Robert Waddell collection, 1845-1862 [SMC.19.1]

This collection contains certificates of land purchases in the state of Arkansas. Also included is a Special Order concerning the court martial of James Stull in 1862.

Roscoe Green Jennings, 1847-1900 [MS.000131]

Roscoe Green Jennings was a practicing physician in Little Rock. He was born in Maine in 1833 and made his way to Washington, Arkansas, by the late 1850s. While serving in the Confederate Army as a surgeon, he was captured by Union forces but managed to escape. Illness forced him to resign his commission and he returned to Arkansas. When he came to Little Rock for medical

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treatment in 1864 he became a contract surgeon for the United States Army, where he treated both Union and Confederate soldiers. He later continued duty at the Freedmen's Hospital. Jennings was a founder of the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University and served on the faculty. This collection contains correspondence to Jennings from his family, friends, and acquaintances.

Roswell Beebe estate documents, 1837-1865 [SMC.2.5a]

Roswell Beebe was in 1795 in New York. When he was 17, he moved to New Orleans and fought in the War of 1812 at the Battle of New Orleans. He established several businesses in the city, including a brickyard and lumber yard. His doctor advised him to move to a drier climate due to his rheumatism, so he moved to Little Rock in 1835. In 1839, he acquired 240 acres comprising much of the city of Little Rock. He laid out the blocks and streets for the city before selling it to the city for one dollar. In 1848, he was elected alderman for the city of Little Rock and mayor in 1849. He organized the Cairo and Fulton Railroad and was elected its president in 1853. He served in that capacity until his death September 26, 1856. He is buried at Mount Holly Cemetery, which he donated to the city. This collection contains documents from Roswell Beebe's estate.

Ruffin Civil War-era broadsides, 1861-1864 [SMC.4.2]

This collection contains broadsides from the Civil War era.

S.C. Turnbo manuscripts [MS.000249]

Silas Claiborn Turnbo (1844-1925) was a pioneer historian of the Ozarks region of north Arkansas and south Missouri. These manuscripts include information about the Civil War years.

S.H. Nowlin reminiscence [SMC.6.20]

Samuel H. Nowlin was born in 1842 in Virginia. He enlisted in the Salem Flying Artillery, Company A, 1st Regiment Virginia Artillery in April 1861. He later transferred to Company D, 5th Virginia Cavalry, where he served the rest of the war. He was captured at the Battle of Yellow Tavern, Virginia, May 11, 1864. He spent a few months at a prison outside Richmond, Virginia. During transit to Point Lookout, Maryland, he was able to escape and meet back with his company. He was captured again at the Battle of Five Forks, near Petersburg, Virginia, April 1, 1865. He was released from Point Lookout, June 15, 1865. After the war, Nowlin went into business with his physician father at Rome, Georgia, and Salem, Virginia, as a druggist. He served as mayor of Salem for five years, before marrying Catherine Noble in December 1876. They moved to Little Rock, in 1877, where Nowlin became involved in the newspaper business, first as owner and editor of an agricultural newspaper, then later writing articles for various

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journals and the Arkansas Gazette. He also compiled statistics for the government on cotton and other agricultural products. Beginning in 1905, he represented Pulaski County in the legislature for several years. A handwritten account describes S.H. Nowlin's time as a prisoner-of-war during the Civil War.

S.J. Northcutt oath, 1865 [SMC.13.5]

S.J. Northcutt was a Confederate soldier from Company B, 21st South Carolina Infantry. He signed this oath of allegiance to the United States in Elmira, New York. Northcutt came to Arkansas in 1869 and died in Lonoke County in 1908. This oath was signed in July 1865.

Sallie Phillips Keller papers, 1833-1905 [SMC.9.16]

Sallie Phillips was born in 1831 in Kentucky. In 1852, she married Dr. James M. Keller (1832-1914), a native of Alabama. They moved to Memphis in 1857. During the war, Dr. Keller served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army and then as the Medical Director of the Trans-Mississippi Department. After the war ended, the Kellers returned to Memphis, and later moved to Kentucky. In 1877, the couple moved to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where Keller began a private practice. Sallie became involved in the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Dr. Keller was the uncle of Helen Keller.

Samuel George Hamblen autobiography, 1836-1908 [MG.03320]

Samuel Hamblen was born in 1836 in Maine. Hamblen enlisted in the Third Maine Infantry on April 30, 1861, and served in the Eightieth Infantry United States Colored Troops and the Tenth United States Colored Troops Heavy Artillery. He saw action in many battles, including the Battle of Bull Run, and served in the Honor Guard at President Abraham Lincoln's funeral. After serving at various government posts around the country, Hamblen began work as a surveyor for the Hot Springs Commission. In 1883, he became the second superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, now Hot Springs National Park. He is best known for his work constructing the arch over Hot Springs Creek.

Samuel Halliburton promissory note, 1861 [SMC.8.13b]

Samuel Halliburton was born around 1811 in Tennessee. He and his wife Ann made their home near Evening Shade, Arkansas. In 1861, he was a Missionary Baptist minister. In 1862, he served as Senator representing Lawrence and Fulton counties. Halliburton enlisted for service in the Civil War on July 16, 1862, at Evening Shade, as a private in Company H, Shaver's Regiment, 38th Arkansas Infantry. He was captured on October 8, 1863, and was taken to Gratiot Street Military Prison in St. Louis, Missouri. He died while a prisoner of war on February 23, 1864, and

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is buried at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in Missouri. This promissory note was given to Allen Lawrence and Company by Samuel Halliburton.

Samuel James Matthews papers, 1857-1924 [SMC.11.3]

Samuel James Matthews was born in Mississippi in 1833. In 1845, his father moved the family to a farm in Drew County, Arkansas. Samuel studied law and served as Drew County Clerk from 1856-1860 and 1886-1888, and County Judge from 1882-1884. He represented Drew County in the Constitutional Convention of 1868. After the Civil War, Samuel began a nursery and fruit business and raised blooded stock. He also practiced law in Monticello. One of Samuel and Anna Matthews' sons, Justin Matthews, Sr., was instrumental in bringing about major improvements in North Little Rock in the early 1900s, including street pavement, sewer and drainage improvements, construction of two new bridges over the Arkansas River, and development of the Park Hill District in North Little Rock. This collection contains papers belonging to Samuel James Matthews and his wife, Anna, including deeds, receipts, promissory notes, bonds, insurance policies, land patents, and letters.

Samuel Walker letters [SMC.66.28]

The Samuel Walker family lived in Grant County, Arkansas. Walker had two sons who served for the Confederacy: W.W. Walker was at Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1862; and John Walker was stationed at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in 1863. This collection includes letters from both locations to the family in Arkansas.

Schader family papers, 1831-1969 [MS.000190]

The Schaders were German immigrants who settled in Pulaski County, Arkansas. They operated a family grocery store at 1600 Cross Street in Little Rock from the late 1800s until 1968, when the store closed. This collection contains correspondence, legal records, financial papers, and grocery business records.

Sevier family papers, 1843-1935 [MS.000096]

John Sevier was born on September 23, 1745, in Virginia. He served in the Revolutionary War and as the only governor of the State of Franklin in what is now eastern Tennessee. He also served in the Tennessee State Senate and United States House of Representatives. This collection includes correspondence, manuscript literary works, and newsclippings.

Shed family letters, 1851-1896 [SMC.16.8a]

Cidney Admiral Shed was born in 1822 in South Carolina. Cidney married Martha Jane Walker, daughter of Thomas H. and Malissa Walker of Conway County, Arkansas. They had at least four

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children: John H., Lucinda, Sarah A., and James T., who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Sidney served as Postmaster at Parkersburg, Yell County, in 1856, and moved to Little Rock in 1864. This collection contains correspondence written and received by members of the Shed family.

Starling family scrapbook, 1856-1898 [MG.00264]

William Starling/Sterling, a major in Company K, Eighth Kentucky Infantry, United States Army, during the Civil War, was born about 1833 in New York. A topographical engineer by profession, he served in the Third Division of the Twenty-First Corps in the Atlanta Campaign. He was a long-time citizen of Frankfort, Kentucky, where he died in 1905.

Stephen and John D. Hightower slave and plantation records, 1804-1882 [MG.00282]

The Hightowers lived in Tennessee and Mississippi before the Civil War. They were cotton planters. After 1900, members of the family moved to Arkansas. This collection contains bills of sale, receipts, deeds, slave lists, and genealogical information of the Hightower family of Lincoln County, Tennessee, and Panola County, Mississippi.

Stone-Askew papers, 1842-1901 [MG.00281]

Stephen K. Stone, 1819-1909, came to Arkansas in 1840. He began his career as a clerk in a dry goods store and later became a farmer. In 1845 he opened his own dry goods store, which he operated until his death. Stone was a leading citizen of Fayetteville and invested in construction and land improvement in the area. This collection contains correspondence, legal documents, photographs, family history materials, and licenses.

Thomas and Payne letters, 1863-1865 [SMC.27.19]

Solomon Thomas worked as a wardmaster at the General Hospital in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Ephraim Payne served with Company E, 2nd Tennessee Regiment, Confederate States Army.

Thomas D. Merrick papers, 1838-1865 [MS.000087]

Thomas D. Merrick was born in 1814 in Massachusetts. He moved to Indiana in 1838, and moved to Louisville, Kentucky, the following year. In 1841 he married Anna M. Adams of Kentucky at the Christ Episcopal Church in Little Rock. Merrick became a prominent member of the Little Rock business community, as a merchant and cotton broker. In 1855 he entered into a business partnership with John Wassell, after which their business flourished. Merrick was also involved in city politics, serving on the board of aldermen, as fire chief for a number of years, and as mayor from 1854 to 1855. He was involved in Freemasonry, holding the position of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas in 1845. He saw active service during the Civil

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War. On February 6, 1861, Merrick delivered an ultimatum to Captain James Totten of the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, demanding the surrender of the federal troops. Merrick also raised a regiment of Arkansas Militia, holding the rank of Colonel of Infantry at Camp Conway, near Springfield, Arkansas. This collection contains correspondence, receipts, financial papers, contracts, reports, and memoranda of Thomas D. Merrick, pertaining to his business as a Little Rock merchant, to his activities in the Masonic lodge, and to the education of his children.

Thomas D. Ragsdale papers, 1830-1887 [SMC.14.1]

Thomas D. Ragsdale was born in 1804 in Tennessee. By 1835, he and his wife, Mary Ann Kilgore, had moved to Conway County, Arkansas. Thomas was a merchant and farmer. A son, Lewis T., born in 1840, served in Company K, 10th Arkansas Infantry, as a First Lieutenant during the Civil War. Lewis became a physician and moved to Pope County. This collection contains correspondence, receipts, promissory notes, deeds, and statements.

Thomas E. Wilson papers, 1828-1892 [SMC.20.14]

Thomas E. Wilson was born in 1804 in Kentucky. He moved to Fort Smith in 1832, where he was a surveyor and sutler to soldiers. He also owned a farm. This collection contains receipts and financial statements as well as special orders and Wilson's amnesty oath.

Thomas G. Wan letter, 1862 [SMC.29.10]

Thomas G. Wan served in Arkansas 5th Regiment, Confederate States Army.

Thomas J. Stow papers, 1860-1963 [MG.00297]

Thomas Josiah Stow was born in 1841 in Boone County, Illinois. During the Civil War he served in Company I, Thirty-Seventh Illinois Infantry. Afterwards, he married Edith Carrie Cook and moved to Ulysses, Nebraska, where he died on February 3, 1908. They received pensions for his military service. This collection contains military service records, correspondence, maps, histories, muster rolls, reports, pension records, a military discharge, and an index related to Civil War events in Mississippi, Texas, Iowa, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Illinois.

Thomas Jefferson Jobe diary, 1861 [MG.00451]

A lawyer from Des Arc, Thomas Jefferson Jobe enlisted in the army in May of 1861. The diary documents activities of Jobe and Company B, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, from the time of its organization at Des Arc in May 1861, until the beginning of August, when his company made it to Wilson's Creek, Missouri, just before the battle there.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Thomas R. Stone diary, 1861-1862 [SMC.4.10]

Thomas R. Stone was born in Tennessee, about 1837. He enlisted in Company G, First (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army, in Jacksonport. The regiment was assigned duty in Virginia, and Stone arrived at camp on Aquaria Creek near Richmond, Virginia, in June 1861. His regiment did not participate in the battle of Bull Run, but it did observe some skirmishing with Union gunboats prior to the fight. It transferred back to the west during the fall of 1861 and participated in the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, in 1862. He became seriously ill after the evacuation of Corinth, and spent several weeks recuperating near Grenada, Mississippi. On July 1, 1862, he transferred to the Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry (McRae's) and assumed the responsibilities of an ordnance clerk. He was serving in the Thirty-First Arkansas Volunteers when he received a medical discharge in November of 1862. William E. Bevens transcribed the Civil War diary of Thomas R. Stone in April 1911. The battle of Shiloh is the only battle Stone describes in any detail, although he also mentions action at Farmington, Mississippi, and the advance of the Union Army to Corinth, Mississippi.

Ultima Thule, Arkansas, store ledger, 1832-1861 [MG.00274]

In 1831, Little River Lick, one of the western-most post offices in southwest Arkansas, was established in Sevier County along the state's boundary. In 1833, its name was changed to Ultima Thule, Latin for "a distant territory or destination," because of its location. Choosing this new name was the first postmaster, Joseph W. McKean. Shortly after his arrival, McKean opened a general store from which he supplied provisions for settlers on both sides of the border. He also represented Sevier County at the 1836 Arkansas Constitutional Convention and served in both the Territorial Senate and the State General Assembly. McKean died in 1851 and was succeeded in business by one of his sons, John G. McKean, a lawyer, Methodist minister, and Confederate veteran. This collection consists of a store ledger from Ultima Thule, Sevier County. There is biographical data related to some store customers and several indexes.

Unknown Confederate soldier diary, 1865 [SMC.4.11]

This diary was written by an unknown Confederate soldier believed to be a member of the 7th Arkansas Infantry, describing his journey back to Arkansas after the Civil War.

Uri B. Merwin letters, 1861-1870 [MG.00273]

Uri B. Merwin was a soldier in Third Wisconsin Cavalry during the Civil War. He served at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott in Kansas. After the war, he moved to Iowa and then to Kansas. His son George M.D. Merwin also served in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry and lived for a short time in Eureka Springs, Arkansas. This collection consists of letters to Uri B. Merwin from his family in Wisconsin, including his son, George M. D. Merwin.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Uriah M. Rose travel account book, 1864 [MG.00272]

Judge Uriah Milton (U.M.) Rose was a nationally-known lawyer. Born in Kentucky in 1834, he attended the Transylvania Law School in Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated in 1853 at the age of nineteen. In the same year he married Margaret T. Gibbs. They moved to Batesville, Arkansas, where U.M. began his law practice. In 1865 Governor Elias Conway appointed Rose Chancellor of Pulaski County. Moving to Little Rock, Arkansas, he started a law partnership that became the Rose Law Firm. He was the only attorney from Arkansas asked to help organize the American Bar Association in 1878, and was elected president in 1901. At his suggestion Arkansas attorneys founded the Arkansas Bar Association in 1882. He was asked by President Theodore Roosevelt to attend the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907 as Ambassador. Uriah Milton Rose's statue stands in the United States Capitol in Statuary Hall.

Van H. Manning biography [SMC.141.19]

Vannoy Hartrog Manning was born in North Carolina in 1839. He lived in Mississippi before moving to Hamburg, Arkansas, in 1860. During the Civil War he served in the Third Arkansas Infantry Regiment. After the war he returned to Mississippi and was elected to the United States House of Representatives. He died in 1892. This paper, "Biography of Van H. Manning," was written by Pamela Manning Fein.

W.C. Rodgers papers, 1839-1935 [MS.000244]

William Champ Rodgers, son of Benjamin K. and Sarah Adams Rodgers, was born in Grand Saline, Texas, and came to Arkansas in 1865, first settling near West Point in White County before finally moving to Howard County in 1886. W.C. Rodgers formed the Feazel and Rodgers law firm in Nashville, Arkansas. He was elected mayor of Nashville, and was a charter member of the Arkansas Bar Association. He became a state senator in 1911 and served two terms. Benjamin K. Rodgers was in charge of the Confederate Salt Works at Grand Saline, Texas, during the war. This collection contains correspondence, Civil War documents and letters, financial records, newsclippings, and United Daughters of the Confederacy materials.

W.E. Reeves letter, 1862 [SMC.5.19]

William E. Reeves enlisted as a private in Company F, 8th Arkansas Infantry, at Pocahontas, Arkansas, on September 23, 1861. He died at Fernel Hill, Georgia, on November 22, 1862. This letter from Reeves describes life as a Confederate soldier.

W.F. Avera diary and autobiography, 1904 [SMC.22.1]

William Franklin Avera, was born in Alabama in 1846, and in 1848, the family moved to Camden, Arkansas. He served in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. After the

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

war, Avera actively opposed Republican rule in Arkansas during Reconstruction and served in the Arkansas House of Representatives. He served as postmaster of Camden, and as trustee of Arkansas Industrial University in Fayetteville (now the University of Arkansas). Avera also owned and edited the Ouachita Herald. In 1904, Avera's daughter-in-law requested he write his autobiography, focusing on his service during the Civil War. Shortly after finishing this writing, he died on November 19, 1904.

W.H. Blackwell papers, 1861-1865 [SMC.6.10]

William H. Blackwell was born circa 1826 in Missouri. He moved to Arkansas prior to the Civil War and was commissioned a captain May 23, 1861, serving in Company B, 3rd Arkansas Cavalry. He was wounded at the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi, and was taken as a prisoner of war. Blackwell was exchanged at Vicksburg, December 2, 1862. He was wounded again at the Battle of Thompson's Station, Tennessee, March 5, 1863. He was promoted to Major in the Confederate Army and served through the end of the war. When the war was over, Blackwell returned to Fourche Lafave, Perry County. This collection contains a commission certificate, orders, and parole.

W.L. Skaggs collection, 1888-1962 [MS.000195]

William Leslie Skaggs was born in 1861 in Missouri. He served as superintendent of several north Arkansas school systems, living for many years in Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas. He died in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1936, and is buried in Paragould. This collection consists of material gathered by Skaggs, including letters from several hundred Confederate veterans and their relatives with reminiscences of the Civil War. Skaggs' voluminous notes and some newsclippings are also included.

Walter Dormitzer collection, 1839-1925 [SMC.7.12]

Walter Dormitzer was born in 1862. He was an importer/exporter that traveled extensively, collecting art and historical memorabilia. This collection was assembled by Walter Dormitzer and includes correspondence from Arkansas governors (including Isaac Murphy and Powell Clayton) and senators. Biographical clippings on the politicians are included with some of the correspondence.

Wassell family papers, 1850-1957 [MS.000201]

John Wassell came to America from England in 1829, at the age of sixteen. He became a carpenter, settling in Arkansas in 1836, and winning the contract to do the carpentry in the new state capitol building. Not long after finishing his work on the capitol, John gave up carpentry to become a lawyer, eventually serving as a judge. He was also the military-appointed mayor of

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Little Rock in 1868. He married Margaret Spotts of Kentucky around 1836, and eight children were born to the marriage, including Samuel Spotts Wassell, born in 1854. He attended Cornell University and then studied law in Memphis. Samuel S. married Elizabeth (Bettie) McConaughey and the two had four children, including Samuel McConaughey Wassell, mayor of Little Rock, 1947-1952. Bettie was active in the women's suffrage movement, becoming the first woman juror in Arkansas. She also organized the J.M. Keller Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was honorary state president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, served on the committee that erected the David O. Dodd monument, was the president of the Nicholas Headington Chapter of the Daughters of 1812, state regent from 1913-1915 for the Daughters of the American Revolution, a charter member of the Arkansas Pioneers Association, and supported efforts to preserve the Old State House. Bettie's father, James W. McConaughey, was also a lawyer and early settler of Arkansas, settling in Searcy. James became good friends with a fellow lawyer in Searcy, Dandridge McRae, and eventually married McRae's sister, Albina. During the Civil War, James served under McRae in the Confederate Army until poor health forced his resignation in 1863. James and Albina both died young, leaving their only surviving daughter, Bettie, in the care of her uncle, Dandridge McRae, and his family. This collection contains papers belonging to the Wassell family of Little Rock, Civil War physician John C. Lee, and Confederate generals Thomas C. Hindman, Dandridge McRae, and Albert Pike. Items include personal correspondence, narratives, speeches, women's suffrage correspondence, papers for the United Daughters of the Confederacy, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, United States Daughters of 1812, newsclippings, and other miscellaneous material.

Weaver-Field family papers, 1820-1985 [MS.000238]

Samuel Montgomery Weaver was born in Kentucky in 1803. He married Mary Eliza Rose in 1836 and they moved to Little Rock. The couple had six children: Omer Rose, George Vance, Samuel Montgomery Jr., Mary Eliza and Horace Boardman. Mary Eliza Weaver married Benjamin Johnson Field. This collection contains correspondence, broadsides, magazines, manuscripts, newsclippings, artifacts, books, telegraphic bulletins from the Little Rock True Democrat, theatre programs, and newspapers.

Weldon Wright papers, 1872-1874 [SMC.21.5]

Weldon Edwards Wright was born in Virginia in 1814. In 1846, Wright moved to Camden, Arkansas. He married Lucy Macon Green in 1854, and a few years later, bought Solon Borland's house in Little Rock. Wright served as Receiving and Disbursing Officer of the State of Arkansas and as Governor Elisha Baxter's financial manager. This collection contains letters, pamphlets, and other items belonging to Weldon E. Wright, primarily concerning \$30,000 Wright loaned to Baxter during the Brooks-Baxter War.

Civil War resource guide, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.

White-Wilson-Miller family papers, 1841-1930 [MS.000324]

Related by marriage, the White, Wilson, and Miller families were farmers who settled in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Texas between the years 1841-1930. Despite living in the South, the White and Miller families largely fought for the Union during the Civil War. The collection includes letters from Helena in 1863.

William A. and John C. Carter papers, 1855-1923 [MS.000284]

William A. Carter was a native of Tennessee. During the 1850s he moved to Yell County, Arkansas. From 1859-1861 he was Justice of the Peace for Lower Lafave Township. He was also a farmer. This collection contains the correspondence, and legal and financial documents of William A. and John C. Carter.

William B. Easley letter, 1861 [SMC.5.8]

William B. Easley served as Pulaski County Clerk from 1856 until his death on July 25, 1862. This letter to N.W. Callicoat, Camp Pulaski, near the arsenal, Little Rock, discusses the final settlement of the Blythe McKorkle estate.

William Bivens probate record, 1862 [SMC.2.6a]

William Bivens lived in Saline County, Arkansas. This probate record includes a property appraisal.

William E. Kittrell letter, 1864 [SMC.5.13]

William Evans Kittrell enlisted in Company F, First Battalion, Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Cabell's Brigade. He was wounded at the Battle of Corinth in 1862, and captured by Union forces later that same year.

William E. Woodruff, Jr., papers, 1861-1866 [MG.00195]

William Woodruff, Jr. (1831-1907), Arkansas newspaper publisher and State Treasurer (1881-1890), served as a Confederate artillery officer during the Civil War. He chronicled his experiences in a 1903 book, "With the Light Guns." This collection consists of Civil War-era correspondence, lists, muster rolls, oaths of allegiance, general orders, Arkansas Treasury Warrants, and a telegram. Included are records from some of the units Woodruff commanded.

William E. Woodruff, Sr., business papers, 1819-1882 [MS.000382]

William E. Woodruff, Sr., newspaper publisher, land agent, businessman, and elected official, was one of Arkansas's earliest and most influential pioneers. He settled in Arkansas Territory in

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1819, and spent the remaining sixty-six years of his life in his adopted state. This collection contains a journal, correspondence, deeds, promissory notes, invoices, receipts, and miscellaneous papers from Woodruff's work as a land agent. It does not include business papers related to his ownership of the Arkansas Gazette.

William G. Thompson letters, 1861-1864 [MG.00193]

William George Thompson (1830-1911) was born in Pennsylvania. In 1853, after being admitted to the bar, he moved to Iowa. Before the Civil War he was active in local Republican politics and held several public offices. In 1862 he helped raise the Twentieth Iowa Infantry for the Union Army, and went to the front as its major. During the war he served in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama, and was severely wounded during the Battle of Prairie Grove in 1862. After the war he returned to Iowa and was elected district attorney. Thompson was appointed chief justice of Idaho Territory by President Rutherford P. Hayes. Upon his return to Iowa in 1879 he was elected to the United States Congress, where he served for two terms. He later served in the Iowa General Assembly, and as a judge in the Eighteenth Judicial District. This collection contains correspondence between William G. Thompson and his wife related to Civil War action in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama. A number of letters were written from Springfield, Missouri, and Fayetteville, Arkansas, and contain information on the Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

William Graham Harrison papers, 1843-1956 [MS.000068]

William Graham Harrison came to Conway County, Arkansas, with his father, Daniel, in 1832, settling near Lewisburg. William Harrison served as a Methodist minister, ferryman on Cadron Creek and the Arkansas River, and as Conway County Sheriff from 1852 until his death in 1853. This collection consists of correspondence, deeds, indentures, land patents, legal records, tax receipts, photographs, publications, genealogical data, clippings, memorandum books, hymnal, and other material.

William H. Halliburton papers, 1861, 1906 [SMC.8.14]

William Henry Halliburton was born in 1816 in Tennessee. In 1839, Halliburton was elected Colonel of the 113th Regiment of Tennessee State Militia. He and his wife moved to Arkansas Post in April 1845. Halliburton was admitted to the Arkansas Bar in April 1847 and was appointed deputy sheriff of Arkansas County the same day. In 1850, he was elected county clerk and served in the two positions simultaneously. In 1857 he moved from Arkansas Post to DeWitt and helped found the city. In 1861, Halliburton was appointed by President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America as Chief Collector of the war tax for Arkansas. During the Civil War, he moved his family to Little Rock, but after federal troops took over the

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city, he returned to DeWitt, where he continued to practice law. This collection contains Halliburton's appointment as Chief Collector and his autobiography.

William H. Holmes commission, 1864 [SMC.4.3a]

William H. Holmes was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Volunteer Mounted Company for State Services, Yell County, March 20, 1864. He was killed by a detachment from the Third Cavalry on an expedition from Lewisburg. This officer's commission was signed by Governor Harris Flanagin.

William H. Woodruff papers, 1861-1891 [SMC.21.3]

William H. Woodruff served in Company H, 21st (Wilson's), Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate States Army, during the Civil War. This collection contains items from the Woodruff family, including thirteen letters written during the Civil War.

William Haynie papers, 1839-1904 [MS.000078]

William Haynie, a contractor and builder, was born in Tennessee. He moved to Little Rock, where he met and married his wife. During the Civil War, the Haynie home was converted to a field hospital where William and Maria cared for Confederate and Union soldiers during the Union occupation of Little Rock. This collection contains financial documents, bills, statements, insurance policies, leases, receipts, tax records, permits, and other legal documents.

William N. Parish letter, 1863 [SMC.5.16]

William N. Parish, a Mississippi native, enlisted in Little Rock, Arkansas, on March 3, 1862, as Captain in Company H, 18th Arkansas Infantry. Confederate records list him as missing-in-action at the Battle of Corinth and Hatchie Bridge, Mississippi, October 3-5, 1862. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on January 4, 1863, and was later captured by Union forces July 9, 1863, and sent to Johnson's Island. From Johnson's Island, he was sent to Point Lookout, Maryland, February 16, 1865. This letter by W.N. Parish to his wife describes the Battle of Port Hudson.

Willis S. Smith papers, 1830-1939 [SMC.120.8]

Willis S. Smith (1810-1891) was a teacher, farmer, physician, writer, and historian of Clark County, Arkansas. From 1836-1844, he served as sheriff of Clark County. Before the Civil War he also served as a physician in Clark and Montgomery counties in Arkansas. After the war Smith lived near Whelen Springs in southern Clark County. In 1884, he wrote articles about early Clark County history that were published in the Arkadelphia Southern Standard newspaper. This

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collection contains clippings, correspondence, medical items, religious material, legal and professional documents, Civil War items, and a history of Clark County, Arkansas.

Woodruff family papers, 1839-1963 [MS.000385]

William E. Woodruff, Sr., newspaper publisher, land agent, businessman, and elected official, was one of Arkansas's earliest and most influential pioneers. He settled in Arkansas Territory in 1819 when he began publication of the Arkansas Gazette, and spent the remaining sixty-six years of his life in his adopted state. This collection contains correspondence, financial and legal documents, essays, printed materials, newspapers, a diary, and scrapbooks belonging to the Woodruff family.

Wynn family collection, 1864-1967 [MS.000550]

John Wynn was born in Tennessee about 1827. Just before the Civil War, he moved his family to Sevier County, Arkansas, and settled some three miles southeast of what is now Dierks in Howard County. This collection consists of correspondence, receipts, real estate and personal tax receipts, poll tax receipts, forms, form letters, meeting notices, post cards, and a check. The collection pertains to the ownership and operation of the Wynn family's farming operation in Howard County, Arkansas, for almost a century.

Other Archival Resources

Maps - Hundreds of maps from the Civil War era may be found in the AHC's map collection. Currently, most are cataloged with books and other printed material (see CARAT), Titles from the entire collection will be full-text searchable as of fall, 2011.

Newspapers, 1861-1865 - Arkansas newspapers with over 40 different titles document the Civil War years in the state, including the Arkansas Gazette and Washington Telegraph. Newspapers published outside Arkansas are also available, such as the New York Times, Memphis Daily Bulletin, Memphis Daily Appeal, and Memphis Daily Argus.

Photographs - Check the online database in CARAT for hundreds of photographs in the General Photograph Collection featuring people, places, and subjects from the Civil War Arkansas.

Printed Ephemera - Hundreds of items pertaining to Civil War Arkansas are housed in this collection made up of temporary, printed material of a general nature. Printed ephemera is cataloged with the books (in CARAT).

Vertical files - Hundreds of vertical files include biographical and family history files, newsclippings, and general information on a variety of topics related to the Civil War years in Arkansas.