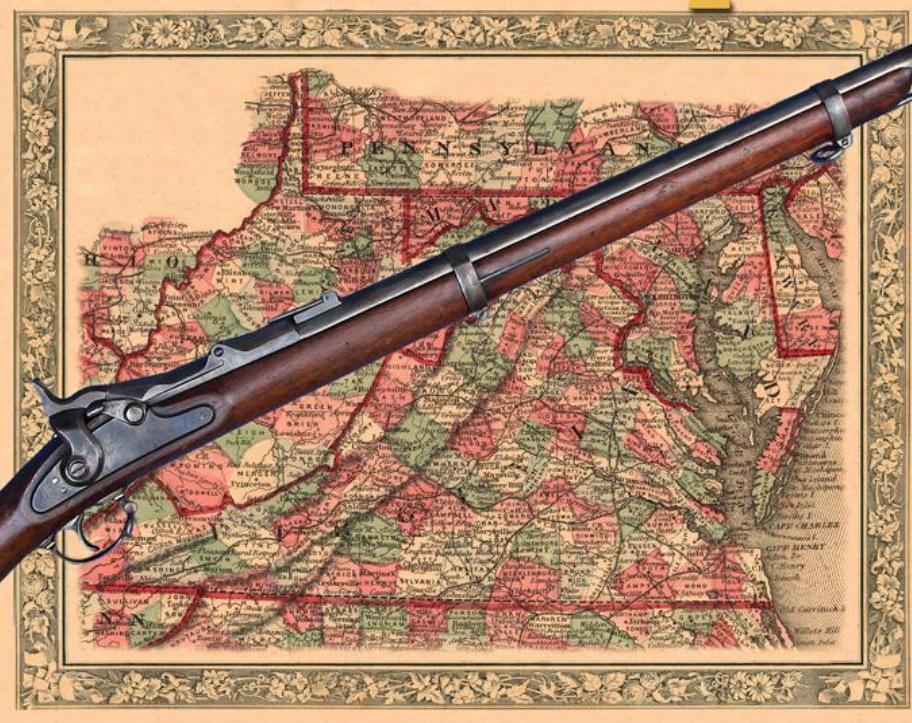


UNION OR DIS UNION

“The Issue is Upon Us!”



Civil War Sesquicentennial

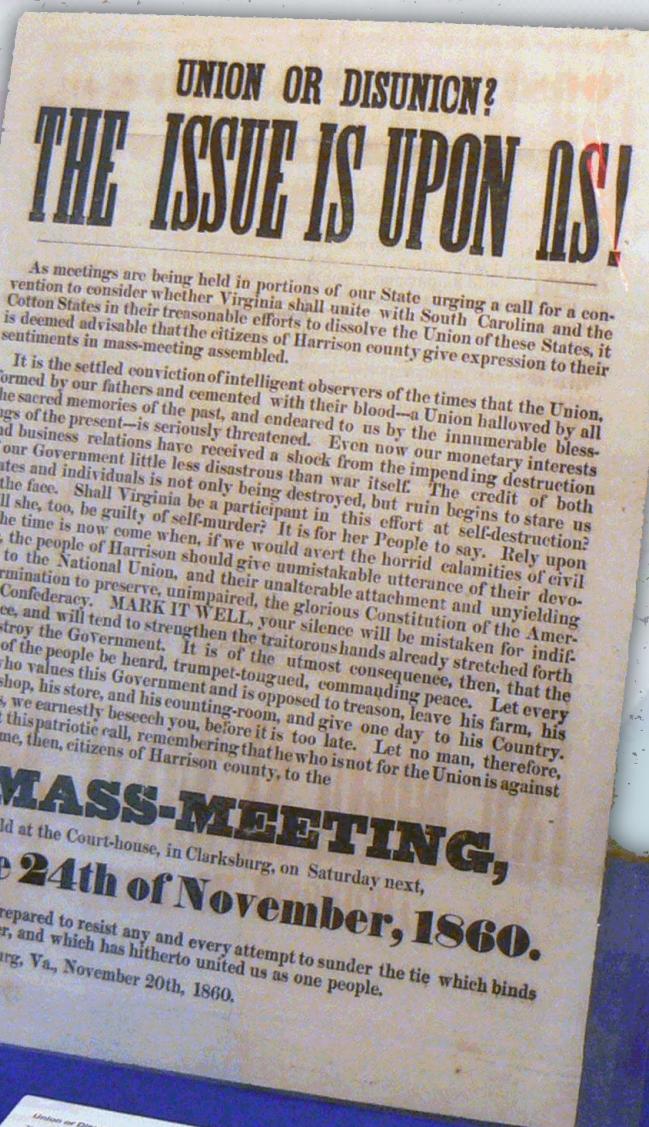
▼ West Virginia & Regional History Collection, West Virginia University Libraries

Civil War Broadsides

UNION OR DIS UNION? THE ISSUE IS UPON US!

The Clarksburg "Mass-Meeting"

This bold poster summoned the citizens of Harrison County to a meeting to debate the secession issue more than a half year before secession was put to a popular vote in Virginia the following May 1861. Warning that "traitorous hands" were already at work, the broadside presciently asked "Shall Virginia be a participant in this effort at self-destruction?" while noting that "he who is not for the Union is Against it!" In the months that followed it became clear that Virginia's eastern dominated government was, indeed, against the Union and in favor of joining a new confederacy of states devoted to preserving the slavery-based plantation economy of the Old South.



Union or Disunion, THE ISSUE IS UPON US

This bold poster summoned the citizens of Harrison County to a meeting to decide whether Virginia should unite with South Carolina and the Cotton States in their treasonable efforts to dissolve the Union of these States. The meeting was held in Clarksburg on November 24, 1860. Warning the "traitorous hands" were already at work, this broadside presciently asked "Shall Virginia be a participant in this effort at self-destruction?" while noting that "he who is not for the Union is Against it!"

In the months that followed it became clear that Virginia's eastern dominated government was, indeed, Against the Union and in favor of preserving the slavery-based plantation economy of the Old South.

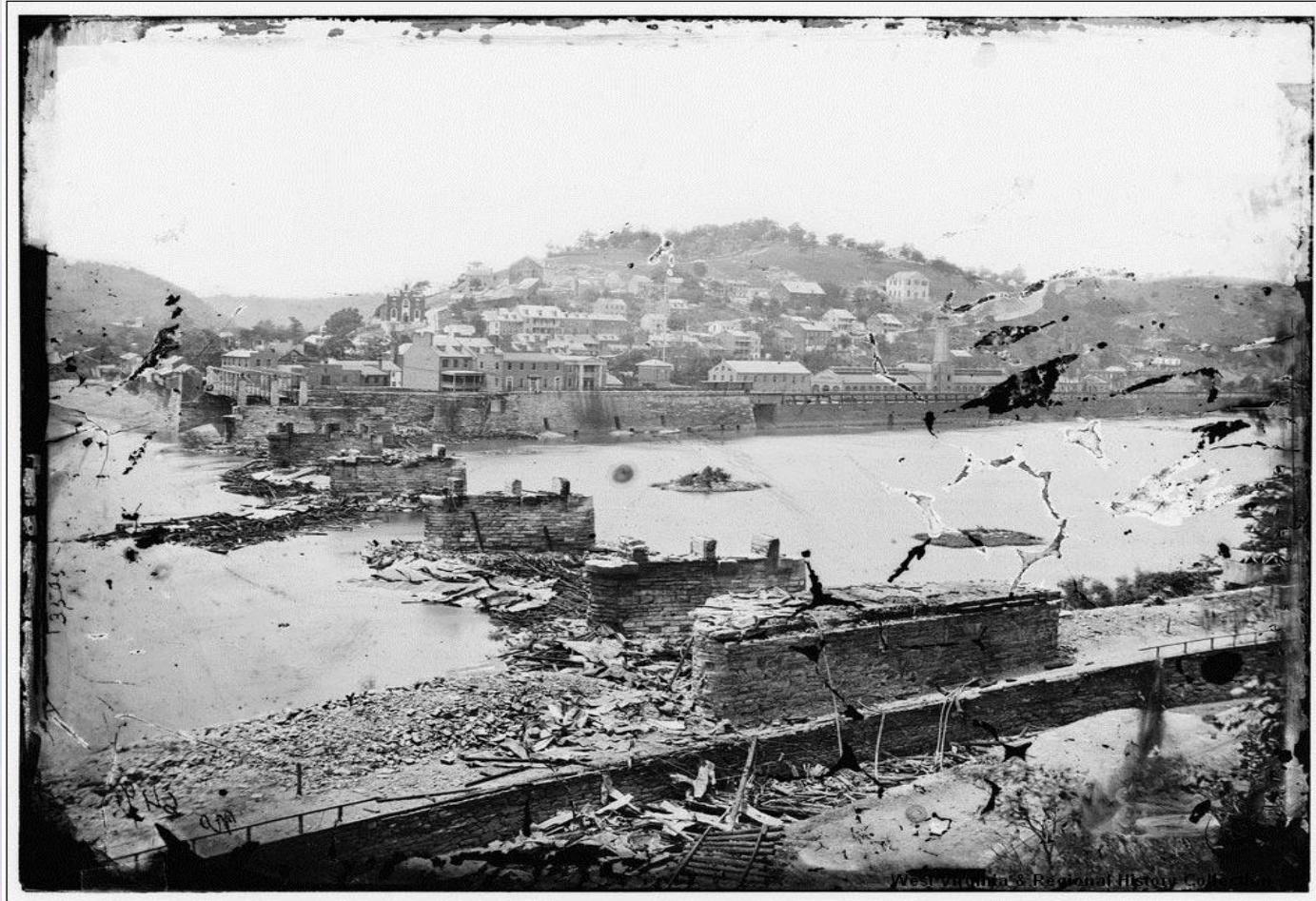


Harpers Ferry Arsenal – Virginia starts the war without awaiting a popular vote!

Virginia's leaders wasted no time in commencing military action against the United States immediately on passage of the ordinance of secession on April 17, 1861. The very next day, the Virginia Militia set out to seize the U.S. arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Federal forces manning the facility attempted to burn the facility before fleeing but Confederate forces were able to put out the fire and ship thousands of arms and equipment to Richmond. Strategically located at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, and converging point of the National Road, B&O Railroad and C&O Canal, Harpers Ferry continued to be a military prize as a transportation center and a supply post for the remainder of the war, changing hands between the Union and Confederacy at least eight times.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Ruins of the B&O Railroad Bridge at Harpers Ferry, 1861



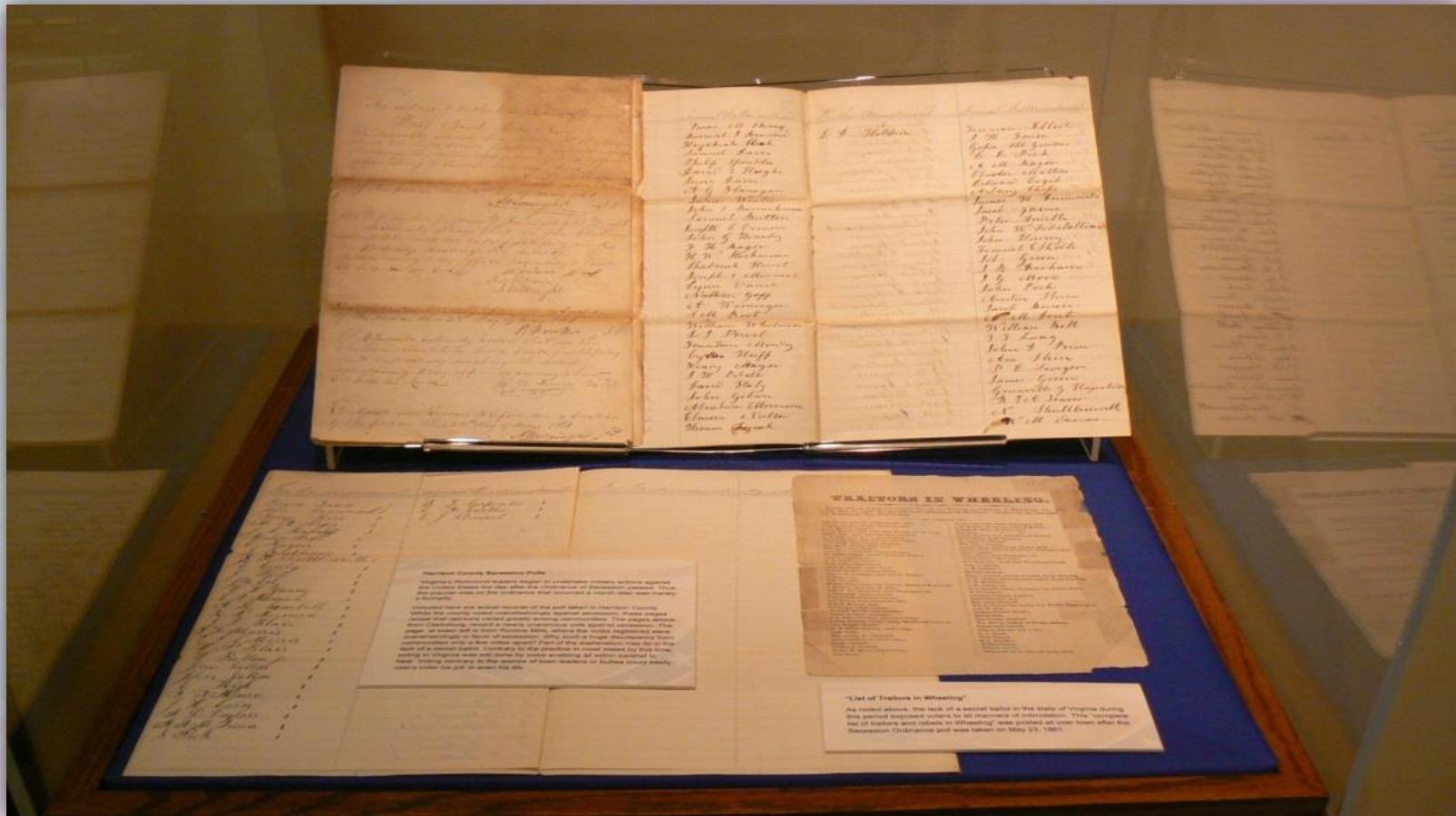
The first of nine times this bridge across the Potomac River was destroyed during the Civil War. The damage in the photograph was the work of Colonel Thomas J. Jackson before pulling back to Winchester in June, 1861. The shells of the burned Armory buildings stand in the background below the town.

Shell Jacket of Col. John T. Gibson 55th Virginia Militia (Confederate)

Col. Gibson gained the attention of Robert E. Lee in October 1859 due to his actions in commanding the first militia troops to arrive in Harpers Ferry during John Brown's Raid. Gibson was subsequently placed in command of the 55th Virginia Militia which received orders on June 13, 1861 to rendezvous with Stonewall Jackson's forces at Winchester. The 55th Virginia Militia was reorganized as the 55 Virginia Regiment in September 1861.



The Harrison County Secession Polls



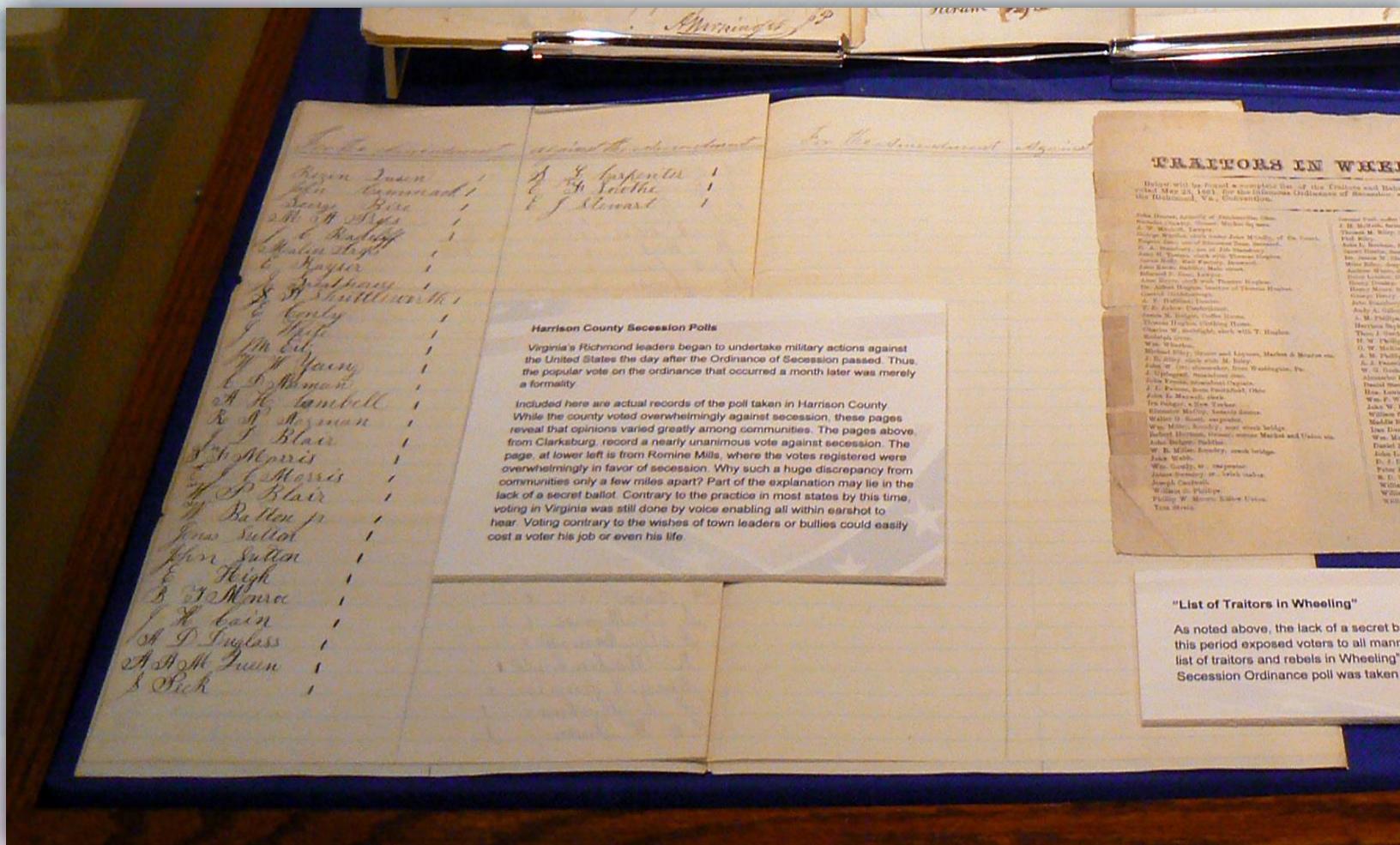
As Virginia's military actions against the United States began the day after the Ordinance of Secession passed, the popular vote on the ordinance that occurred a month later was merely a formality. While the county voted overwhelmingly against secession, these pages reveal that opinions varied greatly among communities. Included here are actual records of the poll taken in Harrison County.

Vote If You Dare!



Secession polls from Lumberport record a nearly unanimous vote against secession.

Vote If You Dare!



This page, from Romine Mills, suggests that voters there were overwhelmingly in favor of secession. Part of this discrepancy may lie in the lack of a secret ballot. Votes at this time were made simply by voice for all to hear. Voting contrary to the wishes of town leaders or bullies could easily cost a voter his job or even his life.

List of Traitors in Wheeling

Prominent secessionists voters in Wheeling found their names printed on a broadside posted all over town.

TRAITORS IN WHEELING.

Below will be found a complete list of the Traitors and Rebels of Wheeling, Va., who voted May 24, 1861, for the infamous Ordinance of Secession adopted by the secessionists at Richmond, Va., on the 17th.

John Dawson, attorney of Wheeling, the other
Wheeling lawyers, George, Martin & Jones.
J. W. McLean, lawyer.
George Wood, author John McRae, of the Court.
George Farnsworth, author John McRae, of the Court.
Dr. A. Thompson, son of John Thompson.
John D. Thompson, son of John Thompson.
George Steele, brick mason Thomas Hopkins.
John Riddle, brick mason, deceased.
Edward T. Moore, lawyer.
John H. Moore, son Thomas Hopkins.
Dr. Alfred Hopkins, son-in-law of Thomas Hopkins.
General Richardson.
A. S. Hollingshead.
T. E. Astor, upholsterer.
James McElroy, upholsterer.
Thomas Hopkins, clothing house.
Charles W. McIntosh, uncle with T. Hopkins.
Richardson, attorney.
Wm. M. Morris.
Michael Riley, Mason and Livery, Mason & Morris co.
J. H. Billig, uncle with M. Riley.
John W. Orr, upholsterer, from Washington, Pa.
J. Updegraff, upholsterer, deceased.
John Evans, upholsterer, deceased.
J. L. Frazee, from Philadelphia, Ohio.
John T. Maxwell, uncle.
Tom Pugh, a New Yorker.
Edmund Mattox, Indian doctor.
Walter O. Smith, an engineer.
Wm. Miller, bookseller, next stock bridge.
Robert Hartman, brewer, former Marxist and Union man.
John Dodge, publisher.
W. H. Miller, bookseller, next bridge.
John Webb.
Wm. Gandy, a newspaper.
James Kennedy, Jr., brick mason.
Joseph Caudwell.
William C. Phillips.
Philip W. Morris, editor Union.
Tom Steele.

James West, tailor house, Washington Hall.
J. H. McLean, attorney of Justice & McLean.
Thomas M. Riley, Dr. Riley's son.
Phil Riley, Dr. Riley's son.
John L. Brown, son of McElroy & Brown.
Samuel Franklin, bookseller, Washington.
Dr. Joseph W. Glazier.
Miles Bishop, druggist.
Audrey Walker, dress store, Western Hotel.
Peter Lechner, German Musician, Washington Hall.
Henry Daniels.
Henry Moore, from Washington, Pa.
George Henry, cigar maker.
John Bransford, son-in-law Wheeling graysack.
Andy A. Gilligan.
A. M. Phillips, Jr.
Harrison Sheard.
Thos. J. Gresham, Justice married, North Wheeling.
H. W. Phillips, Merchant and Fausley, North Wheeling.
U. W. McElroy.
A. M. Phillips, Jr.
As. J. Fawcett, Lawyer, Merchant, son Captain Moore.
W. G. Godfrey.
Alexander Franklin, sergeant.
Donald Simpson, Esq.
Miss Louis Stevenson.
Wm. P. Wilson, book binder, from Wilson, Drury & Co.
John W. Bell.
William Stewart, bookseller.
Madeline Rose.
Lure Doudier, Regis.
Wm. McElroy, Captain of carriage Institute.
Daniel Zane, (Island).
John L. Foy, son of J. L. Foy.
D. J. Davis.
Peter Francis.
W. D. Woodrow.
William Pennington.
William Purcell.
William Oberweis, Railroad stone breaker.

"List of Traitors in Wheeling"

As noted above, the lack of a secret ballot in the state of Virginia during this period exposed voters to all manners of intimidation. This "complete

Headquarters, Va. Forces,
Staunton, June 7th, 1861.

To Arms! To Arms!! BRAVE MEN OF THE WEST!!

Drive back the insolent invaders who insult you by their presence on your soil. Our little band of Volunteers have been forced from Phillipa by the ruthless Northern foe led on by traitors and tories. It is for you now to rally to the field and AVENGE THE INSULTED HONOR OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

To-day I send to your assistance a force of Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Rifles. To-morrow

AN ARMY WILL FOLLOW

sent to your aid by your patriotic President, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and your noble Governor, JOHN LETCHER.

Arms, Ammunition and Uniforms will be supplied you at your places of rendezvous.

M. G. HARMAN,
Major Commanding.

To Arms! To Arms!! Brave Men of the West!!

This broadside issued shortly after the Battle of Philippi casts McClellan as an invader who has driven a courageous little band from their homes and "insulted the honor of Western Virginia."

Head-Quarters Department of the Ohio,

CINCINNATI, MAY 26, 1861.

TO THE UNION MEN OF WESTERN VIRGINIA:

The General Government has long enough endured the machinations of a few factious Rebels in your midst. Armed Traitors have in vain endeavored to deter you from expressing your loyalty at the polls. Having failed in this attempt to deprive you of your dearest rights, they now seek to inaugurate a reign of terror, and thus force you to yield to their schemes, and submit to the yoke of the traitorous conspiracy dignified by the name of the Southern Confederacy. They are destroying the property of Citizens of your State, and ruining your magnificent Railways.

The General Government has heretofore carefully abstained from sending troops across the Ohio, or even from posting them along its banks, although frequently urged to do so, by many of your prominent citizens. It determined to await the result of the late election, desirous that no one might be able to say that the slightest effort had been made from this side to influence the free expression of your opinion, although the many agencies brought to bear upon you were well known. You have now shown, under the most adverse circumstances, that the great mass of the people of Western Virginia are true and loyal to that beneficent Government under which we and our fathers have lived so long. As soon as the result of the election was known, the traitors commenced their work of destruction.

The General Government cannot close its ears to the demands you have made for assistance. I have ordered troops to cross the River. They come as your friends and brothers—as enemies only to the armed Rebels who are preying upon you. Your homes, your families, and your property are safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected. Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your Slaves, understand one thing clearly—not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an active hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part.

Now that we are in your midst, I call upon you to fly to Arms and support the General Government. Sever the connection that binds you to traitors. Proclaim to the world that the faith and loyalty so long boasted by Old Dominion are still preserved in Western Virginia, and that you remain true to the Stars and Stripes.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

Major General U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Ohio.

Who were the traitors?

"To the Union Men of Western Virginia"

McClellan distributed this broadside and his message throughout western Virginia during the beginning of his western Virginia campaign to explain that he was there as a protector rather than an invader.

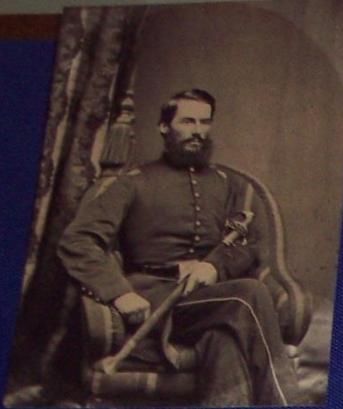
Civil War Diaries

Lieutenant Fabricius A. Cather

Fabricius Cather was one of the first western Virginians to offer his services to the Union. Alarmed by the incursion of Confederate Virginia troops into central (West) Virginia, Cather helped organize the Grafton Guards on May 20, 1861, along with his best friend T. Bailey Brown. Brown would be the first Union soldier killed in combat in the Civil War just two days later in a skirmish on the edge of Grafton.



Diaries of Lieutenant Fabricius A. Cather



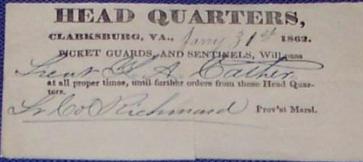
Diary of Lieutenant Fabricius A. Cather

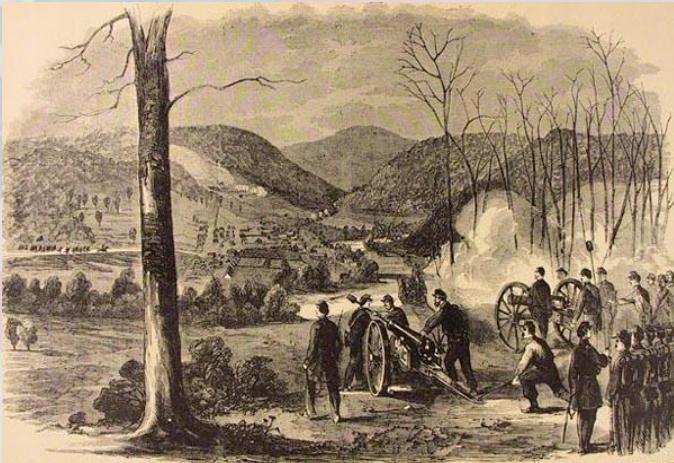
Fabricius Cather was one of the first western Virginians to offer his services to the Union. Alarmed by the incursion of Confederate Virginia troops into central (West) Virginia, Cather helped organize the Grafton Guards on May 20, 1861, along with his best friend T. Bailey Brown. Brown would be the first Union soldier killed in combat in the Civil War just two days later in a skirmish on the edge of Grafton.

Cather was present at the Battle of Rich Mountain, serving as part of the bodyguard for Union General Thomas A. Morris. The day after the engagement at Corrick's Ford, he was assigned the task of burying the body of one of Confederate General Garnett's bodyguards. In his diary entry (above) of Sunday July 14 he writes

...did so as decently as possible with the inscription - Name Unknown - The Boy who shared the fate of his General.

Cather continued to serve in the Union Army until illness "from exposure" (to the elements) forced him out of service in 1862. His health recovered sufficiently in the ensuing years for him to return to duty in March 1864. He served under Hunter and Sheridan during the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864 and under Grant during the final engagements of the war.





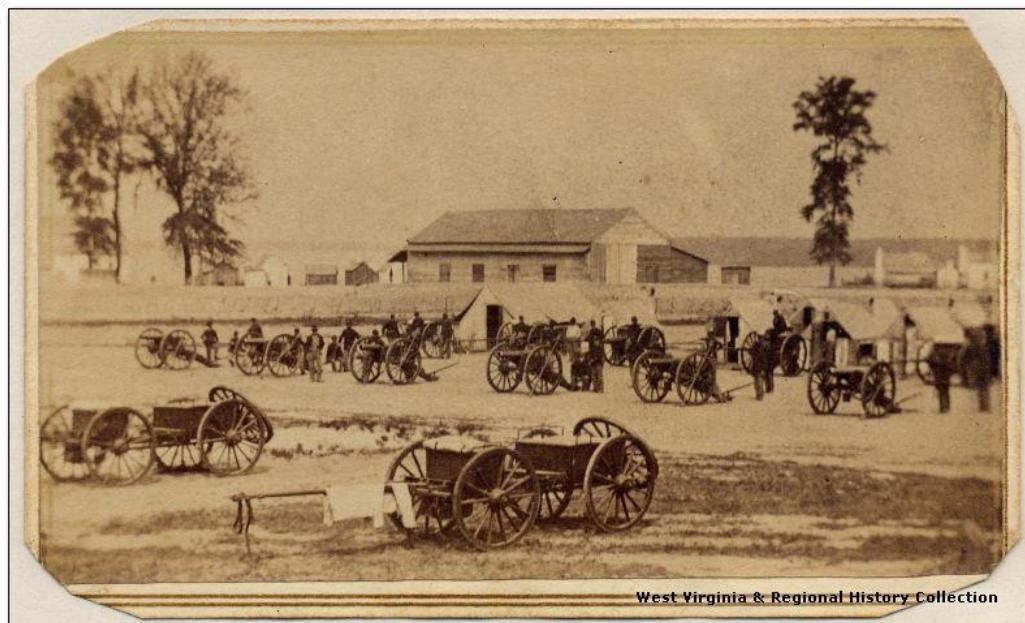
Battle of Philippi

June 3, 1861

Upon learning of the Union Army's advance towards Grafton, Col. Porterfield retreated his force of approximately 800 ill-equipped and poorly trained Confederate soldiers to Philippi. Intent on capturing Porterfield, Kelley planned a two-pronged approach in which Union forces would converge on

Philippi from opposite ends of town. The attack began on the morning of June 3 when Union artillery began firing on the Confederate position while most troops were still asleep. The attack was such a surprise that some Confederates fled while still in their underwear, prompting the press to dub the affair "The Philippi Races."





31st Virginia (Confederate) Artillery

These two photos are believed to depict the artillery of the 31st Virginia (Confederate) Regiment. The regiment was formed from central (West) Virginia counties in the early weeks of the Civil War when General Robert E. Lee ordered the raising of troops to protect the railroad lines running through western Virginia's northern counties. Lee initially appointed Col. George Porterfield to assume the regiment's command. The 31st would later serve under generals Garnett, "Stonewall" and "Mudwall" (William L.) Jackson, Jones and Imboden, and Early.

Rich Mountain Battlefield (Photos from the mid 1880s)

Chasing Confederates eastward from Philippi, Union forces first encountered significant resistance in Randolph County near Beverly.

On July 11, McClellan led a force of nearly 20,000 men against Confederate positions on Rich Mountain and Laurel Ridge commanded by Brigadier General Robert S. Garnett and Col. John Pegram. McClellan surprised the Confederates by attacking the strongest position, held by Pegram, first. After a pitched two-hour battle, Pegram's army was split in two and chased in two different directions.

Upon learning of the rout, Garnett retreated with the Union Army in hot pursuit. On July 13, McClellan's troops caught up with Garnett at Corrick's Ford in a battle during which Garnett was killed.

As a consequence of these victories, General McClellan was called to Washington where he was promoted to commander of the Union Army of the Potomac bringing his successful western Virginia campaign to an end.

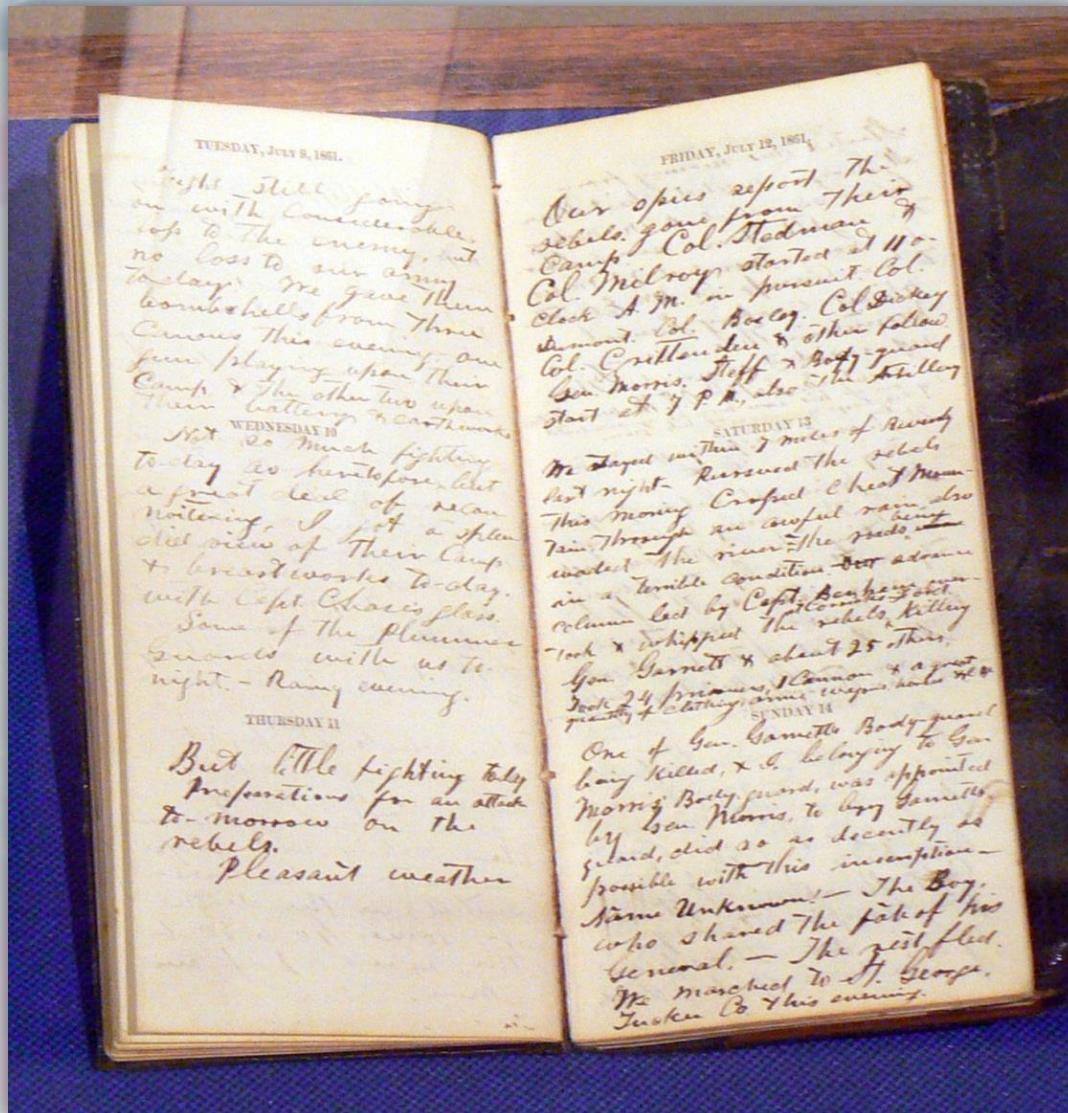


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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

No. 1.]

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

The public are notified that, in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated, by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received, to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message; and while this Company will, as heretofore, use every precaution to ensure correctness, it will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages, beyond an amount exceeding five hundred times the amount paid for sending the message; nor will it be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeated messages from whatever cause they may arise, nor for delays arising from interruptions in the working of its Telegraphs, nor for any mistake or omission of any other Company, over whose lines a message is to be sent to reach the place of destination. All messages will hereafter be received by this Company for transmission, subject to the above conditions.

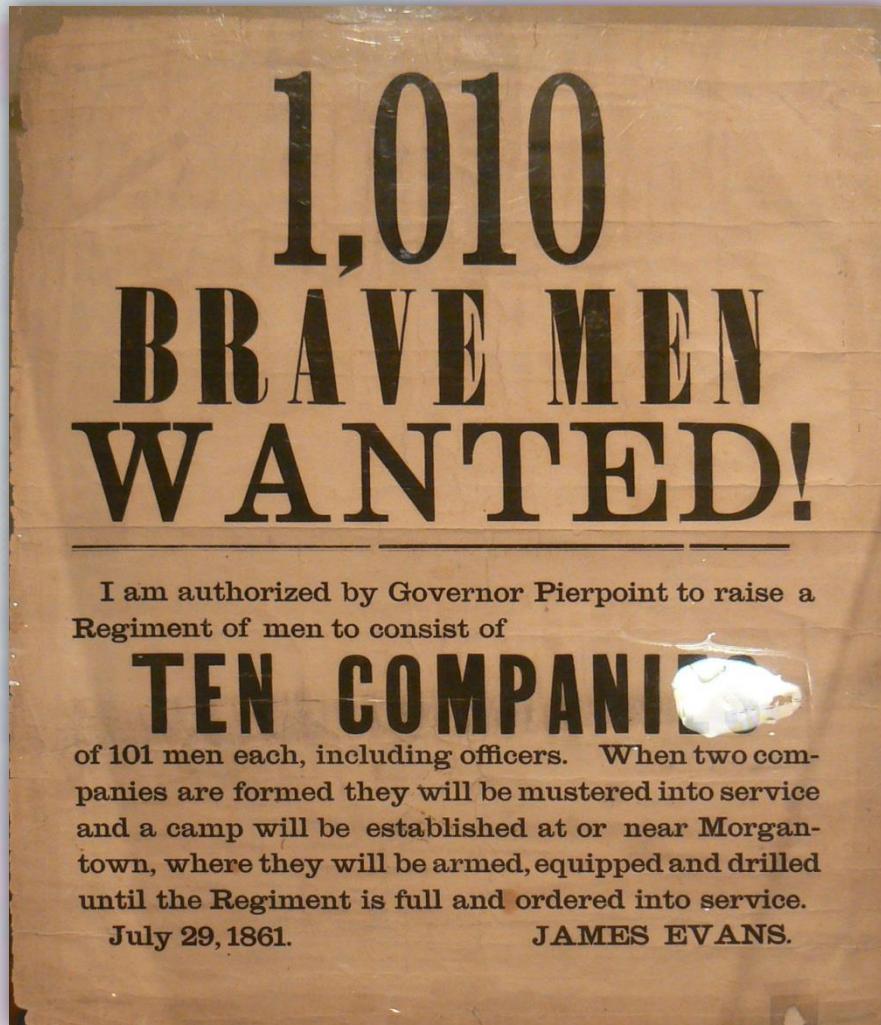
A. STAGER, Gen. Sup't, Cleveland, Ohio.

I. R. ELWOOD, Sec'y, Rochester, N. Y.

To Pierpont Camp near 1861.
By Telegraph, from Huttonsville 14 1861.
Have been to Cheat river today
Gerry rebected to Staunton
I advise you to proceed
with the political
organization of the country
up to this point
J. B. McClellan
may Genl 1861
212 88 fm

McClellan to Pierpont: (July 14, 1861) "You may now proceed with the political organization of the country up to this point" (Huttonsville).

1010 Brave Men Wanted in Morgantown!

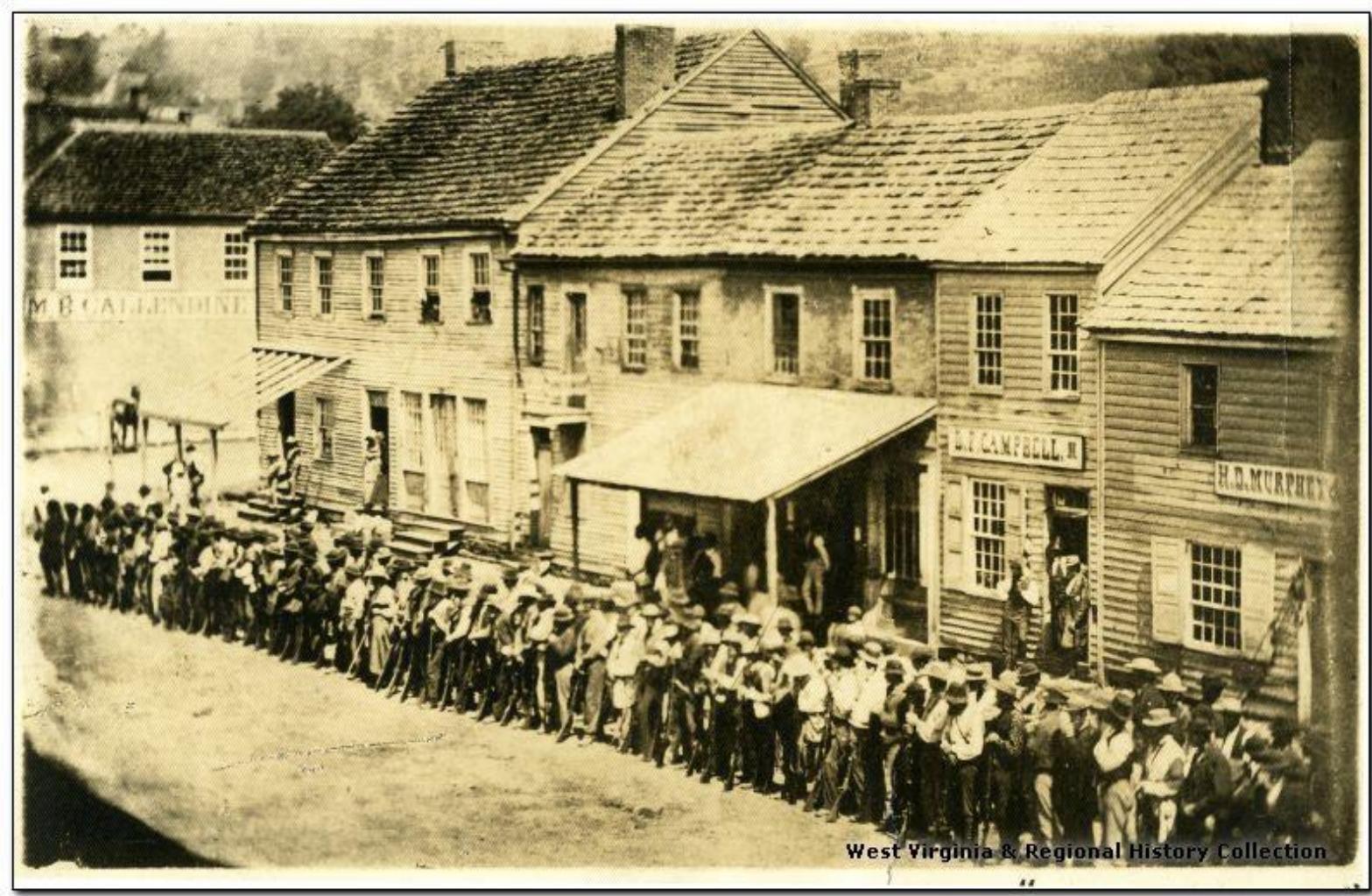


Though McClellan had pushed the largest Confederate force over the Alleghenies by mid July 1861, significant numbers of Confederate soldiers, recruits and sympathizers posed a continuing threat throughout western Virginia.

Gov. Pierpont received a telegram on July 22 which claimed that a Confederate force of 1000 had occupied a farm near Mannington on July 22.

Possibly triggered by that threat, this broadside, printed one week later, reveals that Governor Pierpont had authorized James Evans of Morgantown to raise an army of 1010 men in Monongalia County.

Morgantown Recruits, July 1861



West Virginia & Regional History Collection

Union Troops at Fairmont, ca. 1862



West Virginia & Regional History Collection

Soldiers at Wellsburg



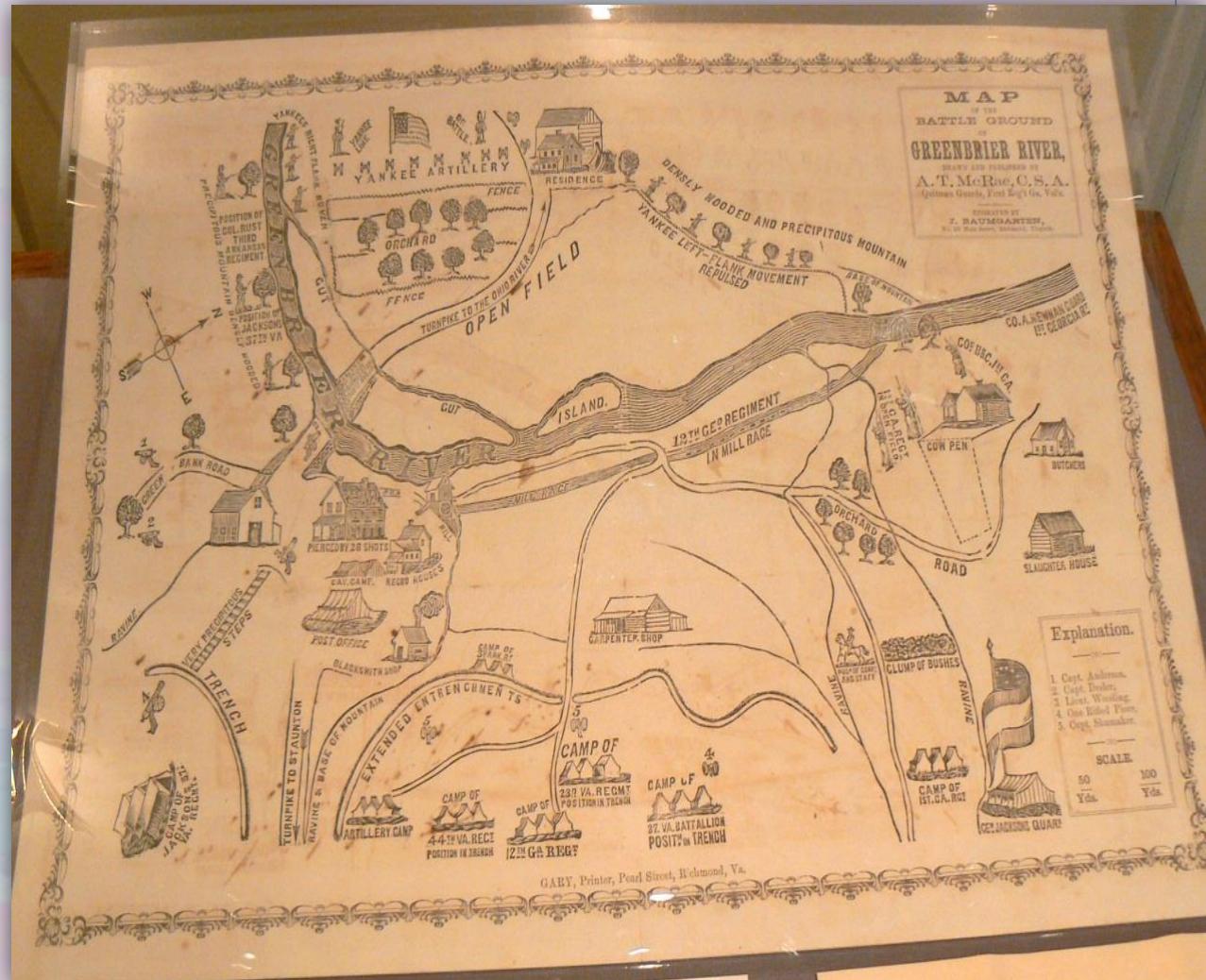
West Virginia & Regional History Collection

Confederate Map of the Battle of Greenbrier River

My Dear Wife

*I am trying to write you
with fingers half frozen...of all
the cold I have known this is
the extremest....*

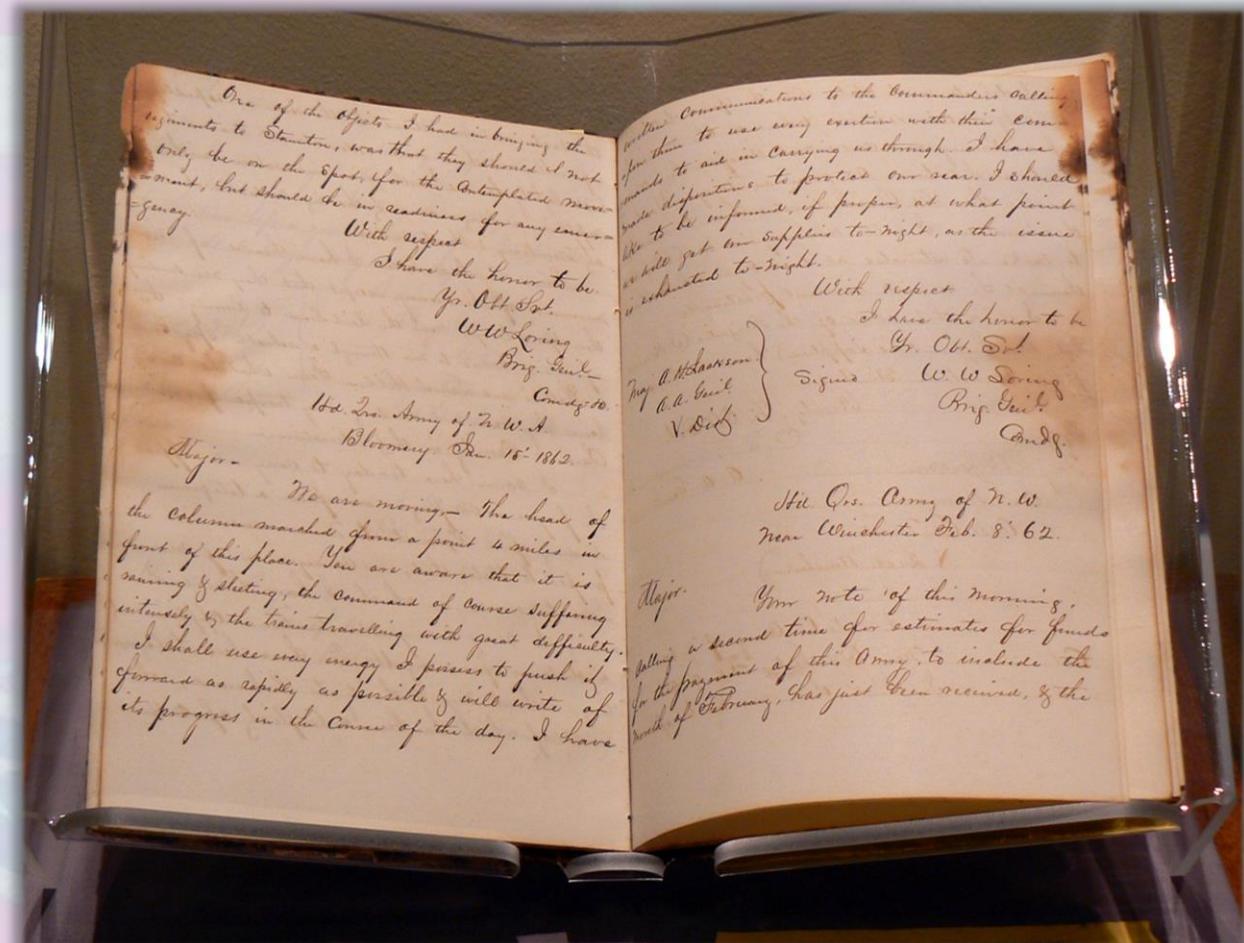
So wrote Lt. Whiteford D. Russell of the 1st Georgia Volunteers in December 1861. The letter goes on to describe in detail the Battle of Greenbrier River, an attempt by Union forces under Brig. General Joseph R. Reynolds to dislodge Confederate forces from a strategic river crossing on the Parkersburg-Staunton Turnpike. Lt. Whiteford included in his letter to home a now rare copy of a map of the battle printed in Richmond shortly after the battle occurred.



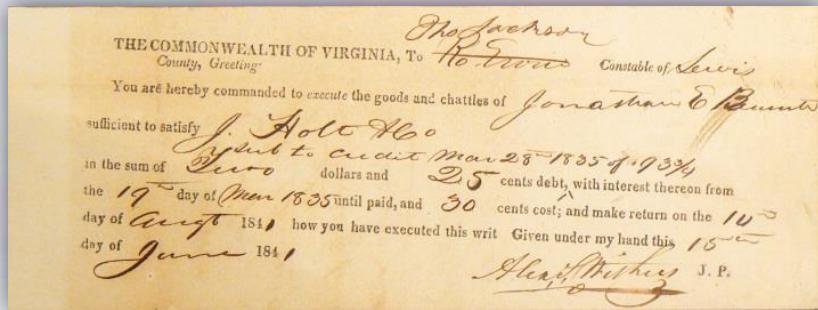
Jan. 1862 Gen. Loring Letter Book on Stonewall Jackson's Romney Campaign

This page of General Loring's order book describes marching conditions as Loring's army approached Romney on January 15, 1862:

You are aware that it
is raining and sleetting,
the command of
course suffering
intensely & the trains
travelling with great
difficulty.



THOMAS J. "STONEWALL" JACKSON



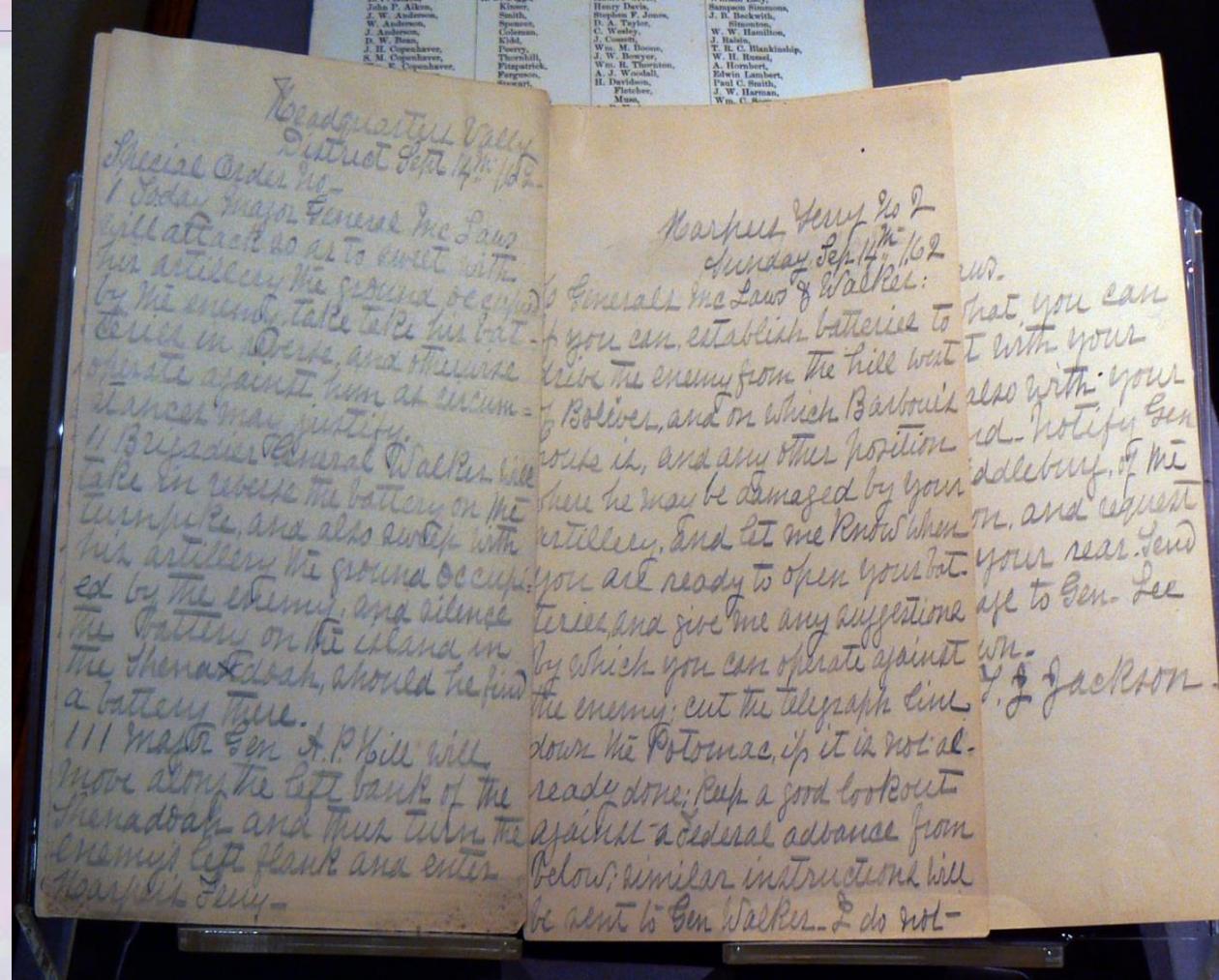
2-3

Behavior of Pounds;
 Capt. Rutherford Concluded from his experiments that the explosive force of Pounds
 at that time was 50,000
 lbs.
 Sept. returned the pounds on
 No. killed by single ball 42
 Bursting the shell exploded 100
 & destroyedعدد
 No. shells have produced no
 effect

March
 2^d Paid & Wth for Dr. Howell
 100-
 3 Paid & Wth for Dr. Howell
 April 1st horses 200-
 13 Sent to Run 1st Board
 Dr. Clark No. 67 April
 4th 1863 Paid & Wth
 Eliz. Howell & J. H.
 for the purpose
 of making his life
 Tremendous C. S. Bibb
 Society amount \$30-

“Stonewall” Jackson’s Handwritten Orders

These orders, presumably written by hand by one of Jackson's aides lay out the General's plans to retake Harpers Ferry in September 1862. Multiple copies of such orders would have been created to distribute among senior officers involved.



- I. Today Major General McLaw will attack so as to sweep(p) with his artillery the ground occupied by the enemy...
- II. Brigadier General Walker will take in reverse the battery on the turnpike...and silence the battery on the island in the Shenandoah...
- III. Major General A.P. Hill will move along the left bank of the Shenandoah and thus turn the enemy's left flank....



Soldiers of 22nd New York Militia, Union Army, Harpers Ferry, ca. 1862

Unidentified Union soldiers in uniform, full pack and armed on Camp Hill above Harpers Ferry during the Federal forces occupation of the area early in the Civil War. Note the huge bayonets attached to their rifles.. Note the caisson carries a spare wheel.

Jenkins Raid of 1862



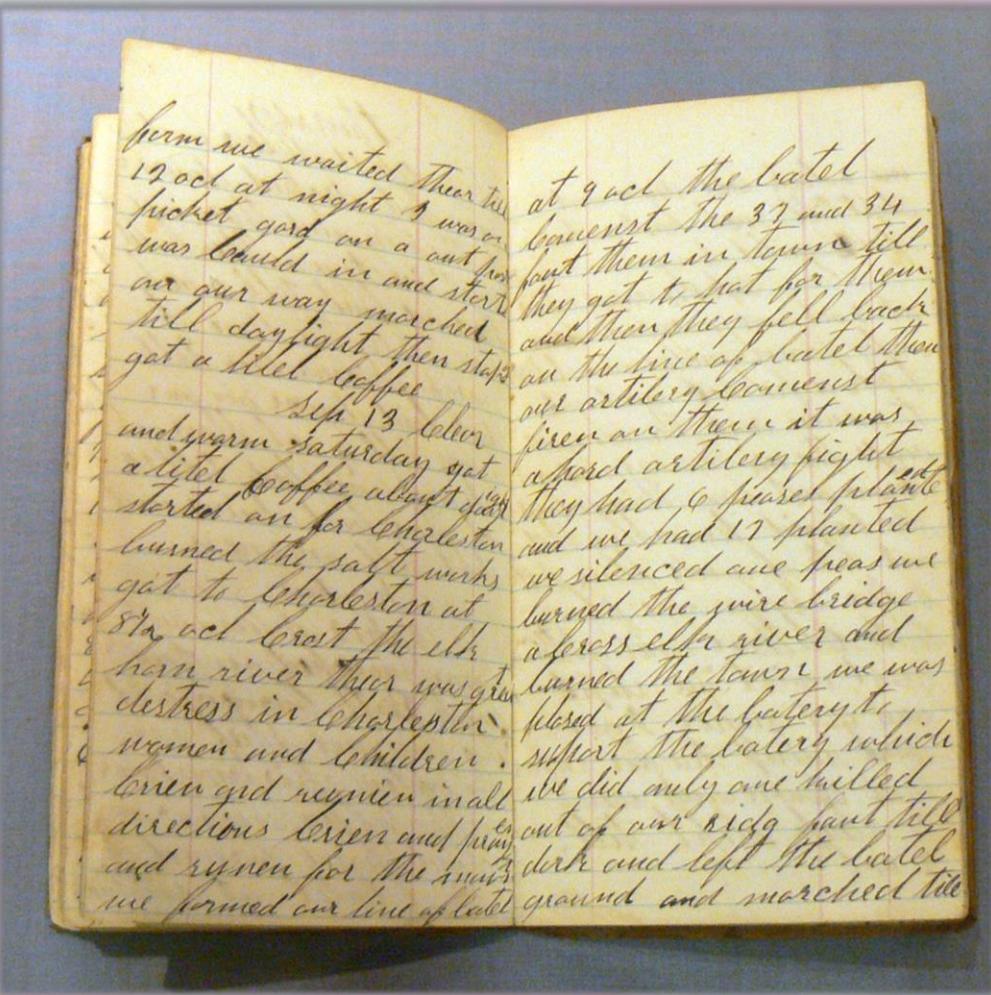
Col. Rathbone's Document of Surrender

This incredible original document records Col. Rathbone's, and his officers', agreement to quit their military service in exchange for their freedom after the Battle of Spencer on September 2, 1862.

We the undersigned prisoners of war belonging to the 11th Regiment Va Vols. US Army who have this day surrendered to the Confederate forces under Command of Brig Genl AG Jenkins do Respectfully pledge our honor that we will not bears arms or do any Military Service in the Army of the United States against the Confederate States of America during the Present War unless we are sooner exchanged or otherwise released from this our pledge...

Spencer Round Co. 11		
September 2 nd 1862		
<i>We the undersigned prisoners of war belonging to the 11th Regiment Va Vols. US Army who have this day surrendered to the Confederate forces under the Command of Brig Genl AG Jenkins do Respectfully pledge our honor that we will not bears arms or do any Military Service in the Army of the United States against the Confederate States of America during the Present War unless we are sooner exchanged or otherwise released from this our Pledge of honor in Consideration of which Pledge we are Paroled</i>		
Signed	Private	
I C Rathbone Col	Co A	1 man
G C Trinble Maj	B	31 "
J A Roberts Asgt	C	48 "
J B Stoddard 1 st Lieut Co H	D	26 "
E W Kirby 2 nd Lieut Co H	E	53 "
Jas S Simpson Capt Co C	F	159
Jas Robertson 1 st Lieut Co G	G	
H Roland 2 " " G	H	
D R King Capt Co H	I	
Sam'l H Rip 2 nd Lieut Co B	J	
G W Baggs 2 nd Lieut Co A	K	
<i>John Cope</i>		

Battle of Charleston Diary

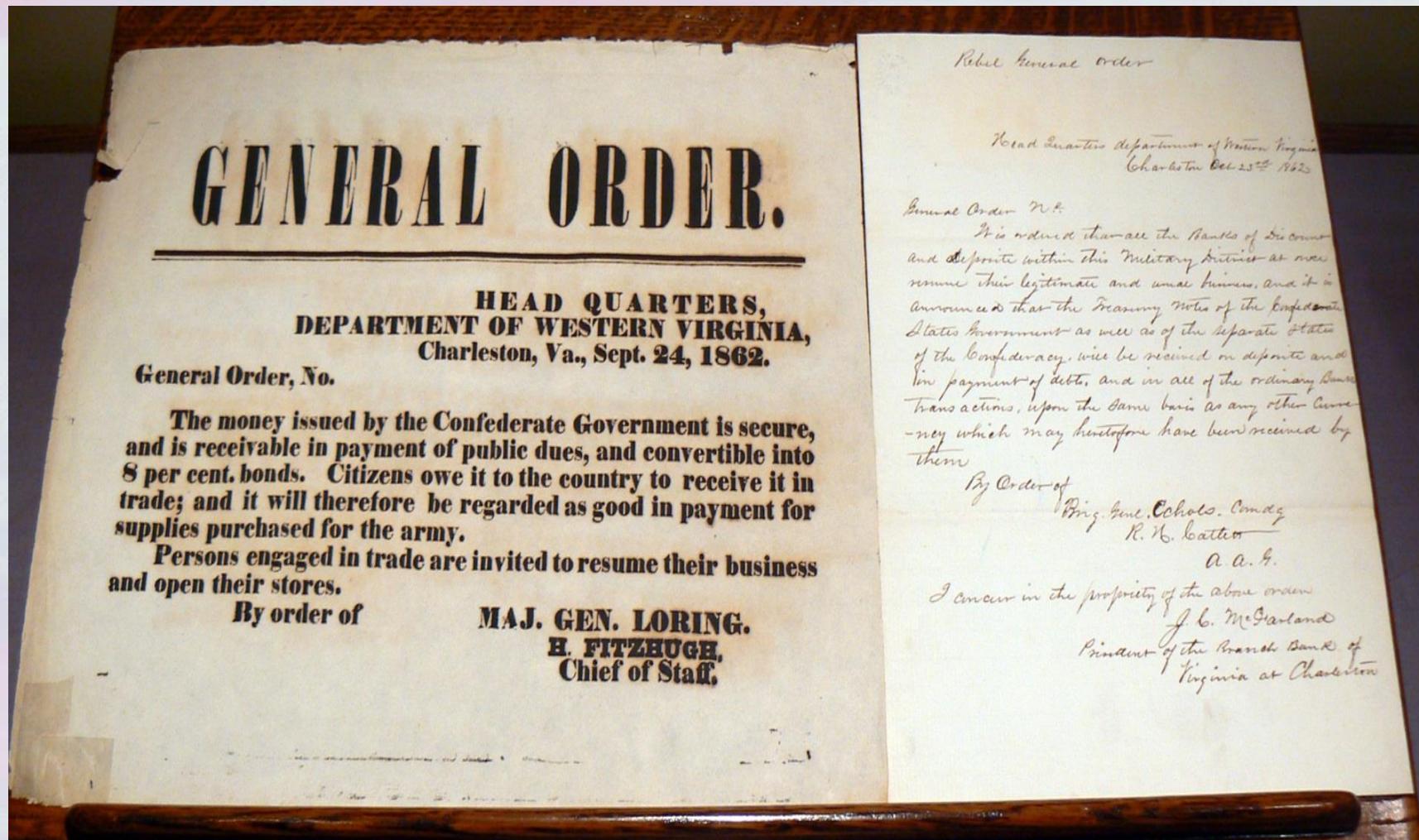


Battle of Charleston, According to Joseph Pearson, Co. F. 44th Ohio

In the diary entry on this page, Private Joseph Pearson describes the Battle of Charleston from a Union soldier's perspective. His entry begins:

*Sep 13 Clear and warm
Saturday got a little coffee
about daylight started for
Charleston burned the
saltworks got to Charleston at
8½ ocl...there was great
distress in Charleston women
and children running in all
directions...we formed a line of
batel at 9 ocl...*

Loring Orders Charleston Citizens to Accept Confederate Currency



Confederate Currency

Worries about the value and stability of Confederate currency were particularly acute in border regions like western Virginia which were constantly changing hands. When the Confederacy gained control of the Kanawha Valley in September 1862, General Loring issued an appeal to the "Citizens" of the area, stating that they owed it to their country to accept Confederate dollars. The "citizens" evidently did not all readily comply. Just four weeks later General Echols found it necessary to issue an official order commanding all financial institutions to honor Confederate currency.



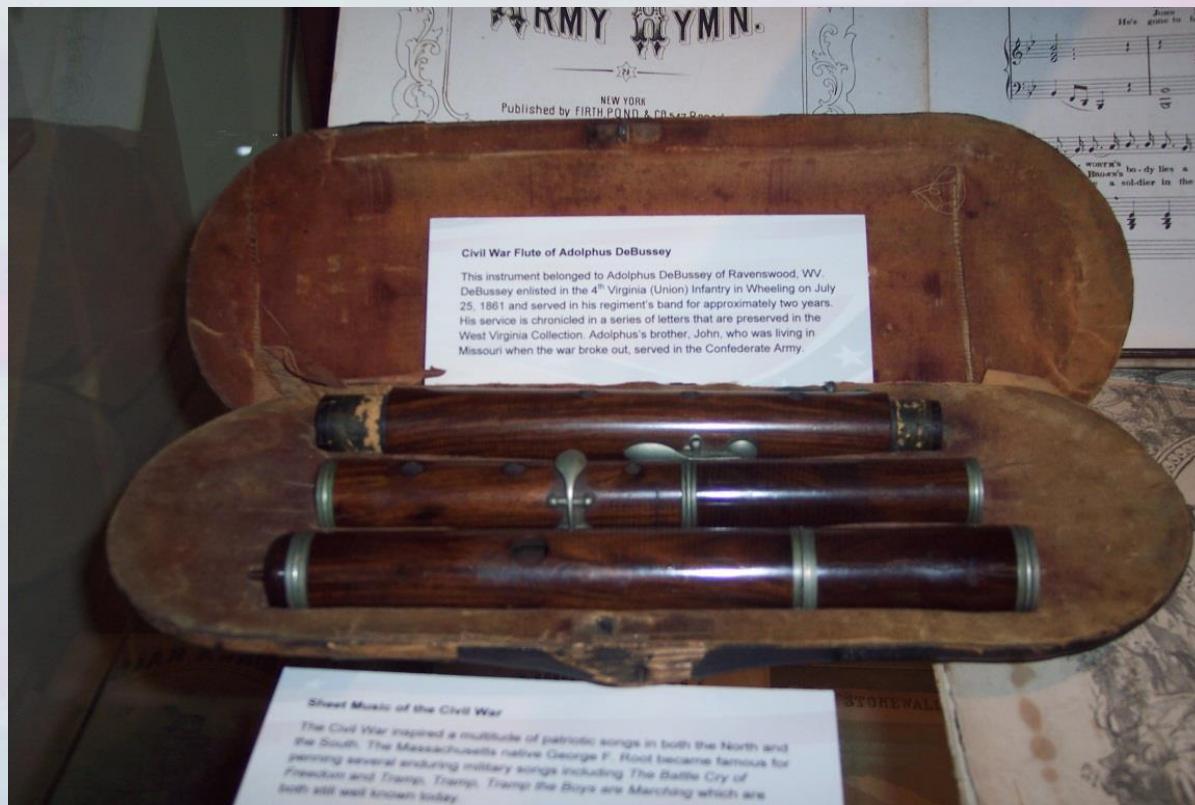
Sheet Music of the Civil War



The Civil War inspired a multitude of patriotic songs in both the North and the South. The Massachusetts native George F. Root became famous for penning several enduring military songs including *The Battle Cry of Freedom* and *Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys are Marching* which are both still well known today.

Also featured in this case is an early Civil War version of *Glory, Glory Hallelujah*. A popular religious camp meeting song of the 1850s, the song was refitted with the words "John Brown's body lies a mould'ring in the grave" in 1860. *Glory, Glory Hallelujah* became immortalized in 1861 when Julia Ward Howe supplied new words for the song, beginning, *Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.*

Civil War Flute of Adolphus DeBussey, 4th Va. (Union)



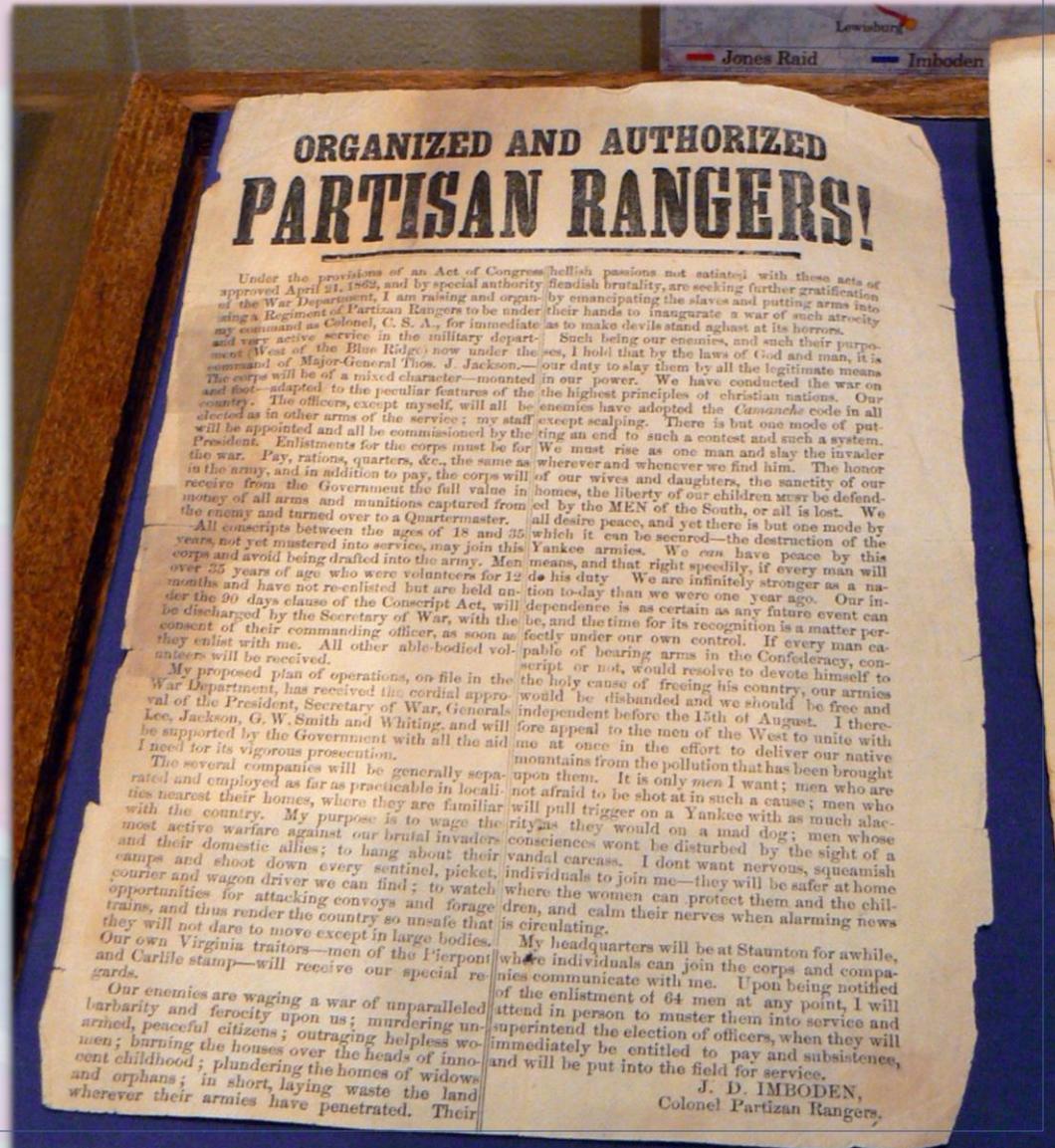
This instrument belonged to Adolphus DeBussey of Ravenswood. DeBussey enlisted in the 4th Virginia (Union) Infantry in Wheeling on July 25, 1861 and served in his regiment's band for approximately two years. His service is chronicled in a series of letters that are preserved in the West Virginia Collection. Adolphus's brother, John, who was living in Missouri when the war broke out, served in the Confederate Army.

Partisan Rangers, or Bushwackers?

Confederate General John D. Imboden's Call for "Partisan Rangers"

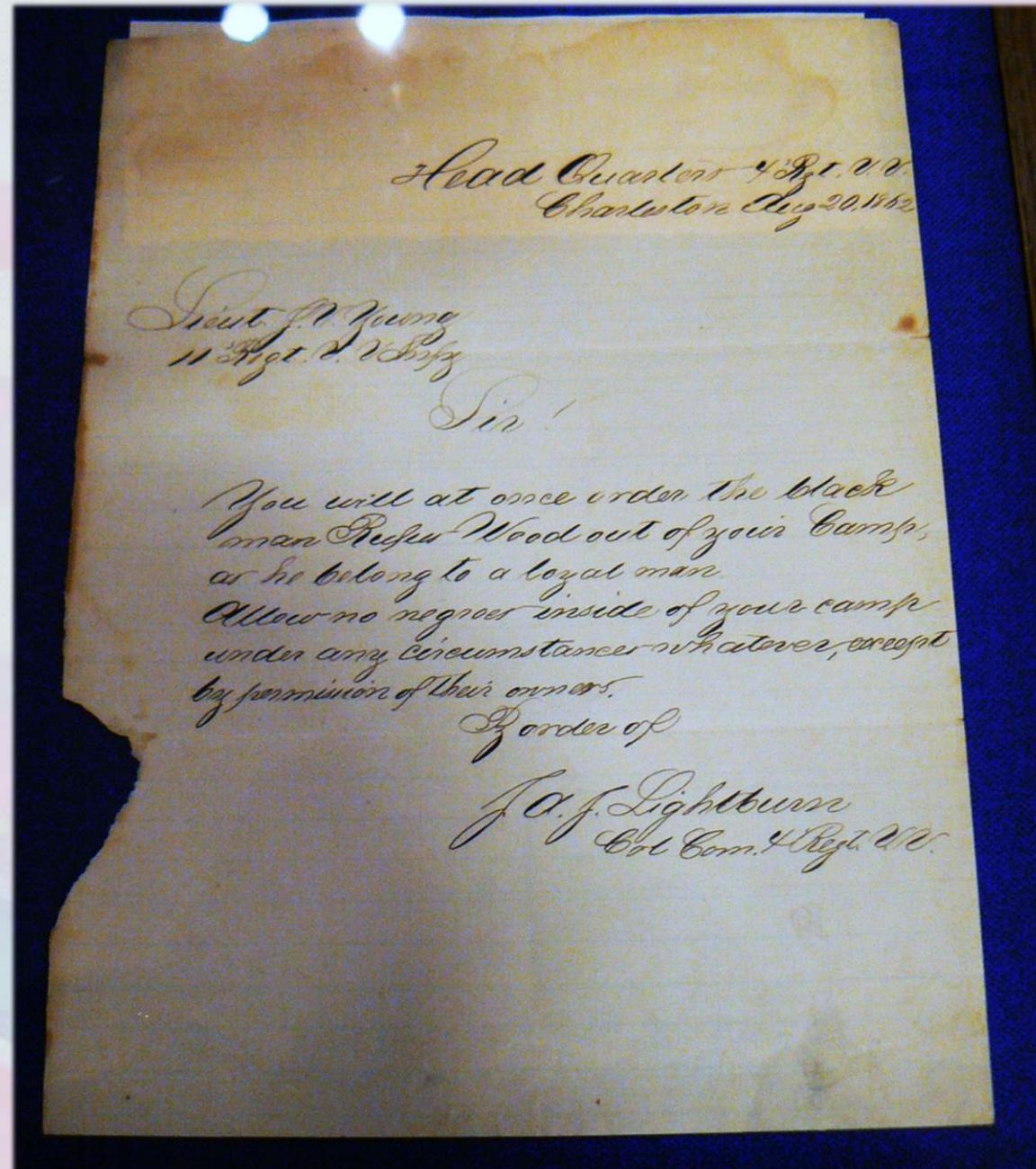
This recruiting poster for "Partisan Rangers" is remarkable in its directness as to the style of guerilla warfare Imboden was intent on conducting in West Virginia:

My purpose is to wage the most active warfare against our brutal invaders and their allies; to hang about their camps and shoot down every sentinel, picket, courier and wagon driver we can find; to watch for opportunities for attacking convoys & forage trains...to slay the invader wherever and whenever we find him....



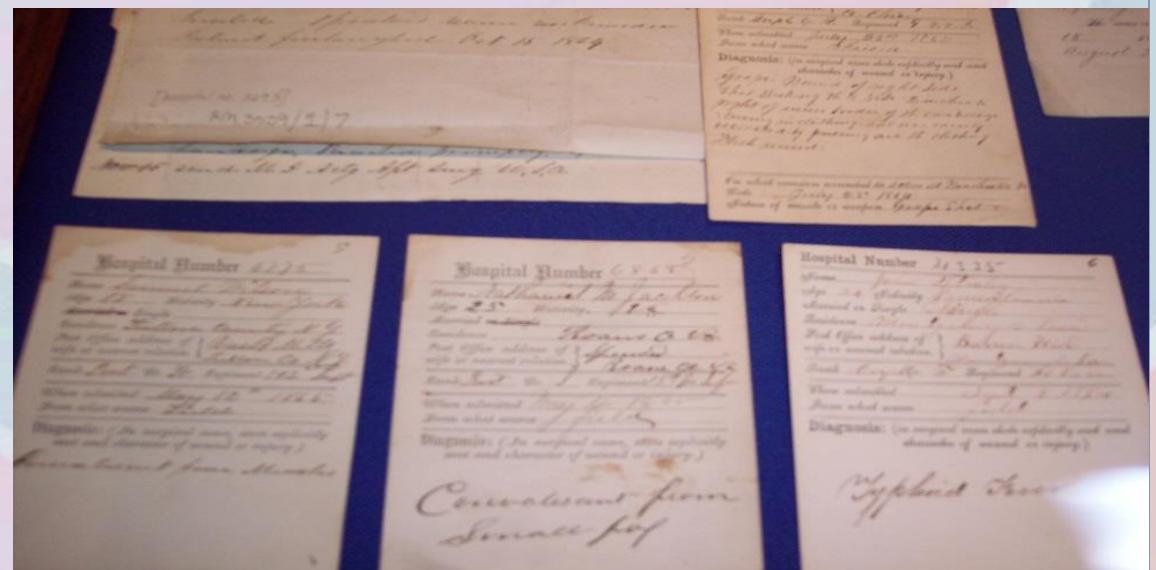
Commander Lightburn on Slavery

The document at right is an order by Union Col. Joseph A.J. Lightburn commanding the return of a "black man" who had sought refuge in a Union camp to his owner, since the latter was "a loyal Union man."



Military Hospitals

The state of medical knowledge during the Civil War was primitive. Two thirds of the war's 620,000 fatalities were due to disease. During the first year of the war, both Union and Confederate Army Medical Corps were unprepared to handle the overwhelming numbers of sick and wounded soldiers that needed attention, lacking both supplies and qualified personnel in addition to working in facilities with extremely poor sanitary conditions. By the end of 1862, both the North and South had reorganized their Medical Departments. Among the changes were improved location and design of hospital complexes. Most were built in spacious areas with several buildings designed for abundant light and ventilation, with separate wards specifically for the wounded and each contagious disease. Some improvements in medical technique came by accident. Southern surgeons, hampered by shortage of supplies, were forced to use boiled horse hair for sutures, inadvertently sterilizing the hair. The result was a decrease in cases of infection and gangrene.



Faces of the Civil War





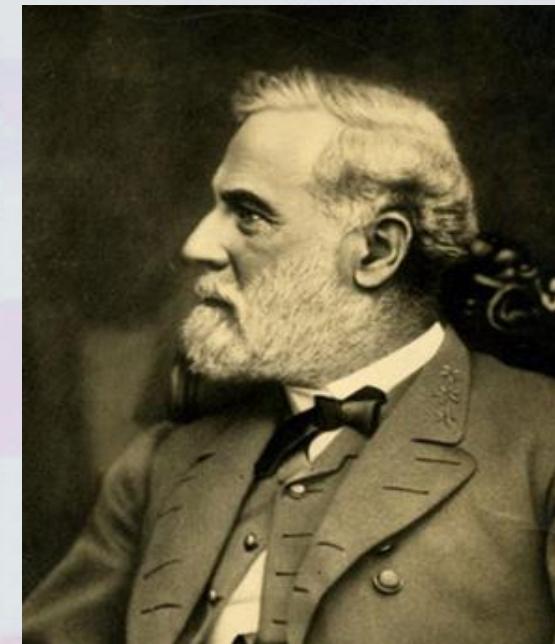
Grant to Lee
April 9, 1865

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

Alexa April 1865
By Telegraph from 1865
Apl 9 1865 - 4

Genl R E Lee

Your note of this date is but this moment (11:55 am) rec'd in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville Lynchburg road at this writing about four miles West of Wal[t]er's Church & will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting - Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me - Very respy yours obt servt U S Grant



Your note of this date is but this moment (11:55 am) rec'd in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about four miles West of Wal[t]er's Church and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me. Very respy yours obt servt U S Grant