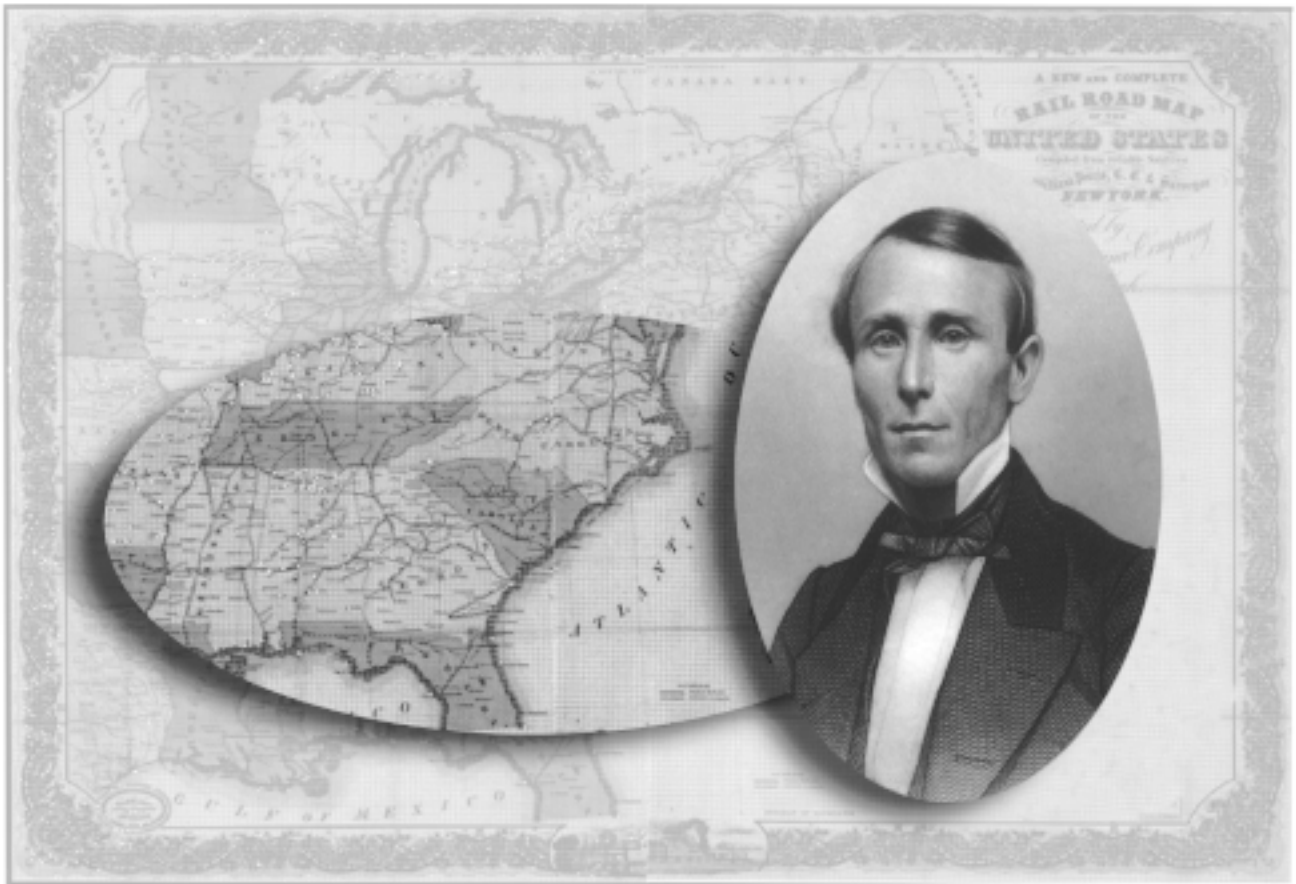


A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

Research Collections in American Legal History
General Editor: Kermit Hall

Letters Received by the Attorney General, 1809–1870

Southern Law and Order



UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

Cover: Photograph of William Walker. Illustrations courtesy of the Library of Congress.

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

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**LETTERS RECEIVED BY
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
1809–1870**

SOUTHERN LAW AND ORDER

Editor: Frederick S. Calhoun

Associate Editor: Martin Schipper

Guide compiled by: Daniel Lewis

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	v
Source Note	xiii
Editorial Note	xiii
List of U.S. Attorneys General, 1809–1870	xv
Reel Index	
Reel 1	
Alabama	1
Florida	2
Reel 2	
Florida cont.	3
Florida Land Claims	3
Reel 3	
Georgia	4
Mississippi	5
Reel 4	
North Carolina	6
South Carolina	6
Reel 5	
Tennessee	7
Reel 6	
Virginia	8
Principal Correspondents Index	11
Subject Index	19

INTRODUCTION

“We are surrounded here by traitors,” U.S. Marshal E. M. Norton wrote Attorney General Edward Bates from his office in Wheeling, Virginia, on September 5, 1861. Since the previous winter, Norton had watched in dismay as his fellow Virginians rushed to enlist in the newly forming Confederate army. Some had already been elected to the Confederate congress. To fight back, Norton wanted to seize all the properties left behind by these turncoats lest their assets, too, be turned against the United States. He just was not quite sure how far he could go in taking private property. “I do not want to exceed my legal power,” he explained to Bates, “but anxiously desire to work clear up to the mark in punishing traitors to our country.” Norton’s zeal for punishing traitors never wavered. Two months later, he suggested moving his court for the Western District of Virginia to Alexandria “for the purpose of indicting conspicuous rebels” in the eastern district. Norton’s loyalty clearly lay with the law.¹

Just as clearly, most other Southern federal officials directed their loyalty to their states. Norton’s continued service as marshal proved the exception, not the rule. Throughout the South, scores of federal officials resigned their commissions as their states seceded. “I considered that my appointment to be a Marshal of this district had terminated when this state seceded,” U.S. Marshal Benjamin Patterson of the Northern District of Alabama wrote President Abraham Lincoln on April 1, 1861, “But lest you might not so consider it I hereby tender my resignation.” In October 1859, William Jones had accepted appointment as a judge for the Southern District of Alabama with gratitude for the honor, but by January 1861 Jones found that honor “inconsistent with my duty as a citizen of this state to continue in the office.” Marshal Fernando Moreno of Florida, whose brother-in-law was a U.S. senator and—no doubt—got Moreno appointed in 1853, resigned shortly after Lincoln’s inauguration.²

U.S. Attorney Hamilton Cooper of Georgia went a long step further. Bound by a “sense of honor and propriety,” Cooper resigned on Christmas Eve 1860. As a Georgian, he felt duty bound “to use every means in my power to promote the secession of this state from the union.” Given that goal, Cooper realized that “retaining federal office would be to play a part which could reflect only discredit upon myself.” For these and other ardent Southerners, loyalty had geographic limits that did not stretch beyond their state and regional boundaries.³

Innocents were swept along with the Southern rush to secession. William H. Lipscomb had been hired in 1860 as an assistant marshal to take the decennial census in western Virginia. Paid by the names he counted, Lipscomb had not received the last fees due him when Virginia left the union. Not paying him now, he pleaded with Bates, “would be making the innocent suffer for the rashness of others.” What Lipscomb did not then understand—though most people would come to see it—was that in a civil war, everyone, innocent or not, suffers.⁴

Loyalty and the law run consistently through this microfilm publication from University Publications of America (UPA). Previous issues in the series explored *Western Law and Order*. Those two editions detailed how the federal government imposed law and settlement on the unsettled western states and territories. *Southern Law and Order* has an entirely opposite focus. It describes the breakdown of federal law and federal institutions in the settled but

rebellious South, then picks the story up again after the Civil War to explore how federal officials began to piece back together the shards of their shattered authority. Consequently, *Southern Law and Order* contains many of the seeds that would later sprout into the full flower of violence, racism, and Southern chauvinism. Unlike *Western Law and Order*, which saw the law's ultimate triumph, *Southern Law and Order* traces the law's failure. Although part of UPA's law and order series, this set of documents is about lawlessness and disorder. As a companion to the western correspondence, it stands in stark contrast.

As *Western Law and Order* did for the western states and territories, *Southern Law and Order* reproduces on microfilm in their entirety all the letters received by the attorneys general from the Southern states: Alabama and Florida on Reels 1 and 2, Georgia and Mississippi on Reel 3, North and South Carolina on Reel 4, Tennessee on Reel 5, and Virginia on Reel 6. The letters from the remaining Confederate states were published earlier in the *Western* edition. The originals of these thousands of documents are stored at the National Archives, Record Group 60, General Records of the Department of Justice, Records of the Attorney General's Office: Letters Received, 1809–1870.

The letters are filed first by state of origin, then by judicial district, then by author's position (U.S. attorney, marshal, federal court, other federal official, state official, and private citizen), then chronologically. Hence, to find Marshal Norton's September 5, 1861, letter to Attorney General Bates, one looks first to Reel 6 containing Virginia's records, then to the Western District files, then to the U.S. marshal file, and then to the date. Most of the correspondence is from the 1840s or later, though some of it goes back as early as 1814. For obvious reasons, most of the files have a significant gap during the Civil War.

These are, of course, only the letters received, not the responses of the attorneys general. In addition, the earlier the record, the more likely the issue was to be legal rather than political. Until the 1850s, the role of the attorney general within the federal government was very limited. He was, essentially, the government's attorney, paid on a retainer and expected to have other clients. He had no administrative role. Nor did he oversee the work of the U.S. attorneys and marshals unless a U.S. attorney was working on a case that might eventually make its way to the Supreme Court—at which point the attorney general took it over. He also answered legal inquiries, provided they came from either the president or other cabinet officers.

“You will observe that the only law which prescribes the duty of the Attorney General [the Judiciary Act of 1789, 1 Stat 73]...limits his right to give official advise and opinions to cases in which he shall be called upon by the President or by any of the Departments touching any matters which may concern their departments,” future Attorney General William Wirt complained to President James Madison on January 1, 1817, “But I am told (and in my short experience I have already found it true, in part) that the advice and opinion of the Attorney General in his official character are called for by committees of Congress, standing and special, by all the district attorneys, collectors of customs, collectors of the public taxes, and marshals throughout the United States.” Still, these innumerable correspondents sought the attorney general's counsel, not his direction.⁵

This changed in the 1850s, when succeeding presidents began transferring more oversight over district officials from the secretary of state to the attorney general. Congress sanctioned the new arrangement in 1861 by granting the attorney general statutory supervision over the U.S. attorneys and marshals. Consequently, the early correspondence in *Southern Law and Order* tends to pose legal questions to the attorney general. In 1842, for example, a minor federal official in southern Florida sent a report to the local U.S. attorney, who in turn forwarded it to the attorney general, on land that had been purchased on which to build lighthouses. Congress had ordered the local U.S. attorneys to present to the attorney general complete abstracts of all lands purchased by the government. Similarly, the attorney general had to make some sense of all the

Florida land claims after the purchase of west Florida by the United States. Those claims compose nearly half of Reel 2 of the series.⁶

In seeking legal guidance, some of the correspondents occasionally showed just how officious federal officials could be—even back then. On March 15, 1857, F. I. Martin, a route agent for the Post Office, wrote the attorney general to complain that although his federal position had always exempted him from military or jury duty, state Judge W. W. Holt had recently decided otherwise. Martin pleaded with the attorney general to keep him “free from the will of a rigorous judge.” Ironically, and perhaps reflective of Martin’s competence as a postman, he addressed the letter to Attorney General Isaac Toucey. Unfortunately, Toucey was at that time the secretary of the navy, not the government’s principal attorney.⁷

Loyalty Lost

Disfavor with the federal government permeated much of the correspondence received by the attorney general. Disunion loomed on the horizon. Even something as horrific as the African slave trade, the only aspect of slavery that a majority in Congress could agree should be banned, found its support among Southern citizens. U.S. Attorney James Conner of South Carolina prosecuted the crew of the *Echo* in November 1858 for dealing in that cruel trade. Despite strong evidence of their guilt—the government had seized the cargo, thus having, literally, living proof of the *Echo*’s involvement—Conner despaired of victory. “The petit jurors...are nearly to a man in favor of the slave trade movement and opposed to the prosecution,” he warned. The most Conner hoped to accomplish was to put “before the community the cruelties and inhumanities practiced by those engaged in the traffic.” Perhaps in that way he could begin to change community opinion and ultimately “check the further progress of the slave trade movement in this state.”⁸

By then, of course, slavery and its trade had become a states’ rights issue, with South Carolinians championing the cause of state supremacy. Conner’s efforts to teach his fellow Southerners came too little, too late. Indeed, the whole effort to thwart the trade in Africans failed miserably, partly because of the ease with which smugglers could sneak the illicit cargoes ashore; partly because of the insatiable Southern appetite for slaves; and partly because the federal government, though wholly committed to its eradication, rarely had the necessary resources to stamp it out. Much of that failure is documented in *Southern Law and Order*.⁹

Flouting federal law was not restricted to slavers. Throughout the years leading up to the Civil War, organized groups or bands of men launched so-called filibustering expeditions against foreign countries. William Walker, by far the most successful filibuster, actually took over and ruled Nicaragua for more than a year before he was overthrown. Walker mustered expeditions against Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Honduras. Others attacked Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Peru. Many of the filibusters were Southerners craving glory and action; most of the expeditions set out from Southern soil. Since they violated the federal Neutrality Act and put a strain on diplomatic relations with the targeted nation, federal officials worked feverishly to thwart them.¹⁰

U.S. Marshal Cade Godbold of Mobile, Alabama, reported in the fall of 1858 that “another hostile expedition against Nicaragua” was forming. The officers and men had come to Mobile “in considerable numbers,” though Godbold was not sure exactly what their plans were. Despite his best efforts to keep the filibusters under surveillance, the expedition slipped out of the Bay of Mobile in December, but the effort to attack Nicaragua ultimately faltered. Nine months later, the filibusters mounted a second expedition. This time, according to Godbold, they planned to rendezvous in New Orleans. That intelligence was quickly passed to the U.S. attorney in the Crescent City.¹¹

Southerners were not the South's only troublemakers. In October 1859, the fanatical abolitionist John Brown seized the arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia, hoping thereby to spark—and arm—a slave rebellion. No sparks flew and after a few days barricaded, Brown's small force was overcome and the survivors arrested. U.S. Marshal J. T. Martin, supported by four companies of artillery and a colonel named Robert E. Lee, helped keep order in Charlestowne (now Charles Town, West Virginia) during Brown's trial and execution.¹²

Civil War and Civil Confiscations

In July and August 1861, Congress passed two wartime measures empowering the U.S. attorneys and marshals to seize any properties or assets that they suspected of being used to the benefit of the Confederacy. This power extended beyond the war. The documents reproduced in *Southern Law and Order* amply show that, as the federal government reclaimed its authority section by section over the South, its lawmen vigorously exercised their confiscation powers. In late September 1861, Marshal Norton began moving up to the mark of his authority, as he had earlier desired to do. He seized a span of horses valued at \$300 from a man recently elected to the Confederate congress.¹³

Once the military regained Nashville, Tennessee, Marshal E. R. Glascock began seizing everything he could lay hands on. Indeed, so fruitful were his efforts that the military command decided to liberate the confiscations from him to use for itself. As the marshals and attorneys returned to their offices throughout the South, they confiscated cotton, brick kilns, wool, iron, ships, houses, and businesses. Once it was in his possession, the marshal sold the property at auction. The profits went directly to the closest U.S. depository. The confiscations continued until the late 1860s, suggesting that they were designed not only to keep assets out of the Confederacy during the war, but also to punish former Confederates after the war.¹⁴

Civil Rights

Congress ended the Civil War by requiring the rebellious states to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment before they could be readmitted to the Union. That amendment, combined with the Thirteenth banning slavery and the Fifteenth guaranteeing every citizen the right to vote, promised the former slaves their full rights as American citizens. Tragically, that promise could not overcome the South's continued disloyalty to the laws of the land. Perhaps no law could ever legislate how people feel. As the correspondence in *Southern Law and Order* makes abundantly clear, the defeated but undaunted Southerners made no mystery of how they felt toward their former slaves.

"If persons of color usually and not white persons convicted before me find their place in the chain gang," Mayor Edward Anderson of Savannah, Georgia, defended himself to U.S. Attorney Henry S. Fitch in January 1867, "the reason is wholly because the sentence hangs in the alternative generally either pay or work in the chain gang. The white man usually pays the fine, whilst the Negro generally cannot or will not." Besides, Anderson hastened to add, the Union army introduced the use of chain gangs during the war. He simply followed the army's precedent in doling out punishments. Clearly, the mayor did not consider it either his fault or his problem if every white person paid the fines while blacks worked again in chains.¹⁵

In the summer of 1869, Captain W. G. Fitch, stationed at the headquarters of the Department of the South, asked J. E. Bryant to report on conditions in Georgia. Bryant painted a dark, gloomy picture of unbridled violence and lawlessness, much of it directed toward freedmen and their Republican protectors. "Neither blacks nor white Republicans can get a fair trial," Bryant maintained. He suggested that the only solution was to admit Georgia back into the Union, but to give the federal courts jurisdiction over anyone denied justice by the state.¹⁶

District officials frequently had occasion to call on the military for help. U.S. Marshal J. M. Tomeny of western Tennessee, for example, asked for troops to support his deputies in supervising an upcoming election in 1869. Rumors abounded “that there would be trouble on the day of our general state election August 5, 1869, between the whites and blacks.” Similarly, on November 2, 1870, U.S. Marshal David B. Parker of Virginia asked for two hundred troops “to ensure in the city of Richmond that protection which will permit a free expression of the voters friendly to the government in the election.” The government’s friends, of course, were blacks and Republicans. Fearing the “well known lawless character of the parties to be arrested,” U.S. Marshal T. J. Harrison of the Middle District of Tennessee asked for a squad of soldiers to accompany his deputies serving arrest warrants in Trousdale County. Harrison hoped that “the presence of a small force of U.S. troops will enable the deputy marshal to secure the accused without serious difficulty.”¹⁷

Those difficulties—and the violent resistance to federal laws—continued long after the *Southern Law and Order* correspondence closes. Reconstruction cost the lives of a dozen deputy U.S. marshals who tried to protect the rights of the newly freed slaves. In the end, the federal government lost. The South remained quite unreconstructed for another century until, once again, the government sent deputy marshals southward to integrate blacks into schools and colleges.

Tax Resistance

As much as Southerners resisted recognizing the civil rights of their former slaves, they even more violently resisted paying federal taxes. Again, this violence peaked sometime after the correspondence in this edition of *Southern Law and Order*, but its germs are clearly here. For example, in August 1869, Marshal J. M. Tomeny of western Tennessee, reported that “lawless men” had attacked the assistant assessor. “These assaults, threats, and attempts to intimidate revenue officers from assessing and collecting the taxes must be punished to the utmost extent of the law,” Tomeny vowed.¹⁸

The violence escalated. Barely a week after the assault on the assistant assessor, fifteen armed, masked men attacked one of Tomeny’s deputies who had dared to arrest a moonshiner. After an exchange of gunfire, the gang forced the deputy to release his prisoner. As the marshals frequently did in protecting civil rights, Tomeny called on the military to assist his deputies.¹⁹

The “Moonshine Wars” left two dozen deputy marshals dead by the time Prohibition went into effect. That violence again underscored the lengths to which Southerners would go in fighting federal law and the lawmen who kept it. *Southern Law and Order* details the initial stages of that war.

Finding Loyal Men

Much about protecting civil rights was new. The federal government had never before attended to an individual citizen’s rights. “Can the United States courts punish a citizen under the Civil Rights bill for an assault with intent to kill when state officials fail to arrest and punish and am I bound to execute a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner for that offense?” asked U.S. Marshal Duff Green of the Southern District of Mississippi. Questions like these had never come up before. Compounding the problem, the marshals and U.S. attorneys who enforced these new laws were themselves mainly Southerners sharing the South’s ages-old prejudices and peculiarities. Four months after asking his question, Marshal Green abruptly resigned, complaining that the fees he earned were insufficient. When the president did not replace him soon enough, Green urged Attorney General Henry Stanbery to be quick about it. The office of marshal did not pay enough for all the trouble that went with it.²⁰

Nor did that of U.S. attorney. James Q. Smith, the U.S. attorney for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama, came under perennial attack about his honesty and competence. A Southerner himself, Smith had betrayed his own region during the war by remaining loyal to the federal government. His cohorts never forgave him. “My opposition to secession, precipitation, and rebellion is well known in Alabama,” Smith explained to Attorney General Stanbery in late September 1866, “and for my opposition I was arrested for treason to the Confederate States and sent in chains from the City of Selma to Mobile under a guard of soldiers for trial, from which place I escaped to Nashville where I remained until the end of the rebellion an active supporter of the President, then military Governor of Tennessee.” Since returning as U.S. attorney, Smith had suffered “all the meanness, misrepresentation, and hostility which defeated rebels could devise in the cradle of rebellion.” Southerners hated scalawags like Smith every bit as much as they hated the carpetbaggers who descended upon them from the North.²¹

In a number of cases, competence and honesty were precisely the issue. In March 1869, the marshal in Georgia “absconded,” though it was not clear if he took any of the government’s money with him. The U.S. attorney, Henry S. Fitch, was hardly any better. Deputy Marshal S. D. Dickson wrote Attorney General E. R. Hoar in April that “things do not work well. Colonel Fitch left on the 20th inst (no loss), the newly appointed Dist Atty has not reported, no bills of indictment can be drawn up as things stand.” Dickson had little hope for the new district attorney. He “has not been in active practice, was wealthy and had no occasion or ambition to pursue his profession.” Consequently, “our criminal machinery is not in working order.”²²

Finding good men was always a problem, particularly when loyalty was the first test for appointment. Prior to the Civil War, federal officials took an oath to “support the Constitution of the United States” and to “well and faithfully execute the trust committed to me.” After the war, officials all over the country for any federal office had to swear that they had never “voluntarily borne arms against the United States,” nor given aid and comfort to anyone “engaged in armed hostility” against the country. Further, they swore that they had never held office “under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States, that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power, or Constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto.” Only after guaranteeing his previous loyalty did the officials finally promise to “support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.”²³

Such was the price of Southern disloyalty. Its pernicious effects brought on a Civil War, then poisoned relations with federal officials for years after General Robert E. Lee lay down his arms at Appomattox Courthouse. *Southern Law and Order* is all about that disloyalty. It is about lawlessness and disorder, about rebellion and resistance to the law and the order it preserves. But *Southern Law and Order* is also only the introduction, the germ beginnings of Southern opposition to federal authority. It would take another century and longer for the drama to play itself out.

Frederick S. Calhoun,
author, *The Lawmen: United States Marshals and Their Deputies, 1789–1989*

REFERENCE NOTES

¹ U.S. Marshal E. M. Norton to Attorney General Edward Bates, September 5, 1861, *Southern Law and Order* (Bethesda, MD: University Publications of America, 1998), Reel 6, Western District of Virginia; Norton to Bates, November 30, 1861, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 6, Western District of Virginia.

² U.S. Marshal Benjamin Patterson to President Abraham Lincoln, April 1, 1861, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama; Judge William Jones to Attorney General J. S. Black, October 11, 1859, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Southern District of Alabama; Jones to President James Buchanan, January 12, 1861, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Southern District of Alabama; U.S. Marshal Fernando Moreno to Lincoln, March 11, 1861, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Southern District of Florida.

³ U.S. Attorney Hamilton Cooper to President James Buchanan, December 24, 1860, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 3, District of Georgia.

⁴ Assistant U.S. Marshal William H. Lipscomb to Attorney General Edward Bates, April 20, 1861, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 6, Western District of Virginia.

⁵ William Wirt to President James Madison, January 1, 1817, Record Group 60, General Records of the Department of Justice, Records of the Attorney General's Office: Attorney General Letterbook A.

⁶ Frederick S. Calhoun, *The Lawmen: United States Marshals and Their Deputies, 1789–1989* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1989), 136; Archibald Clark to U.S. Attorney Thomas Douglas, February 1, 1842, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Western District of Florida.

⁷ F. I. Martin to “Attorney General” Isaac Toucey, March 15, 1857, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 3, District of Georgia.

⁸ U.S. Attorney James Conner to Attorney General J. S. Black, November 26, 1858, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 4, District of South Carolina.

⁹ See also Calhoun, *The Lawmen*, 77–82.

¹⁰ Calhoun, *The Lawmen*, 63–72.

¹¹ U.S. Marshal Cade Godbold to Attorney General J. S. Black, November 16, 1858, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Southern District of Alabama; Godbold to Black, September 5, 1859, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Southern District of Alabama.

¹² U.S. Marshal J. T. Martin to Attorney General J. S. Black, December 3, 1859, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 6, Western District of Virginia.

¹³ U.S. Marshal E. M. Norton to Attorney General Edward Bates, September 30, 1861, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 6, Western District of Virginia.

¹⁴ U.S. Marshal E. R. Glascock to Attorney General Edward Bates, February 21, 1863, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 5, Middle District of Tennessee; *U.S. v. Naval Foundry Rolling Mills and Iron Works*, 1866, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama; James Q. Smith to Attorney General Henry Stanbery, [1867], *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama.

¹⁵ Mayor Edward Anderson to U.S. Attorney Henry S. Fitch, January 11, 1867, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 3, District of Georgia.

¹⁶ J. E. Bryant to Captain W. G. Fitch, July 9, 1869, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 3, District of Georgia.

¹⁷ U.S. Marshal J. M. Tomeny to Attorney General E. R. Hoar, August 11, 1869, enclosing newspaper clipping dated August 3, 1869, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 5, Western District of Tennessee; U.S. Marshal David B. Parker to Attorney General Amos T. Akerman, November 2, 1870, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 6, District of Virginia; U.S. Marshal T. J. Harrison to Akerman, December 20, 1870, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 5, Middle District of Tennessee.

¹⁸ U.S. Marshal J. M. Tomeny to Attorney General E. R. Hoar, August 3, 1869, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 5, Western District of Tennessee.

¹⁹ U.S. Marshal J. M. Tomeny to Attorney General E. R. Hoar, August 11, 1869, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 5, Western District of Tennessee.

²⁰ U.S. Marshal Duff Green to Attorney General Henry Stanbery, August 1, 1866, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 3, Southern District of Mississippi; Green to Secretary of the Interior D. H. Browning, December 12, 1866, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 3, Southern District of Mississippi; Green to Stanbery, January 30, 1867, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 3, Southern District of Mississippi.

²¹ U.S. Attorney James Q. Smith to Attorney General Henry Stanbery, September 28, 1866 (two letters), *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama.

²² U.S. Attorney Henry S. Fitch to Attorney General E. R. Hoar, March 12, 1869, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 3, District of Georgia; Deputy Marshal S. D. Dickson to Hoar, April 20, 1869, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 3, District of Georgia.

²³ Oath of U.S. Attorney Thomas Jefferson Boynton, April 5, 1861, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Southern District of Florida; Oath of James Q. Smith, March 12, 1866, *Southern Law and Order*, Reel 1, Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama.

SOURCE NOTE

All documents microfilmed for *Letters Received by the Attorney General, 1809–1870: Southern Law and Order* are held by the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland. The files selected are from Record Group 60, General Records of the Department of Justice, Entry 9A, Records of the Attorney General's Office: Letters Received, 1809–1870.

EDITORIAL NOTE

This UPA microfilm edition contains a selection of files from Record Group 60, General Records of the Department of Justice, Entry 9A, Records of the Attorney General's Office: Letters Received, 1809–1870. All files reproduced for this edition have been microfilmed in their entirety. States covered in this edition are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. These states were chosen because they joined the Confederacy during the Civil War and lie east of the Mississippi River. Other states that joined the Confederacy but lie west of the Mississippi River have been included in UPA's *Letters Received by the Attorney General, 1809–1870: Western Law and Order*. Those states that did not join the Confederacy and lie east of the Mississippi River have been included in *Letters Received by the Attorney General, 1809–1870: Northern Law and Order*.

LIST OF U.S. ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 1809–1870

The office of attorney general was organized by an act of Congress on September 24, 1789. The Department of Justice was created June 22, 1870. The table that follows lists attorneys general who served between 1809 and 1870, the president who appointed them, their home state, and the year of appointment.

President	Attorney General	Home State	Appointed
Madison	Caesar A. Rodney	Delaware	1809
Madison	William Pinkney	Maryland	1811
Madison	Richard Rush	Pennsylvania	1814
Monroe	Richard Rush	Pennsylvania	1817
Monroe	William Wirt	Virginia	1817
Adams, J. Q.	William Wirt	Virginia	1825
Jackson	John M. Berrien	Georgia	1829
Jackson	Roger B. Taney	Maryland	1831
Jackson	Benjamin F. Butler	New York	1833
Van Buren	Benjamin F. Butler	New York	1837
Van Buren	Felix Grundy	Tennessee	1838
Van Buren	Henry D. Gilpin	Pennsylvania	1840
Harrison, W. H.	John J. Crittenden	Kentucky	1841
Tyler	John J. Crittenden	Kentucky	1841
Tyler	Hugh S. Legare	South Carolina	1841
Tyler	John Nelson	Maryland	1843
Polk	John Y. Mason	Virginia	1845
Polk	Nathan Clifford	Maine	1846
Polk	Isaac Toucey	Connecticut	1848
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Maryland	1849
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Kentucky	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Massachusetts	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pennsylvania	1857
Buchanan	Edwin M. Stanton	Pennsylvania	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Missouri	1861
Lincoln	James Speed	Kentucky	1864
Johnson, A.	James Speed	Kentucky	1865
Johnson, A.	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866
Johnson, A.	William M. Evarts	New York	1868
Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Massachusetts	1869
Grant	Amos T. Akerman	Georgia	1870

REEL INDEX

The following is a listing of the folders comprising *Letters Received by the Attorney General, 1809–1870: Southern Law and Order*. The four-digit number to the left is the frame number at which a file folder begins. This is followed by the file title, the dates of the file, and the total number of pages. Substantive issues are noted under the heading *Major Topics*, as are prominent correspondents under the heading *Principal Correspondents*. U.S. attorneys general are not included in the lists of major topics or principal correspondents.

Reel 1

Frame No.

Alabama

- 0001 **Northern and Middle Districts, U.S. Attorney, December 1847–December 1870.** 158 pp.
Major Topics: George S. Walden resignation; trespassing; slave trade; Central Bank of Alabama; seizure of cotton and land; Bank of Louisiana; James Q. Smith loyalty to federal government; pardons; real estate sales; Clement Claiborne Clay treason indictment; confiscation cases; *U.S. v. Naval Foundry Rolling Mills and Iron Works*, Selma, Alabama.
Principal Correspondents: Joseph Acklin; George S. Walden; Matthew J. Turnley; James Q. Smith; Bryce Wilson; Andrew Johnson; Francis Bugbee.
- 0159 **Northern and Middle Districts, U.S. Marshal, July 1853–August 1870.** 23 pp.
Major Topics: Benjamin Patterson resignation; confiscation cases.
Principal Correspondents: Benjamin Patterson; Robert W. Healy.
- 0182 **Northern and Middle Districts, Federal Courts, 1865–1870.** 10 pp.
Principal Correspondent: W. B. Woods.
- 0192 **Southern District, U.S. Attorney, February 1844–December 1870.** 182 pp.
Major Topics: Land ownership; trespassing; filibuster expeditions; cotton seizure; dispute between Judge Richard Busteed and U.S. Attorney L. V. B. Martin; seizure of Mobile Trade Company steamers; L. V. B. Martin resignation.
Principal Correspondents: Alexander B. Meek; James H. Poper; P. Hamilton; A. J. Requier; Lawrence Worrall; L. V. B. Martin; John P. Southworth.
- 0374 **Southern District, U.S. Marshal, August 1855–February 1867.** 10 pp.
Major Topic: Filibuster expeditions.
Principal Correspondent: Cade Godbold.
- 0384 **Southern District, Federal Courts, February 1853–April 1868.** 121 pp.
Major Topics: Cotton seizure; seizure of iron, scrap iron, and brass; land seizure; L. V. B. Martin indictment.
Principal Correspondents: John Gayle; William Jones; Richard Busteed; James Q. Smith; A. H. Shepard; Samuel Arrington; W. T. Harris.

- 0505 **Other Federal Officials, October 1847–May 1869.** 50 pp.
Major Topics: Filibuster expeditions; William Walker; violation of neutrality laws; disfranchisement.
Principal Correspondents: Robert H. Smith; Hugh McCulloch; Harry Houston; Albert Elmore.
- 0555 **State Officials, April 1822–November 1870.** 32 pp.
Major Topics: Slave trade; abolition of Alabama slavery; land ownership.
Principal Correspondents: Lewis E. Parsons; R. L. Colton; Joshua H. Morse; William H. Smith.
- 0587 **Private Citizens, November 1815–August 1870.** 174 pp.
Major Topics: War of 1812; slave trade; purchase of Indian land; filibuster expeditions; cotton seizure; taxation; plantation sale; pardons; Emancipation Proclamation; Richard Busted judgeship; Raphael Semmes judgeship; confiscation cases; voting rights; Mobile riot.
Principal Correspondents: William Crawford; Cyrus Sibley; George N. Stewart; Eli Shorter; P. J. Galliard; Robert H. Smith; Raphael Semmes; John Fairbanks; J. E. P. Flournoy; Virginia Clay; James Harris; R. M. Nelson; Matthew J. Turnley; M. O. Robinson; Joseph Taylor; George Everson; John P. Southworth; John Gardner; D. J. Lampley; T. D. West; W. B. Martin.

Florida

- 0761 **[Western District,] U.S. Attorney, June 1832–February 1842.** 25 pp.
Major Topics: Land claims; U.S. Naval Hospital in Pensacola.
Principal Correspondents: Thomas Douglas; Archibald Clark; Walker Anderson.
- 0786 **Western District, U.S. Attorney, March 1842.** 7 pp.
Major Topics: Land claims; Fort Pickens and Fort McRae in Pensacola.
Principal Correspondent: Walker Anderson.
- 0793 **Southern District, U.S. Attorney, October 1853–December 1861.** 64 pp.
Major Topics: Slave trade; filibuster expedition; violation of neutrality laws.
Principal Correspondents: William Hackley; John Tatum; Thomas Jefferson Boynton.
- 0857 **Southern District, U.S. Marshal, August 1853–May 1861.** 15 pp.
Major Topics: Murder case; Fernando Moreno resignation.
Principal Correspondents: Fernando Moreno; James Clapp.
- 0872 **Northern District, U.S. Marshal, May 1857–July 1858.** 11 pp.
Major Topic: E. E. Blackburn resignation.
- 0883 **Northern District, U.S. Attorney, April 1858–August 1860.** 7 pp.
Major Topic: Land claims.
Principal Correspondent: C. C. Young.
- 0890 **Northern District, Federal Courts, March 1856–January 1860.** 16 pp.
Major Topic: McQueen McIntosh resignation.
- 0906 **State Officials, March 1858.** 2 pp.
- 0908 **Private Citizens, November 1824–February 1861.** 47 pp.
Major Topics: Land claims; Seminoles; slaves; Mexican-American War; Florida militia.
Principal Correspondents: H. M. Breckinridge; R. K. Call; John Hamilton; John Rodman.
- 0955 **Northern District, U.S. Attorney, [June 1850].** 42 pp.
Major Topics: Mutiny and murder case; land claims; *U.S. v. Francis P. Ferreira*; *Lawton v. U.S.*

Reel 2

Florida cont.

- 0001 **Northern District, U.S. Attorney, April 1863–July 1870.** 183 pp.
Major Topics: Taxation; personal debts; railroads; confiscation cases; *U.S. v. Bisbee and Canora*; Alabama and Florida Railroad bankruptcy; land claims; slave trade; voter registration and voting rights.
Principal Correspondents: Nathaniel Usher; Cyrus Bisbee; Antonio A. Canora; Ben Andrews; Charles Broward; George Wentworth.
- 0184 **Northern District, U.S. Marshal, May 1864–December 1870.** 54 pp.
Major Topics: Slave trade; intimidation of registered voters.
Principal Correspondents: Joseph Remington; Alex Magruder; George Wentworth.
- 0238 **Northern District, Federal Courts, July 1862–October 1870.** 101 pp.
Major Topics: Seizure of British steamer; blockade running; real estate sales; confiscation cases.
Principal Correspondents: Homer Plantz; Philip Fraser; William Dockery.
- 0339 **Southern District, U.S. Attorney, November 1861–October 1869.** 114 pp.
Major Topics: Blockade running; arms and munitions; seizure of Confederate ships; imprisonment of Confederate supporters.
Principal Correspondents: Thomas Jefferson Boynton; Homer Plantz; William M. Evarts.
- 0453 **Southern District, U.S. Marshal, October 1864–October 1870.** 77 pp.
Major Topics: Seizure of Confederate ships; prisoners; Reconstruction; voter registration; imprisonment of Confederate supporters; Cuban migration to Key West.
Principal Correspondents: James Clapp; George Allen; Alex Magruder.
- 0530 **Southern District, Federal Courts, October 1862–November 1869.** 51 pp.
Major Topic: Seizure of Confederate ships.
Principal Correspondents: George Allen; Thomas Jefferson Boynton; Francis Bowman.
- 0581 **Other Federal Officials, November 1863–April 1868.** 18 pp.
Major Topic: Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company property seizure.
Principal Correspondents: John Wilder; J. G. Foster.
- 0599 **State Officials, August 1865–November 1870.** 25 pp.
Major Topic: Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company property seizure.
Principal Correspondent: Nathaniel Usher.
- 0624 **Private Citizens, June 1862–September 1870.** 70 pp.
Major Topics: Corruption charges; land seizure; voting rights; property rights; seizure of Confederate ships; Republican Party.
Principal Correspondents: Eliza Brown; Charles Broward; John Taylor; William Brown.

Florida Land Claims

- 0694 **Land Claims, 1817–1818.** 18 pp.
Major Topic: U.S. purchase of West Florida land from Spain.
- 0712 **Land Claims, 1824–1837.** 63 pp.
Major Topics: Spanish claims; property rights; land grants.
Principal Correspondents: Edward Chandler; Charles Sibley.
- 0775 **Land Claims, 1838–1840.** 34 pp.
Major Topics: Land grants; Spanish claims.
Principal Correspondents: Thomas Douglas; Charles Sibley.

Frame No.

- 0809 **Land Claims, 1841–1844.** 78 pp.
Major Topics: Spanish military forts in Pensacola; military fortifications, barracks, lots, and public squares in province of East Florida; Apalachicola arsenal; Spanish land claims; U.S. government property in Pensacola.
Principal Correspondents: Walker Anderson; Charles Sibley.
- 0887 **Land Claims, 1845–1853.** 68 pp.
Principal Correspondent: John Lindsay.
- 0955 **Land Claims, 1854.** 7 pp.
Major Topic: Boundary line between Florida and Georgia.
Principal Correspondent: M. D. Papy.
- 0962 **Land Claims, Case Papers, 1832–1845.** 179 pp.
Major Topics: *U.S. v. John Huertas; U.S. v. Francis Richard; U.S. v. Antonio Huertas; U.S. v. Joseph M. Hernandez; U.S. v. Philip R. [Younge]; U.S. v. William Gibson et al.; U.S. v. Eusebia M. Gomez; U.S. v. Sophia Fleming; U.S. v. Francis P. Tatis et al.; U.S. v. John Creighton; U.S. v. Paul Dupon; U.S. v. [J.] Christopher; U.S. v. John Gandry; U.S. v. Raymond A. Henderson; U.S. v. Elizabeth Hudnett et al.; U.S. v. Daniel [Hurlbart]; U.S. v. Joseph Summerall; U.S. v. Hannah Smith; U.S. v. John P. Williamson; U.S. v. Flora Leslie; Seton v. U.S.; Sibbold v. U.S.; U.S. v. Stephen Fernandez et al.; Miles et al. v. U.S.; Lazarus v. U.S.*
Principal Correspondents: Thomas Douglas; John Rodman.

Reel 3

Georgia

- 0001 **U.S. Attorney, December 1811–January 1860.** 123 pp.
Major Topics: Slave trade; personal debts.
Principal Correspondents: W. B. Bullock; Smith Thompson; Richard Habersham; George Gordon; H. R. Jackson.
- 0124 **U.S. Attorney, October 1860–October 1868.** 107 pp.
Major Topics: Brunswick and Albany Railroad property seizure; imprisonment of African American clergyman William Fincher; Civil Rights Act of 1866; chain gangs; confiscation cases; Macon Armory.
Principal Correspondents: Hamilton Cooper; Henry S. Fitch; Edward Anderson; John Erskine.
- 0231 **U.S. Attorney, March 1869–November 1870.** 121 pp.
Major Topics: Filibuster expedition; Whiskey Ring; disappearance of U.S. Marshal [William G.] Dickson; John Milledge resignation.
Principal Correspondents: L. E. Blickley; John Milledge; Henry S. Fitch; R. J. Moses; Amos Akerman; John Pope; Andrew Sloan.
- 0352 **U.S. Marshal, December 1858–April 1869.** 49 pp.
Major Topics: Real estate sales; Whiskey Ring; Macon Armory; slave trade; slavery.
Principal Correspondents: S. D. Dickson; William G. Dickson; Dan Stewart.
- 0401 **Federal Courts, January 1861–April 1869.** 22 pp.
Major Topics: Confiscation case; disappearance of U.S. Marshal William G. Dickson.
Principal Correspondents: John Erskine; Henry S. Fitch.
- 0423 **U.S. Marshal, May 1869–October 1870.** 16 pp.
Major Topic: Land sale.
Principal Correspondent: William Smith.

- 0439 **Other Federal Officials, April 1847–October 1870.** 66 pp.
Major Topics: Land sale; Mrs. J. Spillman and African Americans; school building; teachers; filibuster expedition; murder; Ku Klux Klan; Reconstruction-era violence.
Principal Correspondents: W. B. Bullock; Solomon Colier; F. I. Martin; T. L. Williams; Emma Ingleman; Edwin Belcher; J. E. Bryant.
- 0505 **Private Citizens, July 1815–November 1866.** 66 pp.
Major Topics: Reconstruction loyalty oaths; property values; runaway slaves William and Ellen Craft; taxation.
Principal Correspondents: Charles Harris; George Hall; Howell Cobb; William Teasley; Edward Hardin; John Erskine; Solomon Colier; Isaac Aiken; J. D. Hammack.
- 0571 **State Officials, April 1869–November 1870.** 72 pp.
Major Topic: 1868 Georgia Constitution.
Principal Correspondents: John Croxton; Rufus Bullock.
- 0643 **Private Citizens, February 1867–December 1870.** 170 pp.
Major Topics: Reconstruction; contracts; disfranchisement of former Confederate supporters; counterfeiting of U.S. Treasury notes; land claims; Macon Armory.
Principal Correspondents: A. R. Lawton; C. F. Newton; Herbert Fielder; W. M. Jordan; Thomas Smith; A. J. White; Henry Jackson.

Mississippi

- 0813 **Southern District, U.S. Attorney, January 1842–December 1870.** 112 pp.
Major Topics: Land claims; filibuster expeditions; John Quitman.
Principal Correspondents: H. W. McCory; R. M. Gaines; Horatio J. Harris; Robert Leachman; G. Gordon Adam; E. P. Jacobsen.
- 0925 **Southern District, U.S. Marshal, January 1861–June 1869.** 31 pp.
Major Topic: Civil Rights Act of 1866.
Principal Correspondents: Rich Griffith; Duff Green; Edgar A. Peyton.
- 0956 **Northern District, U.S. Attorney, December 1849–July 1870.** 73 pp.
Major Topics: Civil War; Mississippi Central Railroad Company.
Principal Correspondents: James E. Stewart; Robert A. Hill; G. Wiley Wells.
- 1029 **Northern District, U.S. Marshal, June 1857–August 1871.** 18 pp.
Principal Correspondents: William Tison; John Blevins; Robert A. Hill.
- 1047 **Other Federal Officials, May 1864–September 1869.** 42 pp.
Major Topics: Civil rights for African Americans; Civil Rights Act of 1866.
Principal Correspondent: J. F. H. Claiborne.
- 1089 **State Officials, September 1840–November 1870.** 11 pp.
Major Topic: Pardons.
Principal Correspondent: William Sharkey.
- 1100 **Private Citizens, December 1831–September 1870.** 161 pp.
Major Topics: Land claims; siege of Vicksburg; runaway slaves; Democratic Party; secession; Civil War; Reconstruction.
Principal Correspondents: Jeff Graybill; Joshua James; John B. Davis; R. H. Grant; Jefferson Davis; Thomas Harris; J. P. Povall; William Lott; G. D. Moore; J. H. G. Robinson; C. C. Gillenwaters; J. C. Webber.

Reel 4

North Carolina

- 0001 **U.S. Marshal, April 1857–June 1870.** 80 pp.
Major Topics: Wesley Jones resignation; Reconstruction; circuit courts; Major General D. E. Sickles; General Orders No. 10, Second Military District; filibuster expedition; seizure of *S.S. Hornet* [or *S.S. Lady Sterling* or *S.S. Cuba*]; real estate sales.
Principal Correspondents: Wesley Jones; Daniel R. Goodloe; R. T. Frank; John M. Binkley; Allan Rutherford.
- 0081 **U.S. Attorney, November 1824–August 1870.** 231 pp.
Major Topics: Land ownership; confiscation cases; filibuster expedition; seizure of *S.S. Hornet*; *U.S. v. Officers of S.S. Hornet*; violation of Neutrality Law of 1818.
Principal Correspondents: D. K. McRae; Robert Dick; D. H. Starbuck; L. B. Brasher; B. K. Phelps; S. F. Philips.
- 0312 **Federal Courts, May 1858–August 1870.** 72 pp.
Major Topics: *S.S. Hornet* case; filibuster expedition.
Principal Correspondents: Asa Biggs; George W. Brooks; D. H. Starbuck.
- 0384 **Other Federal Officials, July 1845–June 1850.** 5 pp.
Major Topic: Mutiny and murder case.
Principal Correspondent: George W. Charles.
- 0389 **State Officials, September 1865–March 1868.** 5 pp.
Principal Correspondents: W. W. Holden; John North.
- 0394 **Private Citizens, July 1843–July 1870.** 126 pp.
Major Topics: Betsy McIntosh; Cherokee Indians; Mexican-American War; taxation; Democratic Party; naval supplies shipment and seizure of schooner *Adelso*; Reconstruction; voting rights; land ownership; cotton seizure.
Principal Correspondents: J. H. Eaton; Jarvis Buxton; C. B. Anderson; George Little; James Philips; J. W. Johnston; J. G. Forman; Henry Bryan; W. W. Walker; William P. Moore; Alex Perry; Silas Martin; Henry Moulton; John Gripon; W. A. Bradshaw; J. J. Martin.

South Carolina

- 0520 **U.S. Attorney, February 1815–December 1858.** 168 pp.
Major Topics: Seizure of ships; imprisonment of Daniel Frazer, free black man from British West Indies; land claims; slave trade.
Principal Correspondents: Thomas Parker; John Gadsden; Charles Vaughan; Edward McGrady; H. G. Gray; R. C. Gilchrist; Thomas Evans; James Conner.
- 0688 **U.S. Attorney, February 1859–June 1868.** 97 pp.
Major Topics: Murder case; slave trade.
Principal Correspondents: David T. Corbin; John Phillips; James Conner; J. S. Black.
- 0785 **U.S. Attorney, [1869–1870].** 167 pp.
Major Topics: Land claims; employment; ship seizure; cotton seizure.
Principal Correspondents: Benjamin Dunkin; David T. Corbin; E. C. Banfield; William Belknap; George Bryan; H. H. D. Byron; William Pinckney.
- 0952[a] **U.S. Marshal, January 1857–October 1870.** 36 pp.
Major Topics: Slave trade; prisoners; D. H. Hamilton resignation; Reconstruction.
Principal Correspondents: D. H. Hamilton; John Epping; Louis E. Johnson.
- 0988 **Federal Courts, June 1814–May 1870.** 15 pp.
Principal Correspondent: George Bryan.

- 1003 **Other Federal Officials, May 1864–September 1870.** 14 pp.
Principal Correspondents: Cecil Neil; E. H. Smith; George W. Clark.
- 1017 **State Officials, January 1842–November 1866.** 10 pp.
Major Topic: Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston.
Principal Correspondents: James L. Orr; F. A. Mood.
- 1027 **Private Citizens, July 1814–November 1870.** 146 pp.
Major Topics: Murder case; slave trade; prisoners; Reconstruction; confiscation case.
Principal Correspondents: Richard Leake; A. G. Magrath; Bernard O’Neill; J. W. Hayne; F. D. Richardson; George W. Dorrance; Robert E. Allison; A. F. Ravenel; C. W. Dudley; James L. Orr; Thomas B. Thruston; James B. Campbell; A. M. Reed; Robert Pinckney; William H. Trescot; B. B. Andrews; R. S. Tharin.

Reel 5

Tennessee

- 0001 **Eastern District, U.S. Marshal, August 1849–June 1869.** 32 pp.
Major Topics: Secession; B. McDannel resignation.
Principal Correspondents: Daniel McCallum; B. McDannel; S. P. Evans.
- 0033 **Eastern District, Federal Courts, May 1865–December 1870.** 31 pp.
Major Topic: Property seizure.
Principal Correspondents: Connally F. Trigg; B. McDannel.
- 0064 **Eastern District, U.S. Attorney, December 1841–December 1870.** 172 pp.
Major Topics: Treason; confiscation cases; land claims; Enforcement Act of 1870.
Principal Correspondents: Saul R. Rodgers; J. G. Ramsey; Crawford W. Hall; E. C. Camp.
- 0236 **Middle District, U.S. Attorney, March 1844–December 1870.** 257 pp.
Major Topics: Property seizure; treason; Horace H. Harrison resignation; prisoners; McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company; corporate debt; Enforcement Act of 1870; Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution; *U.S. v. Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company and E. W. Cole*; *U.S. v. Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, Michael Burns, and Daniel B. Cliffe*; *U.S. v. Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company and James W. Sloss*; *U.S. v. East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company and Thomas H. Callaway*; *U.S. v. East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company and Thomas H. Callaway*; *U.S. v. Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company and Joseph H. Mabry*.
Principal Correspondents: Thomas B. Childress; Herman Cox; John Trimble; Horace H. Harrison; E. R. Campbell; Robert McPhail Smith; Stanley Matthews.
- 0493 **Middle District, U.S. Marshal, March 1857–December 1870.** 11 pp.
Major Topics: Property seizure; request for U.S. troops to serve arrest warrants.
Principal Correspondents: J. B. Clement; E. R. Glascock; James H. Blackburn; T. J. Harrison.
- 0504 **Middle District, Federal Courts, October 1861–September 1870.** 14 pp.
Principal Correspondent: Connally F. Trigg.
- 0518 **Other Federal Officials, May 1837–May 1870.** 19 pp.
Major Topics: Internal Revenue officers involved in distillery business; Whiskey Ring.
Principal Correspondent: George W. Emery.
- 0537 **Western District, U.S. Attorney, June 1856–December 1870.** 211 pp.
Major Topics: Cotton sales; Alvin Hawkins resignation; confiscation case.
Principal Correspondents: R. J. Hays; Alex Campbell; James Talbot; Alvin Hawkins; Samuel Jones; Abraham Lincoln; John Williams; J. L. Williamson; Marland L. Perkins; Stanford Warren; R. R. Heath; J. W. Purviance; Haynes E. Hudson.

Frame No.

- 0748 **Western District, U.S. Marshal, April 1857–February 1870.** 40 pp.
Major Topics: Parole; attacks on revenue officers; request for U.S. troops to prevent election-day violence between whites and African Americans; bootlegging; freeing of prisoner by armed band.
Principal Correspondents: J. L. Williamson; John L. Green; Sam H. Jones; J. M. Tomeny; Lucien B. Eaton.
- 0788 **Western District, Federal Courts, July 1862–October 1870.** 21 pp.
Major Topic: Treason.
Principal Correspondent: Abram S. Mitchell.
- 0809 **State Officials, July 1863–March 1869.** 7 pp.
Principal Correspondents: John Leftwich; Hermann Bokum.
- 0816 **Private Citizens, March 1819–October 1870.** 203 pp.
Major Topics: Land ownership; confiscation; real estate sales; pardons; personal debt.
Principal Correspondents: Andrew Jackson; John Overton; Thomas D. Arnold; John Smith; John L. Hopkins; Alvin Hawkins; G. N. Carleton; R. M. Edwards; Patrick Cusack; George R. Fairbanks; M. M. Young; E. A. Otis; A. E. Garrett; M. V. Nash; W. H. Dietz; R. D. Baugh; Charles H. Flournoy; Joseph H. Martin; W. B. Greenlaw; Crawford W. Hall; Willis Arnold; D. W. Glassie; Joseph H. Thompson; Horace H. Harrison.

Reel 6

Virginia

- 0001 **Eastern District, U.S. Attorney, January 1847–July 1863.** 38 pp.
Major Topic: Mutiny and murder case.
Principal Correspondents: R. C. Nicholas; Jefferson Davis; John M. Gregory.
- 0039 **U.S. Attorney, June 1865–December 1870.** 178 pp.
Major Topic: Confiscation case.
Principal Correspondents: L. H. Chandler; M. F. Pleasants; S. Ferguson Beach; Henry H. Wells.
- 0217 **State Officials, February 1823–September 1869.** 41 pp.
Major Topic: Land claims.
Principal Correspondents: P. N. Nicholas; George W. Munford; F. H. Pierpont.
- 0258 **Western District, U.S. Attorney, December 1841–June 1864.** 130 pp.
Major Topic: Property seizure.
Principal Correspondents: F. B. Miller; A. B. Caldwell; Berry H. Smith.
- 0388 **U.S. Marshal, September 1867–November 1870.** 9 pp.
Major Topic: Request for U.S. troops to supervise election.
Principal Correspondents: John Underwood; Charles Van Winkle; David B. Parker.
- 0397 **Western District, Federal Courts, May 1861–April 1862.** 13 pp.
Principal Correspondents: John Brockenbough; John J. Jackson.
- 0410 **Eastern District, U.S. Marshal, April 1858–August 1863.** 38 pp.
Major Topics: Property seizure; confiscation cases.
Principal Correspondent: John Underwood.
- 0448 **Eastern District, Federal Courts, April 1861–April 1863.** 5 pp.
Principal Correspondent: John Underwood.
- 0453 **Western District, U.S. Marshal, December 1859–December 1863.** 39 pp.
Major Topics: Execution of John Brown; J. T. Martin resignation.
Principal Correspondents: J. T. Martin; William H. Lipscomb; E. M. Norton; F. H. Pierpont; Berry H. Smith.

Frame No.

- 0492 **Federal Courts, April 1865–December 1870.** 24 pp.
Principal Correspondents: John Underwood; M. F. Pleasants.
- 0516 **Other Federal Officials, November 1860–October 1870.** 13 pp.
Principal Correspondent: B. C. Carter.
- 0529 **Private Citizens, 1816–1850.** 83 pp.
Major Topic: Land claims.
Principal Correspondents: William Wirt; John Chew; E. S. Duncan; John Pope; Henry Ellworth; Henry Gibson; James Murdaugh; L. C. Judson; W. S. Naylor; Henry Wise; William Holland; Francis Phelps; Alex Stewart; John Harper.
- 0612 **Private Citizens, 1851–1865.** 232 pp.
Major Topics: Runaway slaves; pensions; land claims; pardons.
Principal Correspondents: William Armstrong; John G. Sibley; George Sinclair; R. M. Boykin; Lawrence Badger; John Wilson; J. M. Smith; John M. Gregory; Leopold Cowper; Thomas Shepherd; William Stearns; James Moore; Victor Branch; E. S. Greeley; E. R. Watson; Alex Stewart; William Allen.
- 0844 **Private Citizens, January 1866–December 1870.** 389 pp.
Major Topics: Property seizure; bootlegging; disfranchisement; Reconstruction; pardons; land ownership; taxation; currency; distillery business.
Principal Correspondents: Edward Brown; Alfred Otis; Joseph Segar; R. J. Atkinson; D. E. Moore; V. C. Sanders; John Hurst; Charles Lee; William Shepherd; T. J. Pretlow; John F. Ficklen; John Gilmer; Henry Cowper; James Lyons; William Slater; T. E. Chambliss; John Letcher; J. H. Gillespie; E. H. Stainback; Thomas B. Tully; J. B. Watts; Charles H. Porter; C. C. Baker; Thomas Bean; William Gresham; Bradley T. Johnson; C. W. Venable.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major correspondents in this microfilm publication. The first number after each entry refers to the reel, while the four-digit number following the colon refers to the frame number at which a particular file folder containing correspondence by the person begins. Hence, 3: 0505 directs the researcher to the folder that begins at Frame 0505 of Reel 3. By referring to the Reel Index, which constitutes the initial section of this guide, the researcher will find the folder title, inclusive dates, and a list of Major Topics and Principal Correspondents, arranged in the order in which they appear on the film.

Acklin, Joseph

1: 0001

Adam, G. Gordon

3: 0813

Aiken, Isaac

3: 0505

Akerman, Amos

3: 0231

Allen, George

2: 0453-0530

Allen, William

6: 0612

Allison, Robert E.

4: 1027

Anderson, C. B.

4: 0394

Anderson, Edward

3: 0124

Anderson, Walker

1: 0761-0786; 2: 0809

Andrews, B. B.

4: 1027

Andrews, Ben

2: 0001

Armstrong, William

6: 0612

Arnold, Thomas D.

5: 0816

Arnold, Willis

5: 0816

Arrington, Samuel

1: 0384

Atkinson, R. J.

6: 0844

Badger, Lawrence

6: 0612

Baker, C. C.

6: 0844

Banfield, E. C.

4: 0785

Baugh, R. D.

5: 0816

Beach, S. Ferguson

6: 0039

Bean, Thomas

6: 0844

Belcher, Edwin

3: 0439

Belknap, William

4: 0785

Biggs, Asa

4: 0312

Binkley, John M.

4: 0001

Bisbee, Cyrus

2: 0001

Black, J. S.

4: 0688

Blackburn, E. E.

1: 0872

Blackburn, James H.

5: 0493

Blevins, John

3: 1029

Blickley, L. E.
 3: 0231
Bokum, Hermann
 5: 0809
Bowman, Francis
 2: 0530
Boykin, R. M.
 6: 0612
Boynton, Thomas Jefferson
 1: 0793; 2: 0339, 0530
Bradshaw, W. A.
 4: 0394
Branch, Victor
 6: 0612
Brasher, L. B.
 4: 0081
Breckinridge, H. M.
 1: 0908
Brockenbough, John
 6: 0397
Brooks, George W.
 4: 0312
Broward, Charles
 2: 0001, 0624
Brown, Edward
 6: 0844
Brown, Eliza
 2: 0624
Brown, William
 2: 0624
Bryan, George
 4: 0785, 0988
Bryan, Henry
 4: 0394
Bryant, J. E.
 3: 0439
Bugbee, Francis
 1: 0001
Bullock, Rufus
 3: 0571
Bullock, W. B.
 3: 0001, 0439
Busteed, Richard
 1: 0384
Buxton, Jarvis
 4: 0394
Byron, H. H. D.
 4: 0785
Caldwell, A. B.
 6: 0258
Call, R. K.
 1: 0908
Camp, E. C.
 5: 0064
Campbell, Alex
 5: 0537
Campbell, E. R.
 5: 0236
Campbell, James B.
 4: 1027
Canora, Antonio A.
 2: 0001
Carleton, G. N.
 5: 0816
Carter, B. C.
 6: 0516
Chambliss, T. E.
 6: 0844
Chandler, Edward
 2: 0712
Chandler, L. H.
 6: 0039
Charles, George W.
 4: 0384
Chew, John
 6: 0529
Childress, Thomas B.
 5: 0236
Claiborne, J. F. H.
 3: 1047
Clapp, James
 1: 0857; 2: 0453
Clark, Archibald
 1: 0761
Clark, George W.
 4: 1003
Clay, Virginia
 1: 0587
Clement, J. B.
 5: 0493
Cobb, Howell
 3: 0505
Colier, Solomon
 3: 0439–0505
Colton, R. L.
 1: 0555
Conner, James
 4: 0520–0688
Cooper, Hamilton
 3: 0124

Corbin, David T.
 4: 0688–0785
Cowper, Henry
 6: 0844
Cowper, Leopold
 6: 0612
Cox, Herman
 5: 0236
Crawford, William
 1: 0587
Croxton, John
 3: 0571
Cusack, Patrick
 5: 0816
Davis, Jefferson
 3: 1100; 6: 0001
Davis, John B.
 3: 1100
Dick, Robert
 4: 0081
Dickson, S. D.
 3: 0352
Dickson, William G.
 3: 0352
Dietz, W. H.
 5: 0816
Dockery, William
 2: 0238
Dorrance, George W.
 4: 1027
Douglas, Thomas
 1: 0761; 2: 0775, 0962
Dudley, C. W.
 4: 1027
Duncan, E. S.
 6: 0529
Dunkin, Benjamin
 4: 0785
Eaton, J. H.
 4: 0394
Eaton, Lucien B.
 5: 0748
Edwards, R. M.
 5: 0816
Ellworth, Henry
 6: 0529
Elmore, Albert
 1: 0505
Emery, George W.
 5: 0518
Epping, John
 4: 0952
Erskine, John
 3: 0124, 0401, 0505
Evans, S. P.
 5: 0001
Evans, Thomas
 4: 0520
Evarts, William M.
 2: 0339
Everson, George
 1: 0587
Fairbanks, George R.
 5: 0816
Fairbanks, John
 1: 0587
Ficklen, John F.
 6: 0844
Fielder, Herbert
 3: 0643
Fitch, Henry S.
 3: 0124, 0231, 0401
Flournoy, Charles H.
 5: 0816
Flournoy, J. E. P.
 1: 0587
Forman, J. G.
 4: 0394
Foster, J. G.
 2: 0581
Frank, R. T.
 4: 0001
Fraser, Philip
 2: 0238
Gadsden, John
 4: 0520
Gaines, R. M.
 3: 0813
Galliard, P. J.
 1: 0587
Gardner, John
 1: 0587
Garrett, A. E.
 5: 0816
Gayle, John
 1: 0384
Gibson, Henry
 6: 0529
Gilchrist, R. C.
 4: 0520

Gillenwaters, C. C.
3: 1100
Gillespie, J. H.
6: 0844
Gilmer, John
6: 0844
Glascoock, E. R.
5: 0493
Glassie, D. W.
5: 0816
Godbold, Cade
1: 0374
Goodloe, Daniel R.
4: 0001
Gordon, George
3: 0001
Grant, R. H.
3: 1100
Gray, H. G.
4: 0520
Graybill, Jeff
3: 1100
Greeley, E. S.
6: 0612
Green, Duff
3: 0925
Green, John L.
5: 0748
Greenlaw, W. B.
5: 0816
Gregory, John M.
6: 0001, 0612
Gresham, William
6: 0844
Griffith, Rich
3: 0925
Gripon, John
4: 0394
Habersham, Richard
3: 0001
Hackley, William
1: 0793
Hall, Crawford W.
5: 0064, 0816
Hall, George
3: 0505
Hamilton, D. H.
4: 0952
Hamilton, John
1: 0908

Hamilton, P.
1: 0192
Hammack, J. D.
3: 0505
Hardin, Edward
3: 0505
Harper, John
6: 0529
Harris, Charles
3: 0505
Harris, Horatio J.
3: 0813
Harris, James
1: 0587
Harris, Thomas
3: 1100
Harris, W. T.
1: 0384
Harrison, Horace H.
5: 0236, 0816
Harrison, T. J.
5: 0493
Hawkins, Alvin
5: 0537, 0816
Hayne, J. W.
4: 1027
Hays, R. J.
5: 0537
Healy, Robert W.
1: 0159
Heath, R. R.
5: 0537
Hill, Robert A.
3: 0956–1029
Holden, W. W.
4: 0389
Holland, William
6: 0529
Hopkins, John L.
5: 0816
Houston, Harry
1: 0505
Hudson, Haynes E.
5: 0537
Hurst, John
6: 0844
Ingleman, Emma
3: 0439
Jackson, Andrew
5: 0816

Jackson, H. R.
 3: 0001
Jackson, Henry
 3: 0643
Jackson, John J.
 6: 0397
Jacobsen, E. P.
 3: 0813
James, Joshua
 3: 1100
Johnson, Andrew
 1: 0001
Johnson, Bradley T.
 6: 0844
Johnson, Louis E.
 4: 0952
Johnston, J. W.
 4: 0394
Jones, Sam H.
 5: 0748
Jones, Samuel
 5: 0537
Jones, Wesley
 4: 0001
Jones, William
 1: 0384
Jordan, W. M.
 3: 0643
Judson, L. C.
 6: 0529
Lampley, D. J.
 1: 0587
Lawton, A. R.
 3: 0643
Leachman, Robert
 3: 0813
Leake, Richard
 4: 1027
Lee, Charles
 6: 0844
Leftwich, John
 5: 0809
Letcher, John
 6: 0844
Lincoln, Abraham
 5: 0537
Lindsay, John
 2: 0887
Lipscomb, William H.
 6: 0453
Little, George
 4: 0394
Lott, William
 3: 1100
Lyons, James
 6: 0844
Magrath, A. G.
 4: 1027
Magruder, Alex
 2: 0184, 0453
Martin, F. I.
 3: 0439
Martin, J. J.
 4: 0394
Martin, J. T.
 6: 0453
Martin, Joseph H.
 5: 0816
Martin, L. V. B.
 1: 0192
Martin, Silas
 4: 0394
Martin, W. B.
 1: 0587
Matthews, Stanley
 5: 0236
McCallum, Daniel
 5: 0001
McCory, H. W.
 3: 0813
McCulloch, Hugh
 1: 0505
McDannel, B.
 5: 0001–0033
McGrady, Edward
 4: 0520
McIntosh, McQueen
 1: 0890
McRae, D. K.
 4: 0081
Meek, Alexander B.
 1: 0192
Milledge, John
 3: 0231
Miller, F. B.
 6: 0258
Mitchell, Abram S.
 5: 0788
Mood, F. A.
 4: 1017

Moore, D. E.
 6: 0844
Moore, G. D.
 3: 1100
Moore, James
 6: 0612
Moore, William P.
 4: 0394
Moreno, Fernando
 1: 0857
Morse, Joshua H.
 1: 0555
Moses, R. J.
 3: 0231
Moulton, Henry
 4: 0394
Munford, George W.
 6: 0217
Murdaugh, James
 6: 0529
Nash, M. V.
 5: 0816
Naylor, W. S.
 6: 0529
Neil, Cecil
 4: 1003
Nelson, R. M.
 1: 0587
Newton, C. F.
 3: 0643
Nicholas, P. N.
 6: 0217
Nicholas, R. C.
 6: 0001
North, John
 4: 0389
Norton, E. M.
 6: 0453
O'Neill, Bernard
 4: 1027
Orr, James L.
 4: 1017–1027
Otis, Alfred
 6: 0844
Otis, E. A.
 5: 0816
Overton, John
 5: 0816
Papy, M. D.
 2: 0955
Parker, David
 6: 0388
Parker, Thomas
 4: 0520
Parsons, Lewis E.
 1: 0555
Patterson, Benjamin
 1: 0159
Perkins, Marland L.
 5: 0537
Perry, Alex
 4: 0394
Peyton, Edgar A.
 3: 0925
Phelps, B. K.
 4: 0081
Phelps, Francis
 6: 0529
Philips, James
 4: 0394
Philips, S. F.
 4: 0081
Phillips, John
 4: 0688
Pierpont, F. H.
 6: 0217, 0453
Pinckney, Robert
 4: 1027
Pinckney, William
 4: 0785
Plantz, Homer
 2: 0238–0339
Pleasants, M. F.
 6: 0039, 0492
Pope, John
 3: 0231; 6: 0529
Poper, James H.
 1: 0192
Porter, Charles H.
 6: 0844
Povall, J. P.
 3: 1100
Pretlow, T. J.
 6: 0844
Purviance, J. W.
 5: 0537
Ramsey, J. G.
 5: 0064
Ravenel, A. F.
 4: 1027

Reed, A. M.
 4: 1027
Remington, Joseph
 2: 0184
Requier, A. J.
 1: 0192
Richardson, F. D.
 4: 1027
Robinson, J. H. G.
 3: 1100
Robinson, M. O.
 1: 0587
Rodgers, Saul R.
 5: 0064
Rodman, John
 1: 0908; 2: 0962
Rutherford, Allan
 4: 0001
Sanders, V. C.
 6: 0844
Segar, Joseph
 6: 0844
Semmes, Raphael
 1: 0587
Sharkey, William
 3: 1089
Shepard, A. H.
 1: 0384
Shepherd, Thomas
 6: 0612
Shepherd, William
 6: 0844
Shorter, Eli
 1: 0587
Sibley, Charles
 2: 0712–0809
Sibley, Cyrus
 1: 0587
Sibley, John G.
 6: 0612
Sinclair, George
 6: 0612
Slater, William
 6: 0844
Sloan, Andrew
 3: 0231
Smith, Berry H.
 6: 0258, 0453
Smith, E. H.
 4: 1003
Smith, J. M.
 6: 0612
Smith, James Q.
 1: 0001, 0384
Smith, John
 5: 0816
Smith, Robert H.
 1: 0505, 0587
Smith, Robert McPhail
 5: 0236
Smith, Thomas
 3: 0643
Smith, William
 3: 0423
Smith, William H.
 1: 0555
Southworth, John P.
 1: 0192, 0587
Stainback, E. H.
 6: 0844
Starbuck, D. H.
 4: 0081–0312
Stearns, William
 6: 0612
Stewart, Alex
 6: 0529–0612
Stewart, Dan
 3: 0352
Stewart, George N.
 1: 0587
Stewart, James E.
 3: 0956
Talbot, James
 5: 0537
Tatum, John
 1: 0793
Taylor, John
 2: 0624
Taylor, Joseph
 1: 0587
Teasley, William
 3: 0505
Tharin, R. S.
 4: 1027
Thompson, Joseph H.
 5: 0816
Thompson, Smith
 3: 0001
Thruston, Thomas B.
 4: 1027

Tison, William
 3: 1029
Tomeny, J. M.
 5: 0748
Trescot, William H.
 4: 1027
Trigg, Connally F.
 5: 0033, 0504
Trimble, John
 5: 0236
Tully, Thomas B.
 6: 0844
Turnley, Matthew J.
 1: 0001, 0587
Underwood, John
 6: 0388, 0410–0448, 0492
Usher, Nathaniel
 2: 0001, 0599
Vaughan, Charles
 4: 0520
Venable, C. W.
 6: 0844
Walden, George S.
 1: 0001
Walker, W. W.
 4: 0394
Warren, Stanford
 5: 0537
Watson, E. R.
 6: 0612
Watts, J. B.
 6: 0844
Webber, J. C.
 3: 1100
Wells, G. Wiley
 3: 0956
Wells, Henry H.
 6: 0039
Wentworth, George
 2: 0001–0184
West, T. D.
 1: 0587
White, A. J.
 3: 0643
Wilder, John
 2: 0581
Williams, John
 5: 0537
Williams, T. L.
 3: 0439
Williamson, J. L.
 5: 0537–0748
Wilson, Bryce
 1: 0001
Wilson, John
 6: 0612
Winkle, Charles Van
 6: 0388
Wirt, William
 6: 0529
Wise, Henry
 6: 0529
Woods, W. B.
 1: 0182
Worrall, Lawrence
 1: 0192
Young, C. C.
 1: 0883
Young, M. M.
 5: 0816

SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major topics in this microfilm publication. The first number after each entry refers to the reel, while the four-digit number following the colon refers to the frame number at which a particular file folder containing information on the subject begins. Hence, 3: 0124 directs the researcher to the folder that begins at Frame 0124 of Reel 3. By referring to the Reel Index, which constitutes the initial section of this guide, the researcher will find the folder title, inclusive dates, and a list of *Major Topics* and *Principal Correspondents*, arranged in the order in which they appear on the film.

African Americans

- civil rights of 3: 1047
- clergy 3: 0124
- free blacks 4: 0520
- runaway slaves 3: 0505, 1100; 6: 0612
- slaves 1: 0908; 3: 0352
- see also* Race relations
- see also* Racial violence
- see also* Slave trade

Alabama

- abolition of slavery in 1: 0555
- Central Bank of Alabama 1: 0001
- federal courts in 1: 0182, 0384
- federal officials in 1: 0505
- Mobile riot 1: 0587
- Selma—Naval Foundry Rolling Mills and Iron Works 1: 0001
- state government officials 1: 0555
- U.S. attorneys in 1: 0001, 0192
- U.S. marshals in 1: 0159, 0374

Alabama and Florida Railroad

- bankruptcy 2: 0001

Apalachicola [Pensacola, Florida,] arsenal

- 2: 0809

Armed forces

- Florida militia 1: 0908
- United States 5: 0493, 0748; 6: 0388
- see also* Navy

Arms and munitions

- see* Ordnance

Arsenals

- Apalachicola [Florida] arsenal 2: 0809
- Macon [Georgia] Armory 3: 0124, 0352, 0643

Attorneys, U.S.

- Alabama 1: 0001, 0192
- Florida 1: 0761–0793, 0883, 0955; 2: 0001, 0339
- Georgia 3: 0001–0231
- Mississippi 3: 0813, 0956
- North Carolina 4: 0081
- South Carolina 4: 0520–0785
- Tennessee 5: 0064–0236, 0537
- Virginia 6: 0001–0039, 0258

Bank of Louisiana

- 1: 0001

Bankruptcy

- 2: 0001

Banks and banking

- Bank of Louisiana 1: 0001
- Central Bank of Alabama 1: 0001

Bisbee, Cyrus

- 2: 0001

Blackburn, E. E.

- 1: 0872

Blockade running

- 2: 0238–0339

Bootlegging

- 5: 0748; 6: 0844

Brown, John

- 6: 0453

Brunswick and Albany Railroad

3: 0124

Bureau of Internal Revenue

5: 0518, 0748

Burns, Michael

5: 0236

Busteed, Richard

1: 0192, 0587

Callaway, Thomas H.

5: 0236

Canora, Antonio A.

2: 0001

Capital punishment

Brown, John 6: 0453

Central Bank of Alabama

1: 0001

Chain gangs

3: 0124

Charleston, South Carolina

Methodist Episcopal Church 4: 1017

Cherokees

4: 0394

Christopher, J.

2: 0962

Churches

Methodist Episcopal Church 4: 1017

Circuit courts

4: 0001

Civil rights

of African Americans 3: 1047

Civil Rights Act of 1866 3: 0124, 1047

see also Voting rights

Civil Rights Act of 1866

3: 0124, 0925, 1047

Civil War

2: 0339; 3: 0956, 1100; 5: 0236

see also Confederate States of America

see also Secession

Claims, land

see Land claims

Clay, Clement Claiborne

1: 0001

Clergy

Fincher, William 3: 0124

see also Churches

Cliffe, Daniel B.

5: 0236

Cole, E. W.

5: 0236

Confederate States of America

2: 0339–0530, 0624

Confiscation

1: 0001–0159, 0192, 0384, 0587; 2: 0001, 0238–0624; 3: 0124, 0401; 4: 0001–0312, 0394–0520, 0785, 1027; 5: 0033–0493, 0537, 0816; 6: 0039, 0258, 0410, 0844

Constitution, U.S.

Fourteenth Amendment 5: 0236

Contracts

3: 0643

Corporate debt

5: 0236

Corruption

2: 0624

see also Whiskey Ring

Cotton

sales 5: 0537

seizure of 1: 0001, 0192, 0384, 0587;

4: 0394, 0785

Counterfeiting

3: 0643

Craft, Ellen

3: 0505

Craft, William

3: 0505

Creighton, John

2: 0962

Crime

bootlegging 6: 0844

counterfeiting 3: 0643

murders 1: 0857, 0955; 3: 0439; 4: 0384, 0688, 1027; 6: 0001

treason 1: 0001; 5: 0064–0236, 0788

see also Criminal procedure

see also Prisoners

see also Violence

Criminal procedure

indictment of L. V. B. Martin 1: 0384

see also Capital Punishment

see also Pardons

see also Parole

Cubans

migration to Key West, Florida 2: 0453

Currency

3: 0643; 6: 0844

Debt

corporate 5: 0236

personal 2: 0001; 3: 0001; 5: 0816

Democratic Party

3: 1100; 4: 0394

Dickson, William G.

3: 0401

Disfranchisement

1: 0505; 3: 0643; 6: 0844

Distillery business

5: 0518; 6: 0844

see also Bootlegging

see also Whiskey Ring

Dupon, Paul

2: 0962

East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company

5: 0236

East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company

5: 0236

Elections

5: 0748; 6: 0388

Emancipation Proclamation

1: 0587

Employment

4: 0785

see also Resignations

Enforcement Act of 1870

5: 0064–0236

Federal courts

Alabama 1: 0182, 0384

circuit courts 4: 0001

Florida 1: 0890; 2: 0328, 0530

Georgia 3: 0401

North Carolina 4: 0312

South Carolina 4: 0988

Tennessee 5: 0033, 0504, 0788

Virginia 6: 0397, 0448, 0492

Federal officials

Alabama 1: 0505

Florida 2: 0581

Georgia 3: 0439

Mississippi 3: 1047

North Carolina 4: 0384

South Carolina 4: 1003

Tennessee 5: 0518

Virginia 6: 0516

see also Attorneys, U.S.

see also Marshals, U.S.

Fernandez, Stephen

2: 0962

Ferreira, Francis P.

1: 0955

Filibuster expeditions

1: 0192–0374, 0505, 0587, 0793; 3: 0231, 0439, 0813; 4: 0001–0312

Fleming, Sophia

2: 0962

Florida

Apalachicola [Pensacola] arsenal 2: 0809

boundary with Georgia 2: 0955

federal courts in 1: 0890; 2: 0328, 0530

federal officials in 2: 0581

Key West 2: 0453

land claims 2: 0694–0962

militia 1: 0908

Pensacola 1: 0761, 0786; 2: 0809

state government officials 2: 0599

U.S. attorneys in 1: 0761–0793, 0883, 0955;

2: 0001, 0339

U.S. marshals in 1: 0857–0872; 2: 0184,

0453

U.S. purchase of West Florida from Spain

2: 0694

Fort McRae

Pensacola, Florida 1: 0786

Fort Pickens

Pensacola, Florida 1: 0786

Frazer, Daniel

4: 0520

Free blacks

4: 0520

Fugitive slaves

see Runaway slaves

Gandry, John

2: 0962

General orders

No. 10, Second Military District 4: 0001

Georgia

boundary with Florida 2: 0955

constitution, 1868 3: 0571

federal courts in 3: 0401

federal officials in 3: 0439

Macon Armory 3: 0124, 0352, 0643

Reconstruction in 3: 0439

state government officials 3: 0571

U.S. attorneys in 3: 0001–0231

U.S. marshals in 3: 0352, 0423

Gibson, William

2: 0962

Gomez, Eusebia M.

2: 0962

Government employees

see Federal officials

Government property, U.S.

Florida 1: 0761–0786; 2: 0694, 0809

Hamilton, D. H.

4: 0952[a]

Harrison, Horace H.

5: 0236

Hawkins, Alvin

5: 0537

Henderson, Raymond A.

2: 0962

Hernandez, Joseph M.

2: 0962

Hospitals

U.S. Naval Hospital in Pensacola, Florida

1: 0761

Hudnett, Elizabeth

2: 0962

Huertas, Antonio

2: 0962

Huertas, John

2: 0962

Hurlbart, Daniel

2: 0962

Indians

see Native Americans

Internal Revenue Service

see Bureau of Internal Revenue

Intimidation and harassment

of registered voters 2: 0184

Job tenure

see Resignations

Jones, Wesley

4: 0001

Judgeships

Busteed, Richard 1: 0192, 0587

Semmes, Raphael 1: 0587

Key West, Florida

Cuban migration to 2: 0453

Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company

5: 0236

Ku Klux Klan

3: 0439

Land claims

1: 0761–0786, 0883, 0908–0955; 2: 0001,
0694–0962; 3: 0643–0813, 1100;

4: 0520, 0785; 5: 0064; 6: 0217, 0529–
0612

Land grants

2: 0712–0775

Land ownership

1: 0192, 0555; 4: 0081, 0394; 5: 0816;

6: 0844

see also Land claims

see also Plantations

see also Property rights

see also Property values

see also Real estate sales

Lawton v. U.S.

1: 0955

Lawyers and legal services

see Attorneys, U.S.

see Legal cases

Lazarus v. U.S.

2: 0962

Legal cases

Lawton v. U.S. 1: 0955

Lazarus v. U.S. 2: 0962

Miles et al. v. U.S. 2: 0962

murder 1: 0857, 0955; 4: 0384, 0688, 1027;
6: 0001

mutiny 1: 0955; 4: 0384; 6: 0001

Seton v. U.S. 2: 0962

Sibbold v. U.S. 2: 0962

S.S. Hornet 4: 0081–0312

U.S. v. Bisbee and Canora 2: 0001

U.S. v. Christopher 2: 0962

U.S. v. Creighton 2: 0962

U.S. v. Dupon 2: 0962

*U.S. v. East Tennessee and Georgia
Railroad Company and Thomas H.
Callaway* 5: 0236

*U.S. v. East Tennessee and Virginia
Railroad Company and Thomas H.
Callaway* 5: 0236

U.S. v. Fernandez et al. 2: 0962

U.S. v. Ferreira 1: 0955

U.S. v. Fleming 2: 0962

U.S. v. Gandry 2: 0962

U.S. v. Gibson et al. 2: 0962

U.S. v. Gomez 2: 0962

U.S. v. Henderson 2: 0962

U.S. v. Hernandez 2: 0962

U.S. v. Hudnett et al. 2: 0962

U.S. v. Huertas, Antonio 2: 0962

U.S. v. Huertas, John 2: 0962

U.S. v. [Hurlbart] 2: 0962

*U.S. v. Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad
Company and Joseph H. Mabry* 5: 0236

U.S. v. Leslie 2: 0962

- U.S. v. Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company and E. W. Cole* 5: 0236
- U.S. v. Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company and James W. Sloss* 5: 0236
- U.S. v. Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, Michael Burns, and Daniel B. Cliffe* 5: 0236
- U.S. v. Naval Foundry Rolling Mills and Iron Works* 1: 0001
- U.S. v. Officers of S.S. Hornet* 4: 0081
- U.S. v. Richard* 2: 0962
- U.S. v. Smith* 2: 0962
- U.S. v. Summerall* 2: 0962
- U.S. v. Tatis et al.* 2: 0962
- U.S. v. Williamson* 2: 0962
- U.S. v. [Younge]* 2: 0962
- Legislation**
- Civil Rights Act of 1866 3: 0124, 1047
- Enforcement Act of 1870 5: 0064–0236
- Neutrality Law of 1818 4: 0081
- Leslie, Flora**
- 2: 0962
- Liquor and liquor industry**
- 5: 0518; 6: 0844
- see also* Bootlegging
- see also* Whiskey Ring
- Loans**
- 1: 0001
- Louisiana**
- Bank of Louisiana 1: 0001
- Loyalty**
- 1: 0001; 3: 0505
- see also* Resignations
- Mabry, Joseph H.**
- 5: 0236
- Macon, Georgia**
- armory 3: 0124, 0352, 0643
- Marshals, U.S.**
- Alabama 1: 0159, 0374
- Florida 1: 0857–0872; 2: 0184, 0453
- Georgia 3: 0352, 0423
- Mississippi 3: 0925, 1029
- North Carolina 4: 0001
- South Carolina 4: 0952[a]
- Tennessee 5: 0001, 0493, 0748
- Virginia 6: 0388, 0410, 0453
- Martin, J. T.**
- 6: 0453
- Martin, L. V. B.**
- 1: 0192, 0384
- McDannel, B.**
- 5: 0001
- McIntosh, Betsy**
- 4: 0394
- McIntosh, McQueen**
- 1: 0890
- McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company**
- 5: 0236
- Methodist Episcopal Church**
- 4: 1017
- Mexican-American War**
- 1: 0908; 4: 0394
- Migration**
- Cubans to Key West, Florida 2: 0453
- Miles et al. v. U.S.*
- 2: 0962
- Military fortifications**
- East Florida 2: 0809
- Fort McRae 1: 0786
- Fort Pickens 1: 0786
- Spanish, in Pensacola, Florida 2: 0809
- Military personnel**
- Sickles, Major General D. E. 4: 0001
- Milledge, John**
- 3: 0231
- Mississippi**
- federal officials in 3: 1047
- state government officials 3: 1089
- U.S. attorneys in 3: 0813, 0956
- U.S. marshals in 3: 0925, 1029
- Vicksburg, siege of 3: 1100
- Mississippi Central Railroad Company**
- 3: 0956
- Mobile, Alabama**
- riot 1: 0587
- Mobile Trade Company**
- 1: 0192
- Moreno, Fernando**
- 1: 0857
- Murders**
- 1: 0857, 0955; 3: 0439; 4: 0384, 0688, 1027; 6: 0001
- Mutiny**
- 1: 0955; 4: 0384; 6: 0001
- Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company**
- 5: 0236
- Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company**
- 5: 0236

Nashville and Northwestern Railroad**Company**

5: 0236

Native Americans

Cherokees 4: 0394

land purchased from 1: 0587

Seminoles 1: 0908

Naval Foundry Rolling Mills and Iron Works

1: 0001

Naval supplies and property

4: 0394

Navy

U.S. Naval Hospital in Pensacola, Florida

1: 0761

see also Naval supplies and property

Neutrality

1: 0505, 0793; 4: 0081

North Carolina

federal courts in 4: 0312

federal officials in 4: 0384

state government officials 4: 0389

U.S. attorneys in 4: 0081

U.S. marshals in 4: 0001

Ordnance

2: 0339

Pardons

1: 0001, 0587; 3: 1089; 5: 0816; 6: 0612–0844

Parole

5: 0748

Patterson, Benjamin

1: 0159

Pensacola, Florida

Apalachicola arsenal 2: 0809

Fort McRae 1: 0786

Fort Pickens 1: 0786

Spanish military forts in 2: 0809

U.S. government property in 2: 0809

U.S. Naval Hospital 1: 0761

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company

2: 0581–0599

Pensions

6: 0612

Personal debt

2: 0001; 3: 0001; 5: 0816

Plantations

sale of 1: 0587

Political parties and organizations

Democratic Party 3: 1100; 4: 0394

Republican Party 2: 0624

Prisoners

2: 0339–0453; 3: 0124; 4: 0520, 0952[a], 1027; 5: 0236, 0748

Property rights

2: 0624, 0712

see also Land claims

see also Land ownership

Property values

3: 0505

Quitman, John

3: 0813

Race relations

3: 0439

see also Racial violence

see also Riots and disorders

see also White supremacy groups

Racial violence

prevention of 5: 0748

Railroads

Alabama and Florida Railroad 2: 0001

Brunswick and Albany Railroad 3: 0124

East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad

Company 5: 0236

East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad

Company 5: 0236

Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company

5: 0236

McMinnville and Manchester Railroad

Company 5: 0236

Mississippi Central Railroad Company

3: 0956

Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad

Company 5: 0236

Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company

5: 0236

Nashville and Northwestern Railroad

Company 5: 0236

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company

2: 0581–0599

Real estate sales

1: 0001, 0587; 2: 0238; 3: 0352, 0423–0439;

4: 0001; 5: 0816

Reconstruction

2: 0453; 3: 0439–0643, 1100; 4: 0001, 0394, 0952[a], 1027; 6: 0844

Religious organizations

Methodist Episcopal Church 4: 1017

Republican Party

2: 0624

Resignations

Blackburn, E. E. 1: 0872
Hamilton, D. H. 4: 0952[a]
Harrison, Horace H. 5: 0236
Hawkins, Alvin 5: 0537
Jones, Wesley 4: 0001
Martin, J. T. 6: 0453
Martin, L. V. B. 1: 0192
McDannel, B. 5: 0001
McIntosh, McQueen 1: 0890
Milledge, John 3: 0231
Moreno, Fernando 1: 0857
Patterson, Benjamin 1: 0159
Walden, George S. 1: 0001

Richard, Francis

2: 0962

Riots and disorders

Mobile, Alabama 1: 0587

Runaway slaves

3: 0505, 1100; 6: 0612

Schools

3: 0439

Schooner *Adelso*

4: 0394

Secession

3: 1100; 5: 0001

Seized property

see Confiscation

Selma, Alabama

Naval Foundry Rolling Mills and Iron
Works 1: 0001

Seminoles

1: 0908

Semmes, Raphael

1: 0587

Seton v. U.S.

2: 0962

Ships

Adelso 4: 0394
blockade running 2: 0238–0339
mutiny and murder cases 1: 0955; 4: 0384;
6: 0001
seizure of 1: 0192; 2: 0238–0530, 0624;
4: 0001–0312, 0394, 0785
S.S. Hornet 4: 0001–0312

Sibbold v. U.S.

2: 0962

Sickles, D. E.

4: 0001

Slaves and slavery

1: 0908; 3: 0352
see also Emancipation Proclamation
see also Runaway slaves
see also Slave trade

Slave trade

1: 0001, 0555–0587, 0793; 2: 0001–0184;
3: 0001, 0352; 4: 0520–0688, 0952[a],
1027

Sloss, James W.

5: 0236

Smith, Hannah

2: 0962

Smith, James Q.

1: 0001

South Carolina

Charleston, Methodist Episcopal Church
4: 1017
federal courts in 4: 0988
federal officials in 4: 1003
state government officials 4: 1017
U.S. attorneys in 4: 0520–0785
U.S. marshals in 4: 0952[a]

Spain

Florida land claims 2: 0712–0809
Pensacola, Florida, military forts 2: 0809

Spillman, J., Mrs.

3: 0439

S.S. *Cuba*

see S.S. *Hornet*

S.S. *Hornet*

4: 0001–0312

S.S. *Lady Sterling*

see S.S. *Hornet*

State government

Georgia, 1868 constitution 3: 0571
officials
Alabama 1: 0555
Florida 2: 0599
Georgia 3: 0571
Mississippi 3: 1089
North Carolina 4: 0389
South Carolina 4: 1017
Tennessee 5: 0809
Virginia 6: 0217

Summerall, Joseph

2: 0962

Tatis, Francis P.

2: 0962

Taxation

1: 0587; 2: 0001; 3: 0231–0352, 0505;
4: 0394; 5: 0518; 6: 0844
see also Bureau of Internal Revenue

Teachers

3: 0439

Tennessee

federal courts in 5: 0033, 0504, 0788
federal officials in 5: 0518
state government officials 5: 0809
U.S. attorneys in 5: 0064–0236, 0537
U.S. marshals in 5: 0001, 0493, 0748

Treason

1: 0001; 5: 0064–0236, 0788

Treasury notes, U.S.

3: 0643

Trespass

1: 0001, 0192

U.S. attorneys

see Attorneys, U.S.

U.S. Marshals

see Marshals, U.S.

U.S. v. Bisbee and Canora

2: 0001

U.S. v. Christopher

2: 0962

U.S. v. Creighton

2: 0962

U.S. v. Dupon

2: 0962

U.S. v. East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company and Thomas H. Callaway

5: 0236

U.S. v. East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company and Thomas H. Callaway

5: 0236

U.S. v. Fernandez et al.

2: 0962

U.S. v. Ferreira

1: 0955

U.S. v. Fleming

2: 0962

U.S. v. Gandry

2: 0962

U.S. v. Gibson et al.

2: 0962

U.S. v. Gomez

2: 0962

U.S. v. Henderson

2: 0962

U.S. v. Hernandez

2: 0962

U.S. v. Hudnett et al.

2: 0962

U.S. v. Huertas, Antonio

2: 0962

U.S. v. Huertas, John

2: 0962

U.S. v. [Hurlbart]

2: 0962

U.S. v. Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company and Joseph H. Mabry

5: 0236

U.S. v. Leslie

2: 0962

U.S. v. Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company and E. W. Cole

5: 0236

U.S. v. Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company and James W. Sloss

5: 0236

U.S. v. Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, Michael Burns, and Daniel B. Cliffe

5: 0236

U.S. v. Naval Foundry Rolling Mills and Iron Works

1: 0001

U.S. v. Officers of S.S. Hornet

4: 0081

U.S. v. Richard

2: 0962

U.S. v. Smith

2: 0962

U.S. v. Summerall

2: 0962

U.S. v. Tatis et al.

2: 0962

U.S. v. Williamson

2: 0962

U.S. v. [Younge]

2: 0962

Vicksburg, Mississippi

siege of 3: 1100

Violence

attacks on revenue officers 5: 0748

during Reconstruction 3: 0439

see also Intimidation and harassment

see also Murders

see also Mutiny

see also Racial violence

see also Riots and disorders

Virginia

federal courts in 6: 0397, 0448, 0492

federal officials in 6: 0516

state government officials 6: 0217

U.S. attorneys in 6: 0001–0039, 0258

U.S. marshals in 6: 0388, 0410, 0453

Voter registration

2: 0001, 0453

Voting rights

1: 0587; 2: 0001–0184, 0624; 4: 0394

see also Disfranchisement

see also Voter registration

Walden, George S.

1: 0001

Walker, William

1: 0505

War of 1812

1: 0587

Whiskey Ring

3: 0231–0352; 5: 0518

White supremacy groups

Ku Klux Klan 3: 0439

Williamson, John P.

2: 0962

Younge, Philip R.

2: 0962

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