“Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any other one thing.”
— Abraham Lincoln

January 1863

Daily National Intelligencer

NEWSPAPERS

“A Pictorial Review: Read All About It!”

“A Year on the Desk in 1863: The Documents”

“Biography of the Month”

“Political Cartoon of the Month”
Launched in 2002, the goal of the project is to digitize all federal records created during the Lincoln administration 1861-1865.

When the project is completed all executive, legislative, judicial and military records will be digitized, and transcribed for full search capability.

The project will update the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

- **Phase 1** – Digitize all of the holdings within the National Archives that are within the scope of the project, which includes all documents, photographs, and maps.

- **Phase 2** – Reach out to Universities, Historical Societies, and Archives around the world to locate federal records within their special collections.

- **Phase 3** – Partner with the Library of Congress to begin digitizing their manuscripts collections that fall within the scope of the project.

- **Phase 4** – Call out to the public to digitize family letters and journals to incorporate into the project
Why is this project being done?

There is new scholarship out there just waiting to be tapped. The 20+ million records at the Archives, with no inventory or accurate finding aids, makes it impossible for anyone to search through all of those records in their lifetime.

We no longer have the time or the funds it would take to travel and spend time to go through these records.

We live in a global community. There is just as much interest in the American Civil War and Abraham Lincoln abroad, as there is in the United States. Making these records available globally will initiate new scholarship and new discussion.

These records desperately need to be preserved. Looking at grayscale microfilm deletes valuable data. 19th century records have color for a reason. Government did not make the records in color to make them pretty to look at.

I love what I am doing! Doesn’t seem like work.
Scanning Guidelines

Every document is scanned at 600 dpi, 24 bit color.

Saved as a non compressed .tif image

Every document is from the original.

There is no microfilm scanned. History happened in color!

Currently housed on Amazon Cloud

There are currently over 20,000 records online.
Every document created during the Lincoln White House years – March 4, 1861-April 15, 1865 will be digitized

Exceptions to the scope

1. After the election in November 1860, people began writing Lincoln and others for jobs, etc. These are being digitized.

2. Records relating to the assassination, the capture, imprisonment, trial and execution of the conspirators is being digitized.

3. Records relating to the capture, and imprisonment of Jefferson Davis are being digitized.

4. Records relating to the capture and trial of John Surratt are being digitized.
Each home page of a record group provides an introduction as to how and when the agency was created, what the responsibilities were, and what cabinet position it fell under.

Introduction

From 1798 to 1903 the Headquarters of the Army consisted of the Commanding General of the Army and his staff. The Commanding General was responsible for the distribution of the military forces and for the discipline of the troops.

The Act of May 28, 1798 (1 Stat. 558), which authorized the President to raise a provisional army, also permitted the President to appoint a commander of the Army who was to be commissioned a lieutenant general and was to command the Armies of the United States. Gen. George Washington accepted command of the Army on July 13, 1798. He was authorized by this act to appoint aides, not exceeding four, and secretary, not exceeding two. An act of Congress of March 3, 1799 (1 Stat. 749), stated that the commander of the Army of the United States shall be titled "General of the Armies" and abolished the title of lieutenant general.

General Washington served until his death on December 14, 1799. After this date there is no record of the formal assignment of a commanding general until June 1, 1821, when Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown was appointed to the position. During this time the direct control of the Army came under the Secretary of War rather than the senior officer of the U.S. Army. An act of Congress of March 2, 1821 (3 Stat. 615), fixing the military peace establishment, authorized the appointment of a major general with two aides-de-camp, the major general being invested with the command of the Army. It was under this authority that Major General Brown was appointed Commanding General.

Thereafter throughout the 19th century, except for the period from 1846 and 1849 and for the period from March to July 1862, the Army had a Commanding General. The first laps occurred in the office during the Mexican War when at the outbreak of the war the Commanding General of the Army, Winfield Scott, left for Mexico where he commanded only one of the Armies of the United States. Upon his return to the United States, Scott was assigned to the command of the Eastern Division by War Department General Order No. 49 of August 31, 1848. He was ordered to resume command of the Army by War Department General Order No. 27 of May 10, 1849. Therefore there are no records belonging to the Commanding General of Army Headquarters for the period between the date of General Scott's departure for Mexico on November 24, 1846, and that of his restoration to the command of the entire Army on May 10, 1849.
Entry descriptions provide basic information about what types of records can be found.

Many of these finding aids have not been updated in years, so as we scan the records the description is updated.

**Telegrams Received at Army Headquarters. Feb. 1861-Mar. 1862**

Arranged chronologically.

Unbound handwritten copies of telegrams received. Many are addressed by Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General. The telegrams relate generally to military organizations, personnel, and conduct of the war.


Arranged and numbered in chronological order. Name indexes to telegrams received from January 1862 to May 1863. For name indexes to telegrams received from April 1865 to February 1869, see series 26.

Handwritten copies of telegrams received at Army Headquarters at Washington which have been bound into volumes. The telegrams relate to administrative matters and the conduct of the war. For other series of telegrams received by General Halleck and General Grant at Army Headquarters, see the telegrams received in Record Group 107, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, and the "Generals' Papers" in Record Group 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917. Entry 159
There are several different ways the records are organized.

- Chronologically
- Alphabetically
- Case File No.
- By State
- By Agency
### 1861

#### Entries 1-50 | Entries 51-100 | Entries 101-150 | Entries 151-200 | 1861 | 1862

#### The Lincoln Archives Digital Project - www.lincolnarchives.us

**RG 108 - ENTRY 25 - Telegrams Received at Army Headquarters, Feb. 1861-Mar. 1862**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARY</th>
<th>FEBRUARY</th>
<th>MARCH</th>
<th>APRIL</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>AUGUST</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER</th>
<th>OCTOBER</th>
<th>NOVEMBER</th>
<th>DECEMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Thu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|Entries 1-50 | Entries 51-100 | Entries 101-150 | Entries 151-200 | 1861 | 1862

National Archives | RG 108 | Entries 1-50 | Entry 25 | 1861

Home | About Us | Volunteers | Project Technical Guidelines | Contact Us
The project is providing the National Archives with a full inventory of every record in the box,
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED BY THIS COMPANY FOR TRANSMISSION.

Receipted at 9:15 a.m. 23d March, 1861. 

By telegraph from Chambersburg, 12th March, 1861.

Captain, 12th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry,

I have been notified that you are passing through my lines and wish to be supplied with information concerning your troops. I will do my best to assist you in any way possible. 

J. Reddall, Gen't Dep't.

546 Broadway, N.Y.

P.S. - Will you please send me a copy of your orders for the communication of information to your troops?
Robert Patterson to E. D. Townsend

American Telegraph Company

Received at War Dept. June 2, 1861
By telegraph from Chambersburg, 12
To Col. E. D. Townsend

Genl Cadwallader arrived and goes to Green castle to command first (1st) Division composed of first (1st),
third (3rd) & fourth (4th) Brigades.

Am delayed for want of transportation which comes in slowly Saturday shall establish Depot at H. Well
guarded in advances. write by mail today. nothing new. R. Patterson

Records are transcribed for full search capabilities.
Students are no longer being taught cursive and many
cannot read these records.
American Affairs in Great Britain.
To the Editors of the Times:

Sirs: Allow me your journal to make a few remarks upon the complications of the United States of America, which, I am surprised to find, are so little understood this side of the Atlantic.

1. "What are we fighting for?" "We, the people of the United States of America," (to use the language of our Constitution), are fighting to maintain our nationality, and the principles of liberty upon which it was founded—that nationality which Great Britain has pledged herself, both by past comity and the sacred obligations of treaty to respect; those great principles of liberty, that all power is derived from the consent of the governed; trial by jury, freedom of speech and the press; that "without law there is no liberty"—which we inherited from Great Britain herself, and which having been found to lie at the base of all progress and civilization, we desire to perpetuate for ourselves and the future of all the nations. The so-called "Confederate States of America," rebel against us—against our nationality, and against all the principles of its structure. Citizens of the United States—of the one Government (not of Confederated States, as they would have the world believe—but of us the people,) they propose, not by common legal consent, but by arms, to sever our nation into separate dependencies. Claiming to "be let alone," they conspire against us; seize by force our forts, stores and arms; appropriate to themselves our mints, monies and vessels at sea; capture our armies, and threaten even the capital at Washington.

The word "secession" is used to cover up treason and delude the nations. They stand to us in the relation of one "people," the idea of "State sovereignty" is utterly delusive. We gave up the old "Confederation" to avoid just such complications as have now occurred. The States are by

Repository

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650
(August 22, 1817 – May 10, 1893) was Adjutant General of the United States Army from 1869 to 1880. The grandson of Vice President Elbridge Gerry, Townsend was educated at Boston's Latin School before graduating from the United States Military Academy in 1837. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Second U. S. Artillery and served as that regiment's adjutant and participating in the Second Seminole War and the relocation of the Cherokee. In 1846 he was transferred to the Adjutant General's Corps and assigned to duty in Washington, D.C.. He served on the Pacific coast from 1851 to 1856, after which he returned to Washington for the remainder of his career. In February 1869 he was promoted to Brigadier General and became Adjutant General. He retired in 1880. He died in Washington in 1893 after an accidental shock from a cable car and is buried at Rock Creek Cemetery in Washington DC.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[June 1, 1861]

REINFORCEMENTS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS ON THE MARCH SOUTHWARD.
Michael Burlingame - Chancellor Naomi B. Lynn Distinguished Chair in Lincoln Studies, University of Illinois Springfield

Symposium Topic:
"Lincoln as the Indispensable Man"
Other Resources
Newspapers

Northern Papers
The Daily American
Daily National Intelligencer
FRANKLIN PATRIOT.
THE CRISIS.
The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Southern Papers
Frank Leslie's ILLUSTRATED
FOREIGN PAPERS
IL GIORNALE ILLUSTRATO
Science and Technology
Scientific American.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.
THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Evening Star.
The Press.
The Western Star
The Boston Cultivator.

The Constitution.
Ypsilanti Sentinel.
The Hartford Daily Times.
The Liberator.
Newspapers

1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865

Samuel Medary was a nineteenth-century Ohio journalist and political leader. He was born on February 25, 1801, in Pennsylvania. He had a limited formal education but was able to find work as a schoolteacher. In 1820, he moved his parents to Maryland. In 1825, he left home and came to Batavia, Ohio. There he opened a school, reputedly with only twenty-five students in his class.

In Batavia, Medary began a newspaper in 1832. In his newspaper, the Ohio Sun, Medary encouraged his readers to support Andrew Jackson and the Democratic Party. In 1834, Medary was elected to the Ohio legislature and then, in 1836, to the Ohio Senate. Upon completion of his senate term, Medary moved to Columbus, where he began publishing the Ohio Statesman in 1838. Medary used this newspaper to endorse the Democratic Party's candidates and to build support for its policies. Medary quickly became an important spokeman for the Democratic Party in Ohio. He served as the editor of the Ohio Statesman until 1857.

While Medary was devoted to the Democratic Party, he never again sought an elected office in Ohio after his term in the Ohio Senate. However, he did remain active in politics. In 1844, he attended the Democratic National Convention as head of the Ohio delegation. At the convention, Medary nominated James K. Polk as the party's candidate. After winning the presidency, Polk offered to make Medary the United States ambassador to Chile. Medary refused the position. In 1856, he nominated his close friend Stephen Douglas as the Democratic Party's candidate for the presidency, but James Buchanan eventually received the party's nomination. After the election, President Buchanan appointed Medary governor of the Minnesota Territory and then governor of the Kansas Territory.

Many Democrats, especially those living in the South, believed that slavery should be legal everywhere. Medary and many of his fellow Democrats in the North believed that slavery should only expand if the people living in an area wanted the institution. It is unclear whether or not Medary believed that slavery was a moral institution. He did strongly oppose the Civil War. He firmly believed that the North could not defeat the South militarily. He used a newspaper called The Crisis to criticize President Abraham Lincoln and the war effort.

During the war, Medary was a Peace Democrat and believed that the conflict should be ended immediately. He strongly supported Clement Vallandigham as the Democratic candidate for governor in 1863. Vallandigham was living in exile in the South and then in Canada. The Union military had forcibly removed him from Ohio for denouncing the war. Despite Medary's efforts, Vallandigham lost the election. Medary continued to criticize the Union war effort and to call for an end to the conflict. Many people disagreed with his views. His opponents included mob of soldiers from Camp Chase who destroyed his newspaper office in 1863. Medary died on November 7, 1894.

Suggested Reading:

- Columbus: Ohio State University Press (1905)
- 8vo.
- cloth, dust jacket.
The Crisis

What was happening in April 1861?

Mr. Crittenden Defining his Position on his Compromise.

Let people say or think what they please of this old public servant's proposition for a compromise of our national troubles, no one can doubt his deep devotion to our country—its present and its future. Had the Republicans listened to the voice of Mr. C. months ago, they might at present feel quite safe in their offices, and be enjoying a four years' lease of what seems to be their greatest desire. They refused to listen; they discarded sage advice and the advice of sages, and now they can neither appropriate the advice to their own uses nor progress without it.

They have sinned away their day of grace, and must take the consequences. Like the dog in the manger, they would neither eat themselves, nor let any one else eat. We have all got to take our chances now in the order of events as they occur. While the future is, therefore, left uncertain, the people will endeavor to be equal to the occasion, by not being taken by surprise, come what may:

“Frankfort, Friday, March 29.”

“Aep. Anderson, Eng., Cincinnati:

“I observe that one of your respectable newspapers in Cincinnati has mistated my motives and my course in relation to the resolutions which I submitted on the 16th of December last to the Senate of the United States. It appears that we have “confounded” those and as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April 1861</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thu</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click on the highlighted dates to view the newspaper.
(You must have a subscription to view the paper)
The Crisis - April 4, 1861

VOL. I.  COLUMBUS, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

Extraordinary Scene in the White House.

Without intending to do any injustice to our Democratic contemporaries, we must say that had the following scene been described in any other than a paper devoted to the interests of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, we should have strongly disliked its correctness. And even then had it not appeared nearly in the same words and at the same time, but evidently by two separate special dispatches, in both the Cincinnati Commercial and Gazette, we would have been in our sympathy. But it is, we are assured of its correctness. We extract from the Commercial:

"A President's enemy extraordinary to official position under our system of government. If the Californians were acting under a misapprehension, it was the duty of the President to have kindly and sternly, and to have probed it as no substitute for the subsequent act; but the fact is the commission of the President's power by the Oregon Senator, and hence denied of the truth of the present was impeached, and he sought to escape from his expected predication by throwing the President is the, the fire and other exhibitions of an President's department.

To escape the annoying effects of this superfluous conduct, the President's friends put him on the back with the warning words, "You are a very Jacksonian." Most mistaken men. Gen. Jackson was always a great man. No man ever lived who better understood the meaning of life, nor that prevented them with such unmitigated obloquy in the family circle, in the assembly of friends, or the field of battle, whether for his country or the preservation of his individual honor.

We give the Gazette's version also:

"Quincy Webster -- The California Apportionment..."

The Crisis.

Frankfort, March 26, 1861.

Editor of the Commercial:

Dear Sir: -- Herewith hand you a letter which I desire you will insert in your column and I hope that all other papers will do the same.

The national public services of many of the figures, and the high personal character of all, as well as the patriotic objects in view, alike entitled it to the most respectful consideration of the citizens of the United States.

May God grant that all our past political differences may be forgotten; all party platforms and dogmas be thrown aside; and that every man who loves liberty may desire himself, and henceforth, to save his country from the imagination and the horrors of civil war.

Your friend,

Lincoln.

They have sworn away their day of grace, and must take the consequences. As the President in the manner, they would neither sit down and say of any one else. We have all got to take our chances now in the order of events as they occur. While the future is, therefore, left uncertain, the people will endeavor to be equal to the occasion, not being taken in by words, some what may:

"Frankfort, Friday, March 19.

[Last sentence cut out.]

[Last line not readable.]

"Politicians who use your respectable means in Crookston have made my mistake, and any cause in relation to the resolutions which I submitted to the Senate of the United States. It appears to me being 'tampered' with them, after an amendment, that they have been made to serve all the lawyers hereafter acquired by the United States, as well as the Whig party, have been removed. A simple statement will correct these errors.

"These resolutions were prepared in the spirit of compromise, and with the hope of preserving or uniting the country under the Union. They were the work of the joint labor of, and compromise with, friends having the same object in view, and I believe if these measures had been adopted, at a suitable time, promptly adopted by the Congress of the United States, we would have checked the progress of the rebellion in a measure the unexpected freedom of the press, the people and the stamp in the dissemination of their views, under the prevailing sentiment of America, that the freedom of speech is a sacred and inalienable right of the citizens. As a matter of course, these disabilities have been due to the influence of a powerful political party, contrary to the opinions of the conservative politicians of all classes.

Years ago, upon the introduction of the American into our pulpits and into our public organizations, the people of the South became disturbed and alarmed. They were, however, quelled from time to time, by the assurances given them by their political and religious leaders that the extraneous views of the ultimate would ever be the cause of our own chivalry, and that there was no danger to Southern institutions and rights that the government of the Constitution would provide against. It was to be a weapon for the preservation of the public good. This power, however, has been made to serve all the attorneys hereafter acquired by the United States, as well as the Whig party, have been removed. A simple statement will correct these errors.

"These resolutions were prepared in the spirit of compromise, and with the hope of preserving or uniting the country under the Union. They were the work of the joint labor of, and compromise with, friends having the same object in view, and I believe if these measures had been adopted, at a suitable time, promptly adopted by the Congress of the United States, we would have checked the progress of the rebellion in a measure the unexpected freedom of the press, the people and the stamp in the dissemination of their views, under the prevailing sentiment of America, that the freedom of speech is a sacred and inalienable right of the citizens. As a matter of course, these disabilities have been due to the influence of a powerful political party, contrary to the opinions of the conservative politicians of all classes."

Frankfort, Wednesday, April 4.
Each article in the paper will become its own document, linking to related documents, photographs, political cartoons, and podcasts.
Maps

[Map of Raleigh, Mercer and Summers Counties, West Virginia / prepared by residents of western Virginia for General Loring]
Photographs
Timeline

1809-1830

1809
Abraham Lincoln is born on February 12

1811
The Lincoln family moves to Knob Creek, Ky.

1812
Young Thomas Lincoln, Jr. is born, but dies soon after.

1818
Nancy Hanks Lincoln dies

1819
Thomas Lincoln leaves his children alone, returning with a new wife Sarah Bush Johnston, with two children of her own.

1828
Sarah Lincoln, Abraham’s sister, dies in childbirth

1830
Family moves to the backwoods of Indiana

1830
Abraham and family move to Illinois
Timeline

Abraham Lincoln settles in New Salem after returning from a second flatboat trip to New Orleans.

March 9, 1832 - Campaign speech

Loses election to the Illinois General Assembly

1833

Lincoln is appointed Postmaster of New Salem, and in the fall is appointed Deputy County Surveyor.

1834

Lincoln wins the election and becomes a member of the Illinois General Assembly. He begins to study law. He meets Stephen Douglas.

Lincoln's partner William Berry dies. In August, Ann Rutledge dies

1835

Lincoln is re-elected to the Illinois General Assembly. He receives his law license. He begins courting Mary Owens.

1836

Lincoln helps move capital of Illinois from Vandalia to Springfield. Moves to Springfield and sets up a law practice with John Stuart.

1837

Lincoln writes Mary Owens

News Flash: Nat Turner Revolt in Virginia. 55 people killed. | 1831 | Supreme Court upholds the removal of the Cherokee from Georgia. | 1831
Timeline

- 1838-1843
  - Lincoln is re-elected to the Illinois General Assembly. He becomes the Whig Speaker.
  - Lincoln breaks his engagement to Mary Todd.
  - Lincoln forms a law partnership with Stephen Logan.
  - September 27: Letter to Mary Speed.
- 1841
  - Lincoln resumes his engagement with Mary.
  - Lincoln is challenged to a duel by James Shields over material printed in a newspaper.
  - Lincoln marries Mary Todd on November 4.
- 1842
  - Lincoln does not secure a Whig nomination for office in the U.S. Congress.
  - Robert Todd Lincoln is born.
- 1843
  - Charles Spencer introduces the first microscope.
Gallery of Images
Gallery of Documents
Special Features

Primary and secondary sources from several different record groups and entries which have a similar topic, are placed in special features to enable the general public access to records easily.
Search Capabilities

Search capabilities enable users to locate related records.

The same search capabilities will be enabled for each of the tabs, i.e. related documents, photographs, maps, etc. for each document.
Some Featured Documents
Lincoln Paychecks
White House Renovation by Mary Lincoln
Poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes to Ambrose Burnside

The two Armies

As life's unending column moves,
Two marshalled hosts are seen,
Two armies on the trampled shores
That Death flows stark between.

One marches to the drumbeat roll,
The unbleared clarion's bay,
And bears upon a crimson shield,
"Our glory is to slay."

The moon in silence by the stream,
With sad yet watchful eye,
Calm as the patient planet gleam
That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no saber gleam,
No blood-red pennons wave;
The banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."
Warrants paid for the capture of John Wilkes Booth and David Herold

- Warrant No. 6390 - To E. J. Couffer $15,000.00
- Warrant No. 6391 - Lafayette C. Baker $3750
- Warrant No. 6392 - Luther B. Baker $3000
- Warrant No. 6393 - Lieut. E. P. Doherty $5250
- Warrant No. 6394 - James R. O. Bierne $2000
- Warrant No. 6395 - H. H. Wells $1000
- Warrant No. 6396 - George Cottingham $1000
- Warrant No. 6397 - Alexander Lovett $1000
- Warrant No. 6398 - Sergeant Boston Corbett $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6399 - Sergeant Andrew Wendell $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6400 - Corporal Charles Zimmer $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6401 - Corporal Michael Unic $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6402 - Corporal John Winter $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6403 - Corporal Herman Newgarten $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6404 - Corporal John Wall $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6405 - Corporal Oliver Longpay $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6406 - Corporal Michael Hormley (missing) $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6407 - Private John Myers $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6408 - Private John Ryan $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6409 - Private William Byrne $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6410 - Private Philip Hoyt $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6411 - Private Martin Kelley $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6412 - Private Henry Putnam $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6413 - Private Frank McDaniel $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6414 - Private Lewis Savage $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6415 - Private Abraham Genay $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6416 - Private Emery Parudy $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6417 - Private David Barker $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6418 - Private William McQuade $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6419 - Private John Millington $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6420 - Private Frederick Deitz $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6421 - Private John H. Singer $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6422 - Private Carl Steinbenge $1653.84
- Warrant No. 6423 - Private Joseph Zisgen $1653.84

Warrant No. 6398 – $1653.84
Sergeant Boston Corbett
Letter from “The Devil” to Jefferson Davis in August 1865
Lincoln endorsements
Content Management System
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documents</th>
<th>Macros</th>
<th>Metadata</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greenstone</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Almanac</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library of Congress</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maps</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Archives</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RG 107-25-1561</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RG 108-25-1501</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RG 108-25-1502</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RG 108-25-1510</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RG 108-25-1520</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RG 108-25-1530</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RG 108-25-1540</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Desc.</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Administrative Backend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixed Fields</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unique Identifier</td>
<td>rg108-25-186109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data filenames</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>September 1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>1861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Related Document Fields

- **Keywords**: one or more unique identifiers of person documents in the collection
- **People**: one or more unique identifiers of person documents in the collection
- **Maps**: one or more unique identifiers of map documents in the collection
- **Newspapers**: one or more unique identifiers of newspaper documents in the collection
- **Photographs**: one or more unique identifiers of photograph documents in the collection
- **Cartoons**: one or more unique identifiers of cartoon documents in the collection
- **Amazon ASINs**: one or more Amazon book ASINs
Updates coming

Creating new content management system with Apache and SOLR as backend, while Greenstone remains the front end

Updating the database to handle the 20 million + records

Looking to create a consortium of universities and other projects interested in creating one website incorporating Civil War digital projects
“And I, who write history, not for applause, but for the sake of the instruction which it affords, gather up these dry details from the neglected documents in which they lie hidden, and bring them forth to the knowledge and consideration of all candid and impartial men . . . .”

(Thomas Hart Benton, *Thirty Years’ View; or, A History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850* [1854], Vol. 1, p. 626.)