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**Charles Smith Hamilton
Papers, 1842-1886**

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Box 1

Memoirs

“Memoirs of Two Wars: The Mexican War of 1846-1847, and the War of the States in 1865,” by Charles S. Hamilton, edited by his son, William R. Hamilton, machine reproduction [50 pages]

The Wisconsin Magazine of History, Wisconsin Historical Society, Vol. 14, September 1930 [1 volume]

Hamilton's "Memoirs of the Mexican War," pages 63-92

Memoirs of Sophia Jane Shepard Hamilton, from about the 1840s to the death of her husband, General Hamilton, in 1891, machine reproduction [1 volume]

Correspondence and papers

1842 – October 1862

C. S. Hamilton to Miss Sylvia Hamilton (West Point), April 2, 1842 [3 pages]

Hamilton writes to sister. Saturday evening letter writing time. Warns sister about visiting her rich friends. Visit each other on equal terms. By long study, one can judge correctly true character of friends. Hamilton's uncle refuses to loan him \$30 for trip home. Cousin married third of March. Tells sister that Uncle Sewele would welcome her stay with him this summer since his daughter has just been married. Promises to help his sister out when he graduates. Hamilton requests that father give him genealogy of his family. Painting has been improving.

H. W. M. to C. S. Hamilton (Fort Martin Scott, Texas), March 26, 1850 [4 pages]

H. W. M. received letter from Hamilton. Hamilton sent horse to H. W. M. to New York, H. W. M. left New York by steamer Ohio for Texas. Tells of rough trip until reaching mild climate. Sees the city of Havana for a day. Describes Havana. On way to New Orleans steamer hits boat. Continues to Fort Lawrence and proceeds to San Antoniae. Arrives at Fort on February 11. Fort name Scott. Describes surroundings and talks of mutual friends. Rejects Indian threat, papers exaggerate. Hopes to obtain command at Hamilton's Valley (Fort Croghan). Caught bad cold on trip from New York and now under doctor's care. Request Hamilton to write.

- Major Pickney Luyeubeel to Captain C. S. Hamilton (Fort Belknap, Texas), February 20, 1853 [2 pages]
 Acceptance of Hamilton's resignation of the appointment of Regimental Quarter-Master, 5th Infantry, accepted the 18th of September, 1848. Attached is a letter signed, Your friend Pink. Pink told Hamilton that he showed good sense in resigning. Hamilton apparently has a good farm and a \$600 a year income. Pink delivered message to Beale from Hamilton about "box subject." Relates about mutual friends and their health. Tells of garden and the fact that weather has handicapped their activities. Settlers have been coming in and the Indians remain quiet. Talks about completion of the fort.
- U.S. Grant to General Hamilton (Chicago, Illinois), August 28, 1858, machine reproduction
 Grant tells Hamilton why he has not been to visit Hamilton as he had announced; he indicates that he plans to come soon.
- R. P. Marcy, Chief of Staff to General C. S. Hamilton (Washington, D.C.), March 17, 1862 [2 pages]
 United States Military Telegraph. Orders Hamilton to report to General Wood on arrival at Fort Monroe and request to be assigned ground for encamping division. Remain at Fort until further orders from General McClellan. If Wood requires support in repelling attack, carry out his view.
- C. S. Hamilton to Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding Division (Frederick, Maryland), January 16, 1862, machine reproduction [4 pages]
 Banks requested Hamilton to submit a narrative of the operations of his Brigade in connection with the events of the 21st of October (Harrison's Island).
- Colonel Leonard to General C. S. Hamilton (Williamsport), February 20, 1862 [1 page]
 United States Military Telegraph. Leonard reports no movement in vicinity, yet there are 600 rebels in Martinsburg. Four pieces of artillery held by rebels. They watch us very closely, are expecting us daily.
- Lieutenant Colonel B. Pinkey to General Hamilton (Camp "Wisconsin," New Smithford), March 5, 1862 [1 page]
 Report of Pickney. Reports taking possession of the bridge and encamping between the village and the bridge. Desires stronger cavalry. Request countersign and signals from Hamilton.
- B. Boone to Hamilton (Petersville, Maryland), March 20, 1862 [1 page]
 Acknowledges request from Hamilton. Wishes him a safe return to his family crowned with much success.
- Locke to General Hamilton, April 5, 1862 [1 page]
 General Porter sends compliments and orders. No reveille be sounded in camp tomorrow.
- Brigadier General C. S. Hamilton to Headquarters (Yorktown, Virginia), April 12, 1862, machine reproduction [1 page]
 List of casualties in Hamilton's division in skirmish of April 11, 1862 in event of Yorktown, Virginia. Two killed and six wounded.
- C. S. Hamilton to 3rd Headquarters (Yorktown, Virginia), April 12, 1862 [1 page]
 List of injuries from Regiments 57 and 63.

- Geys E. Randolph, Captain of Battery E to Brigadier General Hamilton (Fair Oaks, Virginia), June 19, 1862 [1 page]
 Captain Randolph requests that Hamilton attempt to hasten the exchange of Randolph's brother who was taken prisoner by the enemy at Pittsburg Landing.
- W. H. Watson to Brigadier General C. S. Hamilton (Madison, Wisconsin), June 25, 1862 [2 pages]
 Watson requests that General Hamilton appoint his brother to his command when the General makes up his staff. Claims brother to be smart, active, young, and useful. Congratulates Hamilton on his assignment.
- W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General and Chief of Staff to General Hamilton (Headquarters Army of Mississippi), June 26, 1862 [2 pages]
 Sherman and Hurlbut think enemy in front of them. Halleck does not agree. Sherman and Hurlbut to advance on Holly Springs, Hamilton to join them there. Hamilton's supplies to be covered by Colonel Murphy and five regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery. If no enemy at Holly Springs to return to Ripley immediately. Report often and keep up supplies.
- Brigadier General W. L. Elliott to General C. S. Hamilton, Commanding Left Wing (Headquarters of the Army of Mississippi), July 4, 1862 [2 pages]
 Position assigned as camp for Hamilton is intended as a demonstration and for observation in the event of enemy attack in force. Hamilton to retard enemy attack if one should come. Ordered to report daily and to supervise troops on General right, without appearing to take command.
- Copy of orders from General W. L. Elliott, July 4, 1862
- M. H. Watson, Military Secretary to Governor Solomon, to General C. S. Hamilton, July 18, 1862 [4 pages]
 The 12th Wisconsin Battery attached to Missouri Artillery has been placed in Hamilton's Division. The Governor of Wisconsin requests battery to be placed in its proper position. Omission of Captain Pile has been revoked and the 1st Lieutenant William Zichrich is commissioned captain. Request battery to be detached from Missouri Regiment and made an independent battery. Captain Pile was accused of not being capable of command; he refused to acknowledge any connection with the state, denied his commission, and refused to be mustered into service. The governor has asked U. S. Mustering Office to not furnish recruiting facilities until the status of the Battery is properly fixed.
- B. Sounriolle to General Hamilton (Rienzi, Mississippi), September 15, 1862 [1 page]
 General Rosecrans directs me to notify you of mistake in writing message last night and therefore to take no action.
- Captain John S. Young to Brigadier General Sullivan (Jacinto, Mississippi), September 22, 1862 [4 pages]
 This is an account of the actions of the 17th Iowa at the Battle of Iuka.
- J. Lewis, Acting Governor, to General Hamilton (Madison, Wisconsin), October 7, 1862 [1 page]
 Congratulations on victory. "What extent have Wisconsin troops suffered had we better send surgeons and nurses and how many answer."

- C. Goddard for Major General Rosecrans to General Hamilton (Jonesboro),
October 7, 1862 [1 page]
Two contradictory reports: 1) that Van Dorn separates from Price and goes to Holly Springs, 2) Price for some point on Mobile and Ohio Road below Baldwin. Hamilton is to seize the Hatchie Crossing covering provision lines. Advance at Ruckersville. Vidette line via Kossuth to these headquarters. Order of Major General Rosecrans to seize Hatchie crossing on Ripley and Jacinto Turnpike. Intention for you to move on Blacklans and we on Ripley. Vidette line to be via Kossuth from Corinth.
- Order of Major Rosecrans to Division Commanders (Corinth, Mississippi),
October 14, 1862 [2 pages]
Special orders, number 258. Division Commanders will immediately picket their respective fronts and place Grand Guard reserves as ordered. Rest of special orders given to placement of Grand Guard reserves.
- [Captain Frederick E. Bruce?] to Major General Rosecrans (Corinth, Mississippi),
October 18, 1862 [2 pages]
The captain is responding to the special orders of number 248. He feels he cannot hold Corinth with one brigade. The captain describes the lay out of Corinth and the preparation for its defense.
- W. H. Watson to Brigadier General C. S. Hamilton (Madison, Wisconsin),
October 20, 1862 [1 page]
The Governor's secretary writing for the Governor requests that Hamilton send his opinion as to the necessity of sending a doctor to the 12th Battery, which has requested one. If one is needed, one will be sent.
- Second Lieutenant Byron Kirby to Brigadier General Hamilton (Corinth, Mississippi), October 20, 1862 [1 page]
General Commanding requested the knowledge of the reasons why Hamilton requested to see Brigadier General Stanley's Report of the Battle of Corinth.
- John W. Taylor to Major General W. L. Rosecrans, October 20, 1862 [1 page]
Memo of Entrenching Tools in the army of Mississippi.
- Zeph C. Bryan, 1st Lieutenant, to Headquarters (Corinth, Mississippi), October 20, 1862 [1 page]
Semi-weekly report of the effective forces for Monday, October 20, 1862. Hamilton has 220 officers, 5015 enlisted men, and 5235 aggregate.
- From unknown to unknown, (Corinth, Mississippi), October 20, 1862 [1 page]
Report of animals on hand at Corinth, October 20, 1862, for which forage is required. Hamilton reports 509 horses, 1019 mules, and has total of 1528 animals.
- By order of Major General W. S. Rosecrans by C. Goddard, 1st Lieutenant (Corinth, Mississippi), October 23, 1862 [2 pages]
General Orders, Number 143. Orders relate to the treatment of a flag of truce.
- Ino Riggan, Junior, to Brigadier General Hamilton (Jackson), October 25, 1862 [2 pages]
Colonel Riggan, directed by the Major General Commanding, requests knowledge of gathering and selling of cotton on the farm of W. Spence near Corinth. Harde and Hough, who have privilege of selling newspapers and

periodicals, are to be allowed to exercise the privilege. Mail is to be handled by military courier and all other will be discontinued. Request knowledge of Harrison employed in secret service by General Grant who is imprisoned at Corinth, and knowledge of the charge against him.

W. S. Rosecrans, Major General Commanding, to Army of Third division, District of West Tennessee (Corinth, Mississippi), October 25, 1862 [2 pages]

Men of Battery to Brigadier General Hamilton (Corinth, Camp of 125 Wisconsin Battery), October 26, 1862 [9 pages]

A list of grievances to Brigadier General Hamilton concerning one Lieutenant L. He is accused of behavior unbecoming a gentleman and officer. Signed by 100 men.

Captain Wallace Campbell, Lieutenant William Starling, and Lieutenant E. Berglund to A. L. Chetlain, Colonel Commanding Post (Corinth, Missouri), October 26, 1862 [2 pages]

A board of survey consisting of Captain Campbell, Lieutenant William Starling, Berglund inspected subsistence stores claimed by Captain Bryant to be unfit for use. Board found stores totally unfit for use, and from all evidence the board could not conclude who was responsible. The special orders for the above action, given by Colonel A. L. Chetlain, are included.

First Lieutenant and Provost Marshall J. C. Cameron to Brigadier General Hamilton (Corinth, Missouri), October 27, 1862 [2 pages]

Relates word from J. P. Cornell who is employed by Captain Clint. Cornell was to gather stray U.S. horses, mules, and wagons. Ran into rebel force on U.S. horses, wearing U.S. uniforms. They would not harm him since he was not in arms against them and was nearly blind. Continues to relate position of rebels in area. Appears as if rebels are spying on Corinth.

Statement of Joseph Jobe, undated [1 page]

Received letter from brother, at Holly Springs, dated October 27, 1862. Price's whole army outside pickets at Salem. No reinforcement from Heriman. Reinforced by Mississippi and Fort Donaldson troops under Tillman. Probably will remain at Holly Springs or go to Columbus, Missouri, for winter quarters.

Joseph Jobe to unknown (Corinth, Missouri), October 29, 1862 [1 page]

Reports: started from ten miles northwest of Ripley yesterday morning. Could not make Grand Junction for enemy cavalry in force in that area. Price's army advancing from Holly Springs. Northeast part of force at Ripley, destination Corinth. Price has been enforced by Donaldson. (Jobe has always been reliable in his reports - Lieutenant Russell).

November 1862 - 1886

J. M. Pherson to Major General Grant (Lamar), November 8, 1862 [1 page]

Reports skirmish, capturing 72 prisoners. Conflicting reports as to whether rebels have left Holly Springs and Cold Water. Colonel Lee in advance and may report something more definite.

Colonel A. A. Lee to Captain R. M. Sawyer (near Grand Junction), November 16, 1862 [1 page]

Report of scouting party. Two companies sent to Salem have returned, report no enemy. Captured 25 mules and horses.

- Colonel A. Lee to Chief of Staff Davis (Headquarters, Cavalry Division),
November 18, 1862 [2 pages]
Lee reports the account of scouting party. Reports small company of rebel cavalry (below Lamar). Saw a small rebel force, numbering only 26 men with [Hamilton?] to Senator Horne (Grand Junction, Tennessee), November 20, 1862 [8 pages]
Apparently a letter from Hamilton to Senator Horne. He retraces the events of his actions at Harper's Ferry. Seems that an officer was placed in a semi-superior position over him. He refused to submit to him except in case of danger. He feels that he has been cheated out of his promotion and if so, he is going to resign and wage political war on a faithless administration.
- Colonel A. Lee to Captain Sawyer, November 24, 1862 [1 page]
Lee sent a squadron below old and new Lamar and toward Salem. They reported small enemy cavalry force above Cold Water. A considerable cavalry force reported by escaping Negroes at Holly Springs.
- Brigadier General Leonard Ross to Assistant Adjutant General Sawyer,
November 25, 1862 [1 page]
Following dispatch received: Rebels passed through and going directly South. Van Dorn is in command, moving towards Galesburg. Union troops in close pursuit. Rebels broke telegraph, set fire to culverts, and destroyed dwellings and barns. Garrison at Middleburg. Killed, wounded, and captured a number of rebels.
- Captain S. S. Metcalf to Captain R. M. Sawyer (Holly Springs), December 27, 1862 [2 pages]
Reports property that has come into his hands at Oxford, Mississippi, and Abbeville. Cotton at Oxford was damaged by soldiers who used it for beds. General Quimby's cotton not counted. Four wagons left behind for want of harness.
- W. L. Daly to unknown, witnessed by Lieutenant E. E. Edwards, January 12, 1863; January 9, 1863 [1 page]
Daly gives statement that Colonel Lee commanding at Moscow, Fayette County, Tennessee, came to Sommenville and destroyed Daly's dry good stock, worth \$10,000, destroyed notes, and damaged house in every way but burning.
- E. Powell, Surgeon, to Colonel F. A. Starring (Navy Yard, Memphis, Tennessee), January 22, 1863 [4 pages]
Powell reports the death of Adjutant Lieutenant E. Bacon. Bacon contracted bronchitis in October of 1862. Powell made medicine, but Bacon continued to have spells. Bacon remained at post but by January of 1863 so sick that he was placed in the hospital. Powell reports he was suffering with bronchitis aggravated by T.B. Powell apparently did not think that he was in danger of death. Powell learned of Bacon's death January 17, 1863. Saw body, rats had mutilated it. Friends were to take care of body and transport it back home.
- By order of Brigadier General Gorman, signed by J. W. Gorman (Helena, Arkansas), January 24, 1863 [1 page]
Special orders, No. 16 - IX - XIII. Orders Steamer Kenton to ply between

- Memphis and Helena regularly every other day at 4 P.M. as a mail dispatch boat. May take freight and passengers, providing they don't cause delays.
- Major James Hugunin to Captain George E. Spencer (Corinth, Missouri), January 27, 1863 [3 pages]
 Concerns the whereabouts of 2nd Lieutenant Quincy J. Drake of Company H., 12th Illinois Regiment. Absent from December 19 to January 23. Asks if he has been accounted for or is to be punished. Additional notation finds he had gone to Cairo and is to be ordered back for general court martial.
- Colonel Cyrus Hall to Brigadier General C. S. Hamilton (La Fayette), January 29, 1863 [2 pages]
 Hall reports his position and the fact that he was at a disadvantage. He has built a series of defenses but if overpowered, will fall back to town placing him in a worse position. Says numbers are small.
- Colonel A. K. Johnson to R. M. Sawyer (Collierville, Tennessee), February 3, 1863 [3 pages]
 Johnson has been ordered to protect railroad for distance of 12 to 15 miles, including Collierville and Breys Stations, the most exposed position between Memphis and La Grange. Believes this is not wise because it weakens Johnson's strength at present point. Suggests use of troop at more defensible Moscow, Tennessee. Suggests that to relieve Eckley's brigade would seriously weaken his present position.
- Colonel I. Pugh (signed by W. Randall) to Colonel A. K. Johnson (Headquarters 4th Division, 16th Army Corps), February 3, 1863 [1 page]
 Hamilton orders Johnson to extend his Brigade so as to relieve Eckley's Brigade. Regiment being sent east from Germantown. Johnson's force will extend so as to join that one.
- W. G. Fuller to Major General C. S. Hamilton (Memphis, Tennessee), February 3, 1863 [1 page] Telegraph operator to La Fayette is ill, requests Hamilton send a Private Marsden K. Booth of Company F, 93rd Illinois, who is an operator.
- Brigadier General Asboth to Brigadier General C. S. Hamilton (Headquarters, District of Columbus), February 3, 1863 [1 page]
 Ordered 150 men of 35th Iowa leave on Stephen Bayard and 400 on Steamer Emma to reinforce small garrison. Asks Hamilton to permit withdrawal of his troops from Union City to take Rebels in rear. Requests additional gunboat to prevent Rebels from occupying Island.
- Brigadier General Gorman, signed J. W. Gorman (by order of) (Helena, Arkansas), February 3, 1863 [1 page]
 Lists United States accounts for use of the Steamer Kenton.
- R. Hough, Surveyor, to Major General Hamilton (Memphis, Tennessee), February 4, 1863 [1 page]
 Hough introduced John Robertson of Desoto County, Mississippi, whom he has known for a long time and who is a true and loyal man. Son of General J. E. Robertson. Both large cotton planters. Request facilities be granted them for marketing their crop.
- W. G. Fuller, Assistant Superintendent U.S. Telegraph, to Major General C. S. Hamilton (Memphis, Tennessee), February 4, 1863 [1 page]

Fuller made arrangements for reopening La Fayette Office tomorrow without Booth.

W. G. Fuller, Assistant Superintendent, to Major General C. S. Hamilton (Memphis, Tennessee), February 5, 1863 [1 page]

Fuller requests use of building at Grand Junction for his purposes only. At present building holds headquarters of Building and Constructing Party.

Major M. Maloney, Commanding Battalion (Memphis, Tennessee), February 5, 1863 [1 page]

List of officers present of the Battalion of the 1st Infantry.

A. S. Mitchell, Special Agent, Post Office Department, to General Hamilton (Memphis, Tennessee), February 9, 1863 [3 pages]

Mitchell complains about the housing of troops in the Post Office building.

Feels this is unsafe due to fire problem. Few facilities for such a large number of men. Requests, unless needed badly, to have men removed.

Major General S. A. Hurlbut to Major General C. S. Hamilton (Memphis, Tennessee), February 13, 1863 [1 page] (Note: this item is missing as of July 2020)

Proceed as soon as possible to La Grange to organize and expedite cavalry movement. Wishes Hamilton to supervise plan.

C. S. Hamilton to Secretary of War E. N. Stanton (Memphis, Tennessee), March 31, 1863 [3 pages]

Apparently rough draft. Hamilton explains reasons for his resignation.

Domestic reasons include state of his business and delicate health of his wife.

He is also unhappy because of being relieve of his command. His divisions given to McPherson whom he feels is not worthy of his position. If the President, in a review of his case, will assign him to a corps of Grant's army, he will remain; if not, he asks for an acceptance of his resignation.

Jas. A. Hardie, Assistant Adjutant General to Major General Hamilton through Major General Grant (Washington, D.C.), April 13, 1863.

Notice of Hamilton's resignation being accepted by the President.

William F. Wheeler to Major General Hamilton (Vicksburg, Mississippi), June 8, 1863 [4 pages]

Hamilton is out of service. Wheeler writes telling of position and happenings.

(Accuses McClernand of being poor general or worse). The "fine old regiment" has been greatly weakened and reduced due to battle. Colonel Sanborn resigned for same reasons as Hamilton. Tells of Battle of Vicksburg.

Apparently, Hamilton has asked for Wheeler's reassignment and Wheeler asks Hamilton to let him know what has happened.

William F. Wheeler to General Hamilton (Camp in rear of Vicksburg), July 20, 1863 [2 pages]

Writes a letter today because last letter was short and hasty. Tells of

Vicksburg, blowing up embankment. Several Rebels taken, none killed.

Rebels have little food, were staging mutiny. General Martin L. Green killed over dispute. Rebels now have food. Union troops shell Vicksburg, sunrise, noon, sunset.

- Form signed by J. B. Potter and J. A. Hardie (Washington, D.C.), July 21, 1863.
Hamilton's resignation accepted April 13, 1863. Receives pay for service from April 1, 1863 through April 13, 1863 - \$187.66.
- D. Breed to Brigadier General C. Hamilton (Washington, D.C.) August 30, 1863 [4 pages]
Hamilton's letter and affidavits read. His hearing concerning a patent was postponed until September 30, 1863. Breed says they are good but need two more from uninterested parties. Breed feels that injustice has been done to Hamilton. Breed upset because border state and pro-slavery men have so much influence.
- J. H. Howe to General Hamilton, September 30, 1863 [3 pages]
Reports individual who has now become a practicing lawyer in New York. Requests knowledge of outcome of Hamilton's Washington visit about coming back into service. Howe sure that foreign war is coming and Hamilton is needed. Wishes he'll come back into service to be with him.
- Unknown to General Hamilton (Washington, D.C.), December 20, 1863 [4 pages]
Apparently this is a letter from a friend of Hamilton who was a close association with the President. He requests Hamilton to send him a petition of Wisconsin state officials and an acceptance of Wisconsin Commission. Hamilton to send letter to President accepting commission and give complaints. May be assigned to Texas.
- J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, to Charles S. Hamilton (Washington, D. C.), June 21, 1864.
Patent letters for an "Elevator Attachment and Grain Distributor" which Hamilton had invented.
- C. S. Hamilton to J. R. Doolittle, March 29, 1865 [3 pages]
Hamilton was complaining about a previous Indian Agent in Wisconsin, A. D. Bonestul, who, Hamilton claims, cheated the Indians out of their land. The present agent, Mr. Davis and others in the country, can prove the corruption.
- William Trundail to Brigadier General Hamilton (Corinth, Missouri), October 28, 1867 [2 pages]
This is a letter concerning railroads apparently giving information as to locomotives, running stock, and stations. A Captain Wilis or Wiles is supposed to send men to see Hamilton.
- Gilmore and Company to General C. S. Hamilton (Washington, D. C.), February 21, 1878 [3 pages and one map of land location]
Gilmore and Company was a land and law firm that procured patents, collected backpay and county, secured pensions, etc. Hamilton was purchasing land in Minnesota apparently and Gilmore and Company supposedly were taking care of it. It appears he purchased 80 acres.
- General Rufus Ingalls to Hamilton (New York City, New York), November 22, 1881 [1 page, envelope is attached]
Ingalls reports that he saw the President who promised him a promotion by New Years. Asks if Hamilton could come and visit him.
- F. V. Greene to General C. S. Hamilton (Washington, D.C.), June 15, 1882 [8 pages]
Greene was engaged in writing the series Campaigns of the Civil War and

had been informed by Hamilton's son that the general had papers and information about the battles at Corinth and Iuka that even the War Department did not have. Greene briefly gives us an account of the battle and the confusion concerning what exactly happened. Asks Hamilton, for sake of an exact historical account, to present his information.

John B. Sanborn to General C. S. Hamilton (St. Paul, Minnesota), October 20, 1886 [3 pages]

Sanborn received a letter from Hamilton which General Rosecrans article "The Battle of Corinth," in Century Magazine. Hamilton proposes to reply to it, giving the country a correct statement. Sanborn apparently heard a conversation between Hamilton and Rosecrans, where Hamilton convinces Rosecrans to reform his troops and have them support each other. Sanborn is having Dr. John H. Murphy, who also heard the conversation, reply to Hamilton.

John B. Sanborn to unknown (St. Paul, Minnesota), November 10, 1886 [4 pages]

Sanborn wrote a letter concerning the Battle of Corinth, apparently in defense of General Hamilton. This is an extract from that original letter recounting the Battle of Corinth. Sanborn claims that the battle is perfectly fresh in his mind.

The Church Standard, p. 572, letter reprinted from A. Lincoln to General McClellan, May 9, 1862 (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), February 24, 1900 [1 page]

Lincoln tells McClellan that McClellan lost one of his best friends in the Senate with the relieving of General Hamilton. Lincoln asks if McClellan is strong enough with his help to set "your foot upon the necks of Sumner, Heintzelman, and Keyes all at once?"

Undated correspondence and papers

Colonel A. Lee to General Hamilton (Headquarters Cavalry Division) [1 page]

Reports reaching Ripley and surprising a Lieutenant Colonel Falkner in bed and taking him prisoner. Started to march to capture Falkner's regiment, 13 miles south but their pickets alarmed the men and they "ran like the devil towards Tallahatchie." Lee captured several officers and men.

J. N. O Murray to General Hamilton (Kirkwood House, Washington), [2 pages]

Murray appointed Assistant Adjutant General but not assigned to any particular column. Asks Hamilton to send note requesting that he be assigned to Hamilton.

Colonel A. Lee to General Hamilton (Headquarters, 1st Brigadier Cavalry Division), December 1 [no year], 7 pm [1 page]

Lee has no maps or guides below Abbey Hills. Asks Hamilton if he can help him. Lee will cross the river just before daybreak.

[General Hamilton?] to unknown (Jacinto), September 17 [no year], 8 pm [1 page]

Captain Wilcox came in. Gone to Peytons Mill, to Barnetts, back to Jacinto. Captured a captain, 14 prisoners, 4 wagons, stores. Have regimental commissary of 15th Arkansas Infantry, rank of captain. Says Price has one division of Infantry composed of 3 brigades, Littles, Cobells, and Fifers. Price has force of 10,000. Price of Iuka with troops. Has 10 regiments of Cavalry.

Plans to capture Iuka. Has 30 or more pieces of artillery. Hamilton requests Stanley to join him to attack Price. Requests like force to move on Price from Corinth. Will wait for instructions. Does not feel safe to move on Price with 4500.

[General?] to unknown, (Ripley), June 30 [no year], 1 pm [2 pages]

Unknown needed rations by tomorrow or be out. Command leaving, will camp at ten miles west. 5000 rations received last night, will be gone by tomorrow. Cannot see how they will reach him. Will go on and live off the land. Lieutenant Colonel Nieuty meet two men living near Holly Springs. He posed as an officer who left Holly Springs a week before as scout. Asked news of Holly. Reply - the regiments at Cold Water have gone back to Tallahatchie; nothing but cavalry north of Tallahatchie. Writer will leave a small force until arrival of Colonel Murphy. Have guerilla prisoners. "There is no Union feeling in this place."

H. G. Kennet, Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of Staff, to General Hamilton (Ripley), October 9 [no year], 4:15 am [1 page]

General commanding acknowledges receipt of Hamilton dispatch. Orders Hamilton bivouac comfortably at Hatchie Crossing. Occupy Knowland with sufficient detachment and await further orders.

List of the makeup of the South Wing Army of the Tennessee - Brigadier General McArthur, Brigadier General Quimby, Brigadier General Rose.

C. S. Hamilton to [Major General R. P. Booth?], Commanding Division [4 pages]

Sending reports as requested of operations last October 21. Received orders from McClellan through General Marcy to move to Poolesville and from there order to proceed to Harrison's Island. At Island, flag of truce to bury the dead. Withdrew forces from Island because of poor position and little use. Colonel Hinks finally withdrew his force but camped some two miles beyond ordered.

C. S. Hamilton to unknown (Located near Washington) [4 pages]

Learning that the roads are bad in the area and that it is difficult to obtain food for men and animals, there must be a change in location. Believes best location in area where Baltimore and Ohio runs, thus providing food, and room for drill by brigades and divisions.

State of Mr. Lanier.

On December 31, 1862, Mr. Lanier complains that 7 or 8 soldiers came to his house and searched it. Made deal with man called "Captain" to give him \$5 if he made men leave. They did not leave until other soldiers came. On January 7, 1863, more soldiers came [end of statement]

C. S. Hamilton from Dan McCulloch [1 page]

McCulloch had agreed to buy some bales of cotton. He obtained 3 wagons to get cotton. The drivers believed cotton was from secessionist and cotton placed within Hamilton's lines. A complaint was put against McCulloch; he wishes to hunt teamsters and prove his correctness.

By order of General Rosecrans, signed by C. Goddard, to General Hamilton [1 page]

Sullivan's brigade off to right. Battery to be facing your north front unless there is one already there.

Unknown to General Hamilton (Hatchie) [1 page]

Orders to Hamilton to move to Hatchie Crossing. Obtain water and be prepared to receive heavy provisions.

N. Kimball, Colonel, to Hamilton (Bunker Hill), March 11 [no year] [1 page]

Just arrived with 2300 men and two Batteries of artillery, 6 pieces each. He is going to encamp unless ordered forward.

Post card, inscribed "bad day after fight" [1 card]

Hamilton's account of the Battle of Iuka, handwritten [8 pages]

Copy of Hamilton's Battle of Iuka, typed [8 pages]

Poem titled "God's Country," written by Geo. E. Crump. It tells of the city and its wonders but desires the west, God's country, the west [1 page]

Oversize folder h001

Maps

Map of Iuka, surveyed and drafted by Lieutenant F. Schraag, Assistant Engineer.

Map of defenses of Corinth [Note: to Brigadier General Hamilton with General Rosecrans' compliments.]