

WOMEN'S CIVIL WAR-ERA DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR RESEARCH SUPPORT

As of: 3 January 2024

This is a listing of first-hand account diaries and journals written by Civil War-era women which are either published in book form or available from special collections libraries. It has been compiled by the Society for Women and the Civil War and will be updated as new accumulations of information are acquired.

IDENTITY	INFORMATION TAKEN FROM DOCUMENT DESCRIPTIONS	SOURCE
Adams, Annie Brown	<p>Daughter of John Brown.</p> <p>See entry for Mary Ann Day Brown.</p>	<p><u>The Tie That Bound Us: The Women of John Brown's Family and the Legacy of Radical Abolitionism</u></p>
Anderson, Kitty	<p>... 1861 diary of Kitty Anderson, the daughter of prominent San Antonio resident and vocal Union Army supporter Colonel Charles Anderson. Kitty's diary chronicles the Anderson family's tumultuous experience during the early years of the Civil War. Following the vote for Texas's secession and the surrender of San Antonio's federal garrison, Col. Anderson attempted to flee, only to be arrested by Confederate Texas soldiers. Kitty and the family fled to Matamoros via Brownsville and boarded a ship; Col. Anderson escaped from custody and made his way across the Rio Grande and into Monterrey, later reuniting with the family in Vera Cruz. Kitty Anderson's diary is unique not only for chronicling her trials and observations during the harrowing days between September 29 and November 30, 1861-- it also contains a later account written by Kitty describing her father's escape from the Confederates.</p>	<p><u>A Promise Fulfilled: The Kitty Anderson Diary and Civil War Texas, 1861 (Lou Halsell Rodenberger Prize)</u></p>

Andrews, Eliza Frances		<u>The War-Time Journal of a Georgia Girl, 1864-1865</u>
Bacot, Ada W.		<u>A Confederate Nurse: The Diary of Ada W. Bacot, 1860-1863</u>
Beale, Jane Howison		<u>A Woman in a War-Torn Town: The Journal of Jane Howison Beale, Fredericksburg, Virginia 1850-1862</u>
Berry, Carrie	Carrie Berry and her family lived in Atlanta, Georgia, during the Civil War. In 1864 the Union Army battled the Confederacy for Atlanta. Cannons boomed and fires burned around Carrie and her family. Through it all, 10 year old Carrie recorded her experiences in her diary. Follow her story of challenges and triumphs.	<u>A Confederate Girl: The Diary of Carrie Berry, 1864</u>
Bethell, Mary Jeffreys	The collection is the personal diary of Mary Jeffreys Bethell of Rockingham County, N.C. The first part of the book contains short reminiscences of her immediate family. After her marriage in 1840, the diary contains entries relating to her home, neighborhood, the Methodist Church, constant religious activities including camp-meetings, her children, several of whom died young, and the Torian children, whom she referred to as nieces and nephews, and who lived in the Bethell household for years. There is frequent mention of journeys with her husband to Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas, with the possible intention of moving the family, and her negative reaction to the idea. During the Civil War, there is mention of her sons Willie and George entering the Confederate Army, and of news and visits from them. George, in the 55th Regiment, North Carolina Troops, was captured and imprisoned at Johnsons Island. Mary's husband entered the army in 1864 and she wrote of the difficulties at home after he left, including the departure of slaves. There are also reports of rumors and news	Unpublished "Mary Jeffreys Bethell Diary, 1853-1873" UNC Chapel Hill Library Southern Historical Collection https://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/01737/

	<p>of the fighting. After the war there are references to social conditions, difficulties with servants, etc.</p>	
<p>Bond, Priscilla Munnikhuvsen</p> <p>AKA Munnikhuvsen, Priscilla</p> <p>AKA Munnikhuvsen, Mittie</p>	<p>In 1858, nineteen-year-old Priscilla "Mittie" Munnikhuvsen began a new diary that saw her marry, leave her family in the genteel Protestant seaboard culture of Chesapeake Bay, and take up residence with her wealthy husband, Howard Bond, in the frontier plantation society of Catholic south Louisiana. By 1865, Priscilla Bond had witnessed trials and disillusionments enough to fill a two-volume journal: her father-in-law's brutality toward his slaves; her husband's alleged ambush of Union soldiers and subsequent flight from home; the retaliatory burning of the family's sugar plantation in Houma; and the losses, horrors, and daily depredations of war.</p>	<p><u>A Maryland Bride in the Deep South – The Civil War Diaries of Priscilla Bond</u></p>
<p>Branch, Mary Jones Polk</p>	<p>Up until the Civil War, Mary Polk Branch (1830-1918), wife of Civil War Colonel Joseph G. Branch, had led the idyllic life of a southern belle. She grew up on her parents' plantation known as Buena Vista, which would later become The Columbia Military Academy then later Columbia Academy.</p> <p>Mary Jones Polk was born into one of the most prominent families in Tennessee. She was the daughter of Dr. William Polk (1791-1869) , and grand daughter of Col. William Polk (1758-34). James K. Polk, her cousin, had been elected president in 1849. She was the second wife of Colonel Joseph Branch, the son of Florida's Governor Branch, who she married in 1859. The couple lived together on a plantation in Arkansas that he had acquired in partnership with his father.</p>	<p><u>Memoirs of a Southern Woman "Within the Lines"</u></p>

	<p>Memoirs of a Southern Woman "Within the Lines" is Branch's 1912 autobiography which was published by her grandson's publishing company. Mary describes life in the antebellum South, including her childhood, her marriage, and social activities. When the Civil War broke out, Mary's male family members were deeply involved, holding leadership positions in the Confederate army.</p>	
Breckinridge, Lucy		<p><u>Lucy Breckinridge of Grove Hill: The Journal of a Virginia Girl, 1862-1864</u></p>
<p>Brevard, Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins</p> <p>AKA Hopkins, Keziah Goodwyn</p>		<p><u>A Plantation Mistress on the Eve of the Civil War: The Diary of Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard, 1860-1861</u></p>
<p>Brooke, Mary Brooke Briggs</p>	<p>Mary Brooke Briggs Brooke lived at Falling Green, a large farm near Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland. Brooke wrote a diary in thirteen volumes between 1864 and 1875, the year she died. Her diary reveals many details about her daily life at Falling Green including gardening, visiting family and friends, attending religious meetings, and following the activities of her adult children. As part of a Quaker community which had largely emancipated its slaves in the early 1800s, the Brookes did not own slaves and opposed the practice of slavery. For this and other reasons, the Brooke family, including Mary, allied themselves with the Union cause. Mary Brooke began writing her diary on May 29, 1864, during the last year of the Civil War, when she was sixty-six years old.</p>	<p>Unpublished</p> <p>"Brooke Family Papers"</p> <p>University of Maryland Libraries, Special Collections</p> <p>https://archives.lib.umd.edu/repositories/2/resources/959</p>
Brown "Aunt" Clara	<p>As a successful former slave, Clara Brown used her money to help other freed slaves get a new start in life. In 1859 Clara bought</p>	<p><u>Aunt Clara Brown: Official Pioneer</u></p>

	<p>her own freedom and headed west to Colorado to find her daughter, who was sold when she was just a little girl. Clara didn't find her daughter there, but she did get rich. The people she helped became her family, and she became known as "Aunt" Clara Brown.</p>	
<p>Brown, Mary Ann Day</p>	<p>John Brown was fiercely committed to the militant abolitionist cause, a crusade that culminated in Brown's raid on the Federal armory at Harpers Ferry in 1859 and his subsequent execution. Less well known is his devotion to his family, and they to him. Two of Brown's sons were killed at Harpers Ferry, but the commitment of his wife and daughters often goes unacknowledged. In <i>The Tie That Bound Us</i>, Bonnie Laughlin-Schultz reveals for the first time the depth of the Brown women's involvement in his cause and their crucial roles in preserving and transforming his legacy after his death.</p> <p>As detailed by Laughlin-Schultz, Brown's second wife Mary Ann Day Brown and his daughters Ruth Brown Thompson, Annie Brown Adams, Sarah Brown, and Ellen Brown Fablinger were in many ways the most ordinary of women, contending with chronic poverty and lives that were quite typical for poor, rural nineteenth-century women. However, they also lived extraordinary lives, crossing paths with such figures as Frederick Douglass and Lydia Maria Child and embracing an abolitionist moral code that sanctioned antislavery violence in place of the more typical female world of petitioning and pamphleteering.</p> <p>In the aftermath of John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry, the women of his family experienced a particular kind of celebrity</p>	<p><u>The Tie That Bound Us: The Women of John Brown's Family and the Legacy of Radical Abolitionism</u></p>

	<p>among abolitionists and the American public. In their roles as what daughter Annie called "relics" of Brown's raid, they tested the limits of American memory of the Civil War, especially the war's most radical aim: securing racial equality. Because of their longevity (Annie, the last of Brown's daughters, died in 1926) and their position as symbols of the most radical form of abolitionist agitation, the story of the Brown women illuminates the changing nature of how Americans remembered Brown's raid, radical antislavery, and the causes and consequences of the Civil War.</p>	
Brown, Sarah	<p>Daughter of John Brown</p> <p>See entry for Mary Ann Day Brown.</p>	<p><u>The Tie That Bound Us: The Women of John Brown's Family and the Legacy of Radical Abolitionism</u></p>
Bryant, Emma Spaulding	<p>Emma Spaulding's life might have been the simple story of a nineteenth-century woman in rural Maine. Instead, wooed by the ambitious John Emory Bryant, the Yankee Reconstruction activist and Georgia politician, she became the Civil War bride of a Republican carpetbagger intent on reforming the South.</p> <p>The grueling years in the shadow of her husband's controversial political career gave her a backbone of steel and the convictions of an early feminist. Emma supported John's agenda-to "northernize" the South and work for civil rights for African-Americans- and frequently reflected on national political events. Struggling virtually alone to rear a daughter in near poverty, Emma became an independent thinker, suffragist, and officer in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.</p>	<p><u>Emma Spaulding Bryant: Civil War Bride, Carpetbagger's Wife, Ardent Feminist: Letters 1860–1900</u></p>
Buck, Lucy Rebecca	<p>When the Civil War began in 1861 Lucy Rebecca Buck was the eighteen-year-old</p>	<p><u>Shadows on My Heart: The Civil War Diary of Lucy Rebecca Buck of Virginia</u></p>

	<p>daughter of a prosperous planter, living on her family's plantation in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. On Christmas Day of that year she began a diary which she would keep for the duration of the war, during which time troops were quartered in her home and battles were literally waged in her front yard.</p> <p>This extraordinary chronicle mirrors the experience of many women torn between loyalty to the Confederate cause and dissatisfaction with the unrealistic ideology of white southern womanhood. In powerful, unsentimental language, Buck's diary reveals her anger and ambivalence about the challenges thrust upon her by the upheaval of her self, her family, and the world as she knew it. This document provides an extraordinary glimpse into the "shadows on the heart" of both Lucy Buck and the American South.</p>	
<p>Burge, Dolly Sumner Lunt</p>		<p><u>The diary of Dolly Lunt Burge 1848-1879</u></p> <p><u>A Woman's Wartime Journal: An Account of Sherman's Devastation of a Southern Plantation</u></p>
<p>Butler, Lucy Wood</p>	<p><i>The Diary of a Civil War Bride</i> opens with a series of letters between Lucy Wood and her husband, Waddy Butler, a Confederate soldier whom Lucy met in 1859 while he was a student at the University of Virginia. Serving with the Second Florida Regiment, Butler died at the Battle of Chancellorsville. Lucy's diary spans much of the intervening years, from the spring of 1861 to the death of her husband in the summer of 1863. Through the dual prism of her personal marital union and the national disunion, the narrative delivers a detailed glimpse into the middle-class Confederate home front,</p>	<p><u>The Diary of a Civil War Bride</u></p>

	as Butler comments on everyday conditions in Charlottesville, Virginia, as well as the greater sociopolitical valence of the Civil War. In addition to the details of Lucy's courtship, marriage, and widowhood, the diary provides a humanistic and sentimental lens through which readers can closely examine broader issues surrounding the institution of slavery, the politics of secession, and the erosion of Confederate nationalism.	
Byers, Mary Adelia	Mary Adelia Byers (1847-1918), who began recording her thoughts and observations during the Union occupation of Batesville, Arkansas, in 1862.	<u>Torn by War: The Civil War Journal of Mary Adelia Byers</u>
Carney, Kate S.	Written by Women: Four Diaries From The American Civil War. This book is a compilation of four diaries written by females during the American Civil War. The following titles are included within this compilation: THE PRIVATE JOURNAL OF SARAH L. WADLEY [August 8, 1859 - May 15, 1865] By Sarah Lois Wadley [1844-1920]/:The Diary of Belle Edmondson A Confederate Sympathizer January - November 1864 By Belle Edmondson/:The Diary of Kate S. Carney,[April 15, 1861- July 31, 1862]:by Kate S. Carney/ WOMAN'S WARTIME JOURNAL AN ACCOUNT OF THE PASSAGE OVER A GEORGIA PLANTATION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA, AS RECORDED IN THE DIARY OF DOLLY SUMNER LUNT (Mrs. Thomas Burge)	<u>Four Diaries From The American Civil War: Written By Women</u>
Chase, Julia	"Winchester Divided" presents the diaries of Lee, a diehard Southerner, and Chase, a firm supporter of the Union. Both used their diaries to unflinchingly voice their strong opinions. By juxtaposing their two opposing viewpoints, Mahon allows today's reader to	<u>Winchester Divided: The Civil War Diaries of Julia Chase and Laura Lee</u>

	get a real sense of the deeply felt passions that the war inspired	
Chesnut, Mary Boykin	<p>Born into Southern aristocracy, Mary Boykin Chesnut (1823–86) married a rising star of the political scene who ultimately served as an aide to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. As a prominent hostess and popular guest in the highest circles of Confederate society, Chesnut possessed an insider's perspective on many of the Civil War's major events, which she recorded in vivid journal entries. Her diary recounts the social life that struggled to continue in the midst of war, the grim economic conditions that resulted from blockaded ports as well as how people's spirits rose and fell with each victory and defeat.</p> <p>Hailed by William Styron as "a great epic drama of our greatest national tragedy," Chesnut's annotated diary won the Pulitzer Prize for History in 1982 and served as a primary source for Ken Burns's celebrated Civil War documentary.</p>	<u>A Diary from Dixie: A Journal of the Confederacy, 1860-1865</u>
Clarke, Mary Bayard	<p>Mary Bayard Clarke (1827–1886) grew up in a North Carolina planter family that revered southern traditions, but she was not a woman to be stymied by conventional expectations. A writer of ambition and ability, she published poetry and prose, traveled widely, corresponded with prominent men and women of her day, and repeatedly challenged stereotypes of nineteenth-century women. Her writings, letters, and family papers reveal a fiercely independent, creative, and adaptable individual—a woman who seemingly lived several lives in one lifetime and who shattered traditional images of the "southern lady" along the way.</p>	<u>Live Your Own Life: The Family Papers of Mary Bayard Clarke, 1854-1886</u>

Clay-Copton, Virginia	Wife of US Senator Clement Clay.	<u>A Belle of the Fifties: Memoirs of Mrs. Clay, of Alabama, Covering Social and Political Life in Washington and the South, 1853-66</u>
Clemson, Florida		<u>A Rebel Came Home: The Diary and Letters of Floride Clemson, 1863-1866</u>
Collis, Septima Maria	<p>Septima Maria Levy Collis was born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1842. Shortly before the Civil War began, she married Charles H. T. Collis, and despite her southern sympathies, she supported her husband, who was a Union army officer. She accompanied him throughout the war and served him and the Union army in several capacities. She published two works: a memoir, <i>A Woman's War Record</i> (1889), and a travel narrative, <i>A Woman's Trip to Alaska</i> (1890).</p> <p><i>A Woman's War Record</i> (1889) recounts Collis's experiences in Union army camps at the battlefield throughout the war. Her husband was the captain of the "Zouaves d'Afrique," an independent company named and modeled after a French infantry unit that originally recruited members of the Algerian Zouave tribe. Septima Collis lived with this company several times during the war. Collis describes the balls and parties given, before the heavy fighting began; the quality of life in camp; and her husband's successes as a military officer. Collis spent a lot of time in Washington and was introduced to President Lincoln. Collis and her husband met Lincoln again toward the end of the war, and both were impressed by the President's character, as evinced by Charles H. T. Collis's closing essay, "Lincoln's Magnanimity."</p>	<u>A Woman's War Record, 1861-1865</u>
Cumming, Kate	Scottish-born, Alabama-bred Kate Cumming was one of the first women to	<u>Kate: the Journal of a Confederate Nurse</u>

	<p>offer her services for the care of the South's wounded soldiers. Her detailed journal, first published in 1866, provides a riveting look behind the lines of Civil War action in depicting civilian attitudes, army medical practices, and the administrative workings of the Confederate hospital system.</p>	
<p>Custer, Elizabeth Bacon</p>	<p>In her first year of marriage (1864–1865) to General George Armstrong Custer, Libbie Custer witnessed the Civil War firsthand. Her experiences of danger, hardship, and excitement made ideal material for a book, one that she worked on later in life yet never published. In this volume, Arlene Reynolds presents a readable narrative of Libbie Custer's life during the war years by painstakingly reconstructing Libbie's original, unpublished notes and diaries found in the archives of the Little Big Horn Battlefield National Monument.</p> <p>In these reminiscences, Libbie Custer vividly describes her life both in camp and in Washington. She tells of incidents such as fording a swollen river sidesaddle on horseback, dancing at the Inaugural Ball near President Lincoln, and watching the massive review of the Army of the Potomac after the surrender. The resulting narrative tells the fascinating story of a sheltered girl's maturation into a courageous woman in the crucible of war. It also offers an intimate glimpse into the youth, West Point years, and early military service of General Custer.</p>	<p><u>The Civil War Memories of Elizabeth Bacon Custer: Reconstructed From Her Diaries and Notes</u></p>
<p>Daly, Maria Lydig</p>	<p>Rumor, gossip, and innuendo are the weapons of the home front, and no one wielded them with quite the aplomb of Maria Lydig Daly. Her richly detailed comments on everything from inept Union</p>	<p><u>Diary of a Union Lady 1861-1865</u></p>

	<p>generals to Dorothea Dix's appearance provide the liveliest memoir to emerge from a Northern noncombatant. Daly was the wife of a prominent New York City judge whose connections allowed her to meet many major figures involved in Northern military and diplomatic strategy. Despite catty comments about Mrs. Lincoln and less-than-flattering appraisals of Union generalship, Daly could be sympathetic toward the suffering of the soldiers. She noted the fear with which many viewed the draft, seeing it as a terrible incursion on liberty, but she understood that the times called for severe measures.</p>	
<p>Daniel, Harriet Bailey Bullock</p>	<p>In her perceptive chronicle of everyday life on an Arkansas plantation, Harriet Bailey Bullock Daniel sheds light on the plantation economy, medical practices, religion, slavery, and sex roles in the period from 1849 until Daniel's marriage in 1872. The work is a rich mixture of mundane details surrounded by momentous events.</p>	<p><u>A Remembrance of Eden: Harriet Bailey Bullock Daniel's Memories of a Frontier Plantation in Arkansas, 1849-1872</u></p>
<p>Davis, Emilie Frances</p>	<p>In <i>Notes from a Colored Girl</i>, Karsonya Wise Whitehead examines the life and experiences of Emilie Frances Davis through a close reading of three pocket diaries she kept from 1863 to 1865. Whitehead explores Davis's worldviews and politics, her perceptions of both public and private events, her personal relationships, and her place in Philadelphia's free black community in the nineteenth century. The book also includes a six-chapter historical reconstruction of Davis's life.</p>	<p><u>Notes from a Colored Girl – The Pocket Diaries of Emilie Frances Davis</u></p>
<p>Dawson, Sarah Morgan AKA Morgan, Sarah</p>	<p>Born in 1843 Miss Morgan (as she was during the War) started keeping a diary in March 1862 from her home in Baton Rouge. From one of the leading families in LA, they were mixed about secession, 3 of</p>	<p><u>A Confederate Girl's Diary</u></p>

	her brothers joined the CS forces (2 died) and a fourth (I think the oldest) lived in New Orleans as a Unionist throughout the war. A sister was married to a Union officer and lived in CA at the time.	
Dudley, Margaret Johnson Erwin AKA Erwin, Margaret Johnson	The owner of Mount Holly, 1854-1863, she was one of the largest slave-holders in Mississippi, she freed her slaves in 1858.	<u>Like some green laurel: letters of Margaret Johnson Erwin, 1821-1863</u>
Edmondson, Belle	Written by Women: Four Diaries From The American Civil War. This book is a compilation of four diaries written by females during the American Civil War. The following titles are included within this compilation: THE PRIVATE JOURNAL OF SARAH L. WADLEY [August 8, 1859 - May 15, 1865] By Sarah Lois Wadley [1844-1920]/:The Diary of Belle Edmondson A Confederate Sympathizer January - November 1864 By Belle Edmondson/:The Diary of Kate S. Carney,[April 15, 1861- July 31, 1862]:by Kate S. Carney/ WOMAN'S WARTIME JOURNAL AN ACCOUNT OF THE PASSAGE OVER A GEORGIA PLANTATION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA, AS RECORDED IN THE DIARY OF DOLLY SUMNER LUNT (Mrs. Thomas Burge)	<u>Four Diaries From The American Civil War: Written By Women</u> <u>A Lost Heroine of the Confederacy: The Diaries and Letters of Belle Edmondson</u>
Elmore, Grace Brown		<u>A Heritage of Woe: The Civil War Diary of Grace Brown Elmore, 1861-1868</u>
Fablinger, Ellen Brown	Daughter of John Brown See entry for Mary Ann Day Brown.	<u>The Tie That Bound Us: The Women of John Brown's Family and the Legacy of Radical Abolitionism</u>
Fisher, Julia Johnson		Unpublished transcript "Julia Johnson Fisher, 1814-1885 Diary, 1864"

		https://docsouth.unc.edu/imls/fisherjulia/menu.html
Fox, Tryphena Blanche Holder	<p>Fox left her home in Massachusetts to tutor children in Mississippi in 1852. She subsequently married a handsome medical doctor and moved to a rural Louisiana community along the Mississippi River near New Orleans. Her diaries present a rare glimpse of the life of a middle-class woman of that era with ten children.</p> <p>Isolated shortly before the Civil War by her marriage to a far from affluent doctor who treated planters and slaves in a tiny Louisiana river parish, Massachusetts-born Tryphena Fox responded to these circumstances by corresponding with her relatives.</p>	<u>A Northern Woman in the Plantation South: Letters of Tryphena Blanche Holder Fox 1856-1876</u>
Greenhow, Rose O'Neal	<p>Rose O'Neal Greenhow was born in Maryland in 1817, but little is known of her childhood. In 1835, she married a prominent doctor, Robert Greenhow. When the couple moved to Washington, Mrs. Greenhow became one of the most popular hostesses of the period, and her home served as the meeting place for several political leaders. Her husband died in 1854, but Rose continued to be an important figure in Washington, and this position allowed her to spy for the Confederacy. It is rumored that she procured northern plans for the Battle of Manassas and was thereby responsible for the overwhelming Confederate victory. She was placed under house arrest due to Union suspicions concerning her activities at the beginning of 1862, and in June of that year she was released under the provision that she stay behind Confederate lines. She then moved to Richmond. In the summer of 1863, she went to Charleston, South Carolina and</p>	<p><u>Rose O'Neal Greenhow, 1814-1864</u> <u>My Imprisonment and the First Year of Abolition Rule at Washington.</u></p> <p>UNC-Chapel Hill, Southern Historical Collection</p> <p>https://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/greenhow/menu.html</p>

	<p>hired a blockade runner to take her to Europe with letters to Confederate Commissioners there. Greenhow drowned in her attempt to return to the South in 1864, and she is buried in Wilmington, North Carolina.</p>	
<p>Grimk'e, Charlotte Forten</p>	<p>These diaries recount the life of the scholar, reformer, teacher, and writer, Charlotte L. Forten Grimk'e (1837-1914). Born into an affluent and politically active black family, Charlotte Forten Grimk'e records in these diaries her privileged childhood years in Philadelphia and Salem, Massachusetts, her sporadic teaching career, her involvement with the antislavery movement, the eighteen months she spent teaching the contraband slaves of the South Carolina Sea Islands during the Civil War, and her later work as a poet and essayist. Her keen observations and meticulous accounts of the people and events that shaped her life provide a unique and personal view into the Civil War and Reconstruction eras.</p>	<p><u>The Journals of Charlotte Forten Grimk'e</u></p>
<p>Hancock, Cornelia</p>		<p><u>Letters of a Civil War Nurse</u></p>
<p>Hardeman, Ann Lewis</p>	<p>A book that will greatly enhance understanding of the situation of single women in the nineteenth-century South, <i>An Evening When Alone</i> presents the journals of four very different women who, although their lives were worlds apart, each lived and wrote in the South during the years 1827-67. Intimate and revealing, these journals provide refreshing insight into the joys and travails of "ordinary" single women in the nineteenth century South: courtship, disappointed love, illness, the gratifications and pains of female friendship, the grief of the Civil War, the ambivalences of family life, and the difficulty and consolation of religion.</p>	<p><u>An Evening When Alone: Four Journals of Single Women in the South, 1827-67</u></p>

<p>Hawks, Esther Hill</p>	<p>A physician, a Northerner, a teacher, a school administrator, a suffragist, and an abolitionist, Esther Hill Hawks was the antithesis of Southern womanhood. And those very differences destined her to chronicle the era in which she played such a strange part.</p> <p>While most women of the 1860s stayed at home, tending husband and house, Esther Hill Hawks went south to minister to black Union troops and newly freed slaves as both a teacher and a doctor. She kept a diary and described the South she saw—conquered but still proud. Her pen, honed to a fine point by her abolitionist views, missed nothing as she traveled through a hungry and ailing land.</p>	<p><u>A Woman Doctor's Civil War: The Diary of Esther Hill Hawks</u></p>
<p>Henry, Cornelia</p>	<p>Cornelia Henry, April 1865: They were Kirk's men and said . . . they intended to kill you. These yankees are at the Murray place on the watch for you. Try to get out of the country tonight. I will not be easy till I know you are gone. May God protect you and watch over you in this trying hour. Stay away from the road. Go way off. I will come to you at Pa's if the yankees stay. Disguise yourself and pass under a fictitious name. Oh yes, leave and try to get out! -- Cornelia Henry's three journals, written between 1861 and 1868, provide an excellent source of information on western North Carolina prior to, during, and following the Civil War, and present us with an intimate and personal glimpse into the lives of a struggling Confederate family. Throughout her writings, Cornelia reveals her innermost thoughts and fears as she describes her daily routines, rumors and news of the war, raids by Union soldiers, occupation of Asheville by Union troops,</p>	<p><u>Fear in North Carolina: The Civil War Journals and Letters of the Henry Family</u></p>

	<p>activities of newly freed slaves, and finally, troublesome times after the war. -- Cornelia Henry, September 1865: The war has broken us up. I can't see how we are to pay our debts and still retain a home. Mr. Henry worries about it a good deal. He is prematurely ten years older in the last eight months . . . I try to cheer him but he is gloomy nearly all the time. I feel so sorry for him. He loves his old homestead so dearly. May God in his love, spare us the trial of giving it up and may we be more prosperous. -- Fear in North Carolina combines Cornelia Henry's journals into a single volume, which is supplemented with additional family letters, documents, and photos. In addition, newspaper advertisements and period photos have been inserted to augment the reader's experience, and to provide historical perspective.</p>	
<p>Heyward, Pauline De Caradeuc</p> <p>AKA DeCaradeuc, Pauline</p>		<p><u>A Confederate Lady Comes of Age: The Journal of Pauline De Caradeuc Heyward, 1863-1888</u></p>
<p>Holmes, Emma</p>	<p>Two months before the Civil War broke out, Emma Holmes made the first entry in a diary that would eventually hold vivid firsthand accounts of several major historical events. Born into an elite South Carolina family, Holmes was in her twenties during the war years. She lived in Charleston during April, 1861, bombardment of Fort Sumter and was visiting there during the 1863 Union shelling of the city. Her description of the Charleston fire of December, 1861, which destroyed her family home and leveled much of the city, is one of the most powerful passages in the diary. Holmes also</p>	<p><u>The Diary of Miss Emma Holmes, 1861-1866</u></p>

	<p>spent extended periods of time on plantations and visited army camps, which she described in detail. Because of the Charleston fire, her family was uprooted to Camden, South Carolina, where she came face-to-face with Union forces: first Sherman's army, then black troops, and finally the small Reconstruction garrison. In presenting her picture of the wartime South, Holmes discussed numerous northern and southern military figures, the role of women in the war effort, the religious and social life of the day, and the heavy toll that fighting and disease took on the military and civilian population.</p>	
House, Ellen Renshaw	<p>Ellen Renshaw House was only nineteen years old in 1863 when she began a detailed journal of her experiences in Knoxville, Tennessee, amid the turmoil of the Civil War. Her diary, now published for the first time, is a remarkable document of the divided loyalties that were so pronounced in that part of the state and of the daily effects the war had on civilians. A member of a middle-class family that had moved to Knoxville in 1860 from Georgia, Ellen House became, like her parents and siblings, a fervent Confederate - or, as she called herself, "a very violent Rebel." When the city fell to Federal forces in September 1863, Ellen's resentments ran deep, and she filled her diary with scornful words for the occupying Yankees. She eagerly followed the news of military actions that might mean the recapture of the city and became an eyewitness to the war's dangers when Confederate General James Longstreet launched an ill-fated attack on Knoxville late in 1863. Despite her own privations, Ellen gave much of her time to providing relief to Confederate prisoners of</p>	<p><u>A Very Violent Rebel: The Civil War Diary of Ellen Renshaw House</u></p>

	<p>war in the city. Since she made no secret of where her sympathies lay, Federal military authorities eventually suspected her of spying and expelled her to Georgia, where she continued to record her impressions and observations.</p>	
Inman, Myra	<p>In 1859, a thirteen-year-old-girl began a diary, detailing the emotions and events of everyday life. Daily life in her small hometown of Cleveland, Tennessee was not destined to remain quiet and routine, however. When the Civil War began, the diary entries provide a firsthand account of the sorrows inflicted when the Civil War tore families apart in the border South. Myra, a staunch Confederate, gave a vivid account of the war, how it divided her community and left misery in its wake. Her diary became a bosom friend to whom she could confide her pain and grief. While she never knew the historical importance of her diary, her descendants did, and preserved this precious legacy.</p>	<p><u>Myra Inman: A Diary of the Civil War in East Tennessee</u></p>
Jackson, Julia	<p>Our nation's Civil War had been raging for just six months when William R. Jackson joined the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry as quartermaster. His wife, Julia, joined the ranks of women on both sides of the conflict who prayed fervently that they would not see their loved ones' names on the growing lists of casualties. As with most soldiers and their families, handwritten letters were to be their main contact during those four long years of war.</p>	<p><u>Affectionately Yours: The Civil War Letters of William R. Jackson and his Wife Julia</u></p>
Jervey, Susan Ravenal	<p>Susan Ravenal Jervey and Charlotte St. Julien Ravenal were cousins who lived in St. John's parish in Berkeley County, South Carolina, north of Charleston. Susan was born in 1840 to William Jervey, a lawyer, and lived at Cedar Grove plantation. In February 1865 her family moved to</p>	<p><u>Two Diaries: February-May, 1865</u></p> <p><u>Two Diaries from Middle St. John's, Berkeley, South Carolina, February-May, 1865</u></p>

	<p>Northampton plantation for greater protection from Union troops. Charlotte was the daughter of Henry William Ravenel, a well-known botanist. She was living at the Pooshee plantation in 1865.</p> <p><i>Two Diaries from Middle St. John's, February to May, 1865</i>, published in 1921, includes significant excerpts from the journals Jervey and Ravenel kept at the end of the Civil War. In the diaries, each woman describes the constant threat of Union raids; the difficulties associated with finding enough food to feed their families and slaves; and the problems they experienced trying to manage slaves during war. The two women describe their preparations for the arrival of Federal soldiers, and the general tension that pervaded the area as the Union army passed through their county. Supplementing these journals is a 1917 speech by Mrs. Mary Rhodes (Waring) Henigan, who lived near Jervey and Ravenel in 1865. The publishers also include a short report from the Massachusetts 55th Regiment that describes the unit's interactions with Berkeley County plantations.</p>	
Johnson, Ann Battles	<p><i>Chained to the Rock of Adversity</i> offers valuable insight into the lives of the Old South's free women of color, using personal letters and a diary to tell an extraordinary story. The letters, from family members and friends, were written between 1844 and 1899 to Ann Battles Johnson, wife of prominent Natchez businessman William T. Johnson, and her daughter Anna, while Ann's daughter Catharine wrote the diary. A freed slave herself, Ann Johnson</p>	<p><u><i>Chained to the Rock of Adversity: To Be Free, Black, & Female in the Old South</i></u></p>

	<p>became the head of her family and a slaveholder before the Civil War. Her days were filled with the often tedious and sometimes overwhelming duties assigned to slaveholding women, but her race separated her from most other women of this class. The writings depict a tight-knit network of family and friends and show a family well aware of its precarious position in society, feared by most whites and resented by other blacks.</p>	
Johnson, Anna	See entry for Johnson, Ann Battles.	<u>Chained to the Rock of Adversity: To Be Free, Black, & Female in the Old South</u>
Johnson, Catharine	See entry for Johnson, Ann Battles.	<u>Chained to the Rock of Adversity: To Be Free, Black, & Female in the Old South</u>
Jones, Margaret McDowell Buford	These entries come from the diaries and correspondence of Martha McDowell Buford Jones and vividly portray, down to the smallest recorded details, life in Kentucky's Bluegrass Region between 1860-1865.	<u>Peach Leather and Rebel Gray: Bluegrass Life and the War, 1860-1865, Farm and Social Life, Famous Horses, Tragedies of War, Diary and Letters of a Confederate Wife</u>
Jordan, Serepta	...the diary of Serepta Jordan provides a unique window into the lives of Confederates living in occupied territory in upper middle Tennessee. A massive tome, written in a sturdy store ledger, the diary records every day from the fall of 1857 to June 1864. In this abridged version, Jordan reports local news, descriptions of her daily activities, war news, and social life. Orphaned at twelve, Jordan—her first name shortened to “Rep” by family and friends—lived in bustling New Providence (now part of Clarksville), Tennessee, on the banks of the Red River. Well educated by private tutors, Jordan read widely, followed politics, and was a skilled seamstress interested in the latest fashions.	<u>The Diary of Serepta Jordan: A Southern Woman's Struggle with War and Family, 1857–1864</u>
Keckley, Elizabeth	An autobiographical narrative, BEHIND THE SCENES traces Elizabeth Keckley's	<u>Behind the Scenes, or, Thirty Years a Slave, And Four Years in the White House</u>

	<p>life from her enslavement in Virginia and North Carolina to her time as seamstress to Mary Todd Lincoln in the White House during Abraham Lincoln's administration. It was quite controversial at the time of its release--an uncompromising work that transgressed Victorian boundaries between public and private life, and lines of race, gender, and society.</p>	
<p>Leconte, Emma</p>	<p>LeConte specifically records her experiences in Columbia, South Carolina, during Sherman's devastating march through the South in this volume of her work.</p>	<p><u>When the World Ended: the Diary of Emma Leconte</u></p>
<p>Lee, Eleanor Agnes AKA Agnes Lee</p>	<p>Eleanor Agnes Lee, Robert E. Lee's fifth child, began her journal in December 1852 at the early age of twelve. An articulate young woman, her stated ambitions were modest: "The everyday life of a little school girl of twelve years is not startling," she observed in April 1853; but in fact, her five-year record of a southern girl's life is lively, unpredictable, and full of interesting detail. The journal opens with a description of the Lee family life in their beloved home, Arlington. Like many military families, the Lees moved often, but Agnes and her family always thought of Arlington -- "with its commanding view, fine old trees, and the soft wild luxuriance of its woods" -- as home. When Lee was appointed the superintendent of West Point, the family reluctantly moved with him to the military academy, but wherever she happened to be, Agnes engagingly described weddings, lavish dinners, concerts, and fancy dress balls. No mere social butterfly, she also recounted hours teaching slaves (an illegal act at that time) and struggling with her conscience. Often she questioned her own spiritual worthiness; in fact, Agnes</p>	<p><u>Growing Up in the 1850s: The Journal of Agnes Lee</u></p>

	<p>expressed herself most openly and ardently when examining her religious commitment and reflecting on death. As pious as she was eager to improve herself, Agnes prayed that "He would satisfy that longing within me to do something to be something. "In 1855 General Lee went to Texas, while his young daughter was enrolled in the elite Virginia Female Institute in Staunton. Agnes' letters to her parents complete the picture that she has given us of herself -- an appealingly conscientious young girl who had a sense of humor, who strove to live up to her parents' expectations, and who returned fully the love so abundantly given to her. Agnes' last journal entry was made in January 1858, only three years before the Civil War began. In 1873 she died at Lexington at the young age of thirty-two.</p>	
Lee, Elizabeth Blair	<p>Selected letters offer a firsthand account of life in Washington during the Civil War.</p>	<p><u>Wartime Washington: The Civil War Letters of Elizabeth Blair Lee</u></p>
Lee, Laura	<p>"Winchester Divided" presents the diaries of Lee, a diehard Southerner, and Chase, a firm supporter of the Union. Both used their diaries to unflinchingly voice their strong opinions. By juxtaposing their two opposing viewpoints, Mahon allows today's reader to get a real sense of the deeply felt passions that the war inspired</p>	<p><u>Winchester Divided: The Civil War Diaries of Julia Chase and Laura Lee</u></p>
Lee, Mildred	<p>Daughter and youngest child of Robert E. Lee</p>	<p><u>Growing Up in the 1850s: The Journal of Agnes Lee</u></p>
LeGrand, Julia	<p>The book is a compilation of the personal journal entries of Julia LeGrand, a young woman living in New Orleans during the American Civil War. The journal entries provide a unique perspective on the war, as they offer a glimpse into the daily life of a young woman living in the South during this tumultuous time. The book covers the period from the fall of New Orleans to</p>	<p><u>The Journal Of Julia LeGrand: New Orleans, 1862-1863</u></p>

	<p>Union forces in 1862 to the end of 1863, a time when the city was under Union occupation. Julia LeGrand's journal entries cover a wide range of topics, from the impact of the war on her family and friends, to her observations on the Union soldiers who occupied the city, to her own personal struggles and triumphs.</p>	
<p>McDonald, Cornelia Peake</p>	<p>Cornelia Peake McDonald's story of the Civil War records a personal and distinctly female battle: a southern woman's lonely struggle in the midst of chaos to provide safety and shelter for herself and her nine children as their home is destroyed by the forces of war. Whether describing a Union soldier's theft of her Christmas cakes, the discovery of a human foot in her garden, or the death of her daughter, her story of the Civil War at home is compelling and disturbing. Her tremendous determination and unyielding spirit is a testimony to a woman's will to preserve her family.</p>	<p><u>A Woman's Civil War: A Diary, with Reminiscences of the War, from March 1862</u></p>
<p>McGuire, Judith</p>	<p>...diary of a lady, evidently a thoughtful, refined, eminently Christian matron, kept for the benefit of her grandchildren, from May, 1861, when she was obliged to leave her home by the advent of Federal troops to Alexandria, Va., on through all the days of her sojourn at Winchester, Richmond, and elsewhere in Virginia, till the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnston, in April, 1865.</p>	<p><u>Diary of a Southern Refugee During the War, by A Lady of Virginia</u></p>
<p>McKinley, Emilie Riley</p>	<p>SHORTLY AFTER SHE BEGAN her diary, Emilie Riley McKinley penned an entry to record the day she believed to be the saddest of her life. The date was July 4, 1863, and Federal troops had captured the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi. A teacher on a plantation near the city under siege, McKinley shared with others in her rural community an unwavering allegiance to the</p>	<p><u>From the Pen of a She-Rebel: The Civil War Diary of Emilie Riley McKinley</u></p>

	<p>Confederate cause. What she did not share with her. Southern neighbors was her background: Emilie McKinley was a Yankee. McKinley's account, revealed through evocative diary entries, tells of a Northern woman who embodied sympathy for the Confederates. During the months that Federal troops occupied her hometown and county, she vented her feelings and opinions on the pages of her journal and articulated her support of the Confederate cause. Through sharply drawn vignettes, McKinley - never one to temper her beliefs - candidly depicted her confrontations with the men in blue along with observations of explosive interactions between soldiers and civilians. Maintaining a tone of wit and gaiety even as she encountered human pathos, she commented on major military events and reported on daily plantation life.</p>	
<p>McNiell, Sallie</p>	<p>In this annotated diary, Sallie McNeill chronicles thoughts, observations, and details of her daily life during the Civil War and Reconstruction eras. This remarkably well-preserved document tells McNeill's story from her days as a student in the female department of Baylor College at Independence until her death in 1867. McNeill's story—common to the era and place and still intensely personal—lets readers glimpse the numbing expectations of a young woman's proper behavior, moral referencing of those living under the influence of the second Great Awakening, intellectual questions posed by the education of the day, and the lifestyle of the planter class at the margins of its geographical reach.</p>	<p><u>The Uncompromising Diary of Sallie McNeill, 1858-1867</u></p>
<p>Merrick, Caroline Elizabeth Thomas</p>	<p>Caroline Elizabeth Thomas was born at Cottage Hall in East Feliciana Parish,</p>	<p><u>Old Times in Dixie Land: a Southern Matron's Memories</u></p>

Louisiana on November 24, 1825. Her father, David Thomas, was a South Carolinian who had settled in Louisiana after the War of 1812. In 1840 Caroline married Edwin T. Merrick, who later became chief justice of Louisiana. Following the war, the Merricks relocated to New Orleans, where Caroline Merrick became a motivated activist for women's rights and temperance. Through her efforts, Merrick effected several changes to Louisiana law. In 1879, she and other women spoke to the Constitutional Convention, petitioning for women's suffrage and their increased independence in financial and legal matters. For her efforts, Merrick was made honorary vice president of the Woman Suffrage Association of Louisiana. She also served for ten years as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Louisiana. She died in New Orleans in 1908.

Merrick's memoir, *Old Times in Dixie Land, A Southern Matron's Memories*, was published in 1901 by New York's New Grafton Press. Following a description of her childhood and the early years of her marriage, she offers her thoughts on slavery, comparing its mutual benefits for both master and slave while arguing for its role in preserving the southern quality of life. In her discussion of the Civil War, Merrick outlines the hardships the South endured. Further substantiating her assertions, Merrick includes entries from her daughter's diary detailing the difficulties of life during the war years. The remainder of the narrative highlights the peculiarities of postbellum southern society, namely the ways in which women, who had played

	<p>prominent roles in promoting the war effort, were essentially demoted after its conclusion. In closing Merrick outlines her hopes for the new century.</p>	
<p>Milburn, Theresa Rebecca</p>	<p>The Milburn diary survives in a group of 88 disbound leaves, 78 of which (155 pages) contain entries running from 10 August 1863 (when the diary was begun) to 13 May 1865. Twenty pages of the diary, with entries from August to October 1863, are lacking—though their text is preserved in the form of an old typed transcription. The manuscript diary text runs to more than 25,000 words. Entries were typically made on Sundays, recounting events of the previous week. Content is particularly dense for the fall, winter, and spring of 1863-1864. There are relatively few entries for 1865. A great deal of the content relates to the war. Milburn remained at Gold Dust throughout the period covered by the diary, and lived with both the rumors and the realities of Union troops passing through the area, Her entry for 18 March 1864 describes members of a regiment of U. S. Colored Troops on the plantation, encountering the Milburn slaves. Confederate officers were frequent guests at the plantation, and enlisted men camped there. The entries also contain news of the doings of her brothers and other friends and relatives in the army, and news and rumors of both the war in Louisiana and the broader war. While Milburn laments the war's disruptions and tragedies she is inflagging in her sympathy for the Southern cause. She speaks with incomprehension of tales of unrest among Louisiana's slave</p>	<p>Unpublished</p> <p>“Theresa Milburn Diary”</p> <p><u>University of Notre Dame Rare Books & Special Collections</u></p> <p>https://archivesspace.library.nd.edu/repositories/3/resources/1536</p>

	population, and of the Northern use of black troops.	
Morgan, Mrs. Irby	<p>Mrs. Irby Morgan was born and raised in Nashville, Tennessee and was General John Hunt Morgan's cousin. Her memoir, <i>How It Was; Four Years Among the Rebels</i> (1892), records her experiences in Tennessee during the Civil War. Her husband, Irby Morgan, actively supported the Confederacy by raising money and acquiring goods for the army. Mrs. Morgan documents early efforts to prepare for war and then describes the war itself. She worked as a nurse in her home in the early part of the war, but her family fled across the South, stopping in Fayetteville, North Carolina, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Marietta, Georgia, and finally Augusta, Georgia, where they lived until the war ended. The narrative closes with a series of letters written during the war and excerpts from <i>The Vidette</i>, a magazine published intermittently by General Morgan's troops.</p>	<u>How It Was: Four Years Among the Rebels</u>
Morgan, Sarah	<p>Born into one of the best families of Baton Rouge, Sarah Morgan was not yet twenty when she began her diary in January 1862, nine months after the start of the Civil War. She was soon to experience a coming-of-age filled with the turmoil and upheaval that devastated the wartime South. She set down the Remarkable events of the war in a record that remains one of the most vivid, evocative portrayals in existence of a time and place that today make up a crucial chapter in our national history. Sarah Morgan herself emerges as one of the most memorable nineteenth-century women in fiction or nonfiction, a young woman of intelligence and fortitude, as well as of high spirits and passion, who</p>	<u>The Civil War Diary of a Southern Woman</u>

	questioned the society into which she was born and the meaning of the war for ordinary families like her own and for the divided nation as a whole.	
Murray, Ellen	<p>On April 9, 1862, 37-year-old Laura Matilda Towne to Port Royal Island, newly captured by the Union forces in the American Civil War. She spent the next 38 years of her life educating and ministering to freed slaves.</p> <p>She maintained the utmost belief in the humanity and possibilities for African-Americans. With her friend, Ellen Murray, she established the Penn Center school on St. Helena Island, the first school for emancipated slaves in the United States. Laura Towne is an vital figure in black history in America.</p>	<u>Letters and Diary of Laura M. Towne: 1862-1884</u>
Neblett, Elizabeth Scott	Elizabeth Scott Neblett was raised in a slaveholding family in eastern Texas. Despite the frontier conditions, she was very much a southern belle who embraced conventional dictates and aspired to the “cult of true womanhood.” Neblett entered romantic marriage and motherhood with optimism, but over time her experiences as a wife and mother made her severe and increasingly despondent. When the Civil War ripped away the existing social structure and took her husband away from home, she was pressed to assume many of his responsibilities, including managing the family property and its eleven slaves. Frustrated by a growing sense of powerlessness and inadequacy, she frequently railed in anger against herself, her husband, and her children.	<u>A Rebel Wife in Texas: The Diary and Letters of Elizabeth Scott Neblett, 1852--1864</u>
North, Jane Caroline	A book that will greatly enhance understanding of the situation of single women in the nineteenth-century South, An	<u>An Evening When Alone: Four Journals of Single Women in the South, 1827–67</u>

	<p>Evening When Alone presents the journals of four very different women who, although their lives were worlds apart, each lived and wrote in the South during the years 1827-67. Intimate and revealing, these journals provide refreshing insight into the joys and travails of "ordinary" single women in the nineteenth century South: courtship, disappointed love, illness, the gratifications and pains of female friendship, the grief of the Civil War, the ambivalences of family life, and the difficulty and consolation of religion.</p>	
<p>Otis, Eliza A. W.</p>	<p><i>Architects of Our Fortunes</i> is the first publication of the Civil War letters and journals of Eliza A. W. Otis and her husband, Harrison Gray Otis, who went on to become the publishers of the <i>Los Angeles Times</i>. These intimate letters and journal entries reveal an earlier and simpler chapter in their lives, when he was a printer who joined the Union army and she was a poet and teacher who traveled through the Upper South to stay close to her soldier husband. Their writings reflect their love for each other, the fears aroused by the war, and the shaping of their ambitions and moral purpose by the forces of history in a tumultuous time....The emergence of the Otises as major public leaders in Southern California and the success of the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> grew out of their struggle during the Civil War years and the values they forged as a consequence of that conflict.</p>	<p><u>Architects of Our Fortunes: The Journal of Eliza A.W. Otis, 1860-1863, with Letters and Civil War Journal of Harrison Gray Otis</u></p>
<p>Parsons, Emily Elizabeth</p>	<p>Nearly blind from an accident in childhood, deaf from complications of scarlet fever, and perpetually suffering from an ankle injury, Emily Parsons nevertheless enrolled in nursing school at the outbreak of the</p>	<p><u>Fearless Purpose: A Blind Nurse in the Civil War</u></p>

	<p>American Civil War in 1861. Already 37, she never married and made the care of others her fearless purpose in life. Despite her handicaps, she was appointed head of nursing on a large riverboat at Vicksburg during the siege of that city. She was stricken with malaria and sent to New York to recover. Upon recovery, she later headed nursing at the 2,500-bed Benton Barracks Hospital in St. Louis. Her abilities and tenderness with soldiers was remarked upon by many. In this wonderful collection of her letters to family (with an introduction by her father), you'll come to know this remarkable woman.</p>	
<p>Peck, Ada Louise</p>	<p>Ada's Journal provides a window into history. Ada Louise Peck was a well-loved little girl who traveled back and forth between Mossy Creek, Tennessee and East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, starting in 1853. She experienced trials, health problems, and travel by railroad, steamboat, and stagecoach. Her grandpa Jacob was Tennessee Supreme Court Judge Jacob Peck, and her grandpa William Henderson ran one of the largest cotton plantations in the South. This journal, recorded from Ada's perspective by her mom Emma, records the first two years of her short life. Edited by Andy Peck, over 70 photographs, maps, and historical references bring this true story to life in a powerful way. Journey with little Ada on a Mississippi River steamboat; keep your hands inside the train as you pass through the half-mile Cumberland Mountain Tunnel on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad; and enjoy the mountain hospitality at the Wolf Creek Inn as Ada visits with Mrs. Emma Allen, Peck</p>	<p><u>Ada's Journal and Emma's Letters: The Civil War Era Journal and Letters of Emma Peck</u></p>

	<p>family friend and hostess to hundreds along the French Broad River.</p> <p>Emma's Letters chronicles friendship, heartache, longing for connection, and the intense feelings and opinions surrounding our nation's Civil War. With originals held by the University of Tennessee Knoxville in the "Wolf Creek Papers," Andy Peck has carefully transcribed these letters written by Emma Peck to her great friend Emma Allen. You will learn how the Peck family decided to build their mountain home in Wolf Creek called Glen Ada; mourn with them as they lose young family members to diseases like cholera and typhoid; and celebrate with them as they write about mid-1800s Christmas traditions including Santa Claus. Emma's brother-in-law was Confederate General William Raine Peck, known as the largest Civil War General. Learn of his request for a pardon from President Andrew Johnson, and his brother Wiley Peck's acquittal after killing a man in New Orleans with a knife.</p>	
<p>Peck, Emma Elizabeth Henderson</p>	<p>Ada's Journal provides a window into history. Ada Louise Peck was a well-loved little girl who traveled back and forth between Mossy Creek, Tennessee and East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, starting in 1853. She experienced trials, health problems, and travel by railroad, steamboat, and stagecoach. Her grandpa Jacob was Tennessee Supreme Court Judge Jacob Peck, and her grandpa William Henderson ran one of the largest cotton plantations in the South. This journal, recorded from Ada's perspective by her mom Emma, records the first two years of her short life. Edited by Andy Peck, over 70 photographs, maps, and</p>	<p><u>Ada's Journal and Emma's Letters: The Civil War Era Journal and Letters of Emma Peck</u></p>

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Peter, Frances Dallam

Frances Dallam Peter was one of the eleven children of Union army surgeon Dr. Robert Peter. Her candid diary chronicles Kentucky's invasion by Confederates under General Braxton Bragg in 1862, Lexington's monthlong occupation by

[A Union Woman in Civil War Kentucky: The Diary of Frances Peter](#)

	<p>General Edmund Kirby Smith, and changes in attitude among the enslaved population following the Emancipation Proclamation. As troops from both North and South took turns holding the city, she repeatedly emphasized the rightness of the Union cause and minced no words in expressing her disdain for "the secesh."</p> <p>Peter articulates many concerns common to Kentucky Unionists. Though she was an ardent supporter of the war against the Confederacy, Peter also worried that Lincoln's use of authority exceeded his constitutional rights. Her own attitudes toward Black people were ambiguous, as was the case with many people in that time. Peter's descriptions of daily events in an occupied city provide valuable insights and a unique feminine perspective on an underappreciated aspect of the war. Until her death in 1864, Peter conscientiously recorded the position and deportment of both Union and Confederate soldiers, incidents at the military hospitals, and stories from the countryside. Her account of a torn and divided region is a window to the war through the gaze of a young woman of intelligence and substance.</p>	
Pierce, Tillie	Tillie Pierce was 15 years old when the Battle of Gettysburg raged around her. The three-day battle fought in July 1863 proved to be the deadliest of the Civil War and the turning point of the conflict.	<u>Memoir of Tillie Pierce: An Eyewitness to the Battle of Gettysburg</u>
Plake, Kate Gore	According to Plake's account in her 1868 narrative, she was born at a place called the Bend of Slate in Bath County, Kentucky, on March 16, 1838. Her maiden name was Gore. On December 5, 1858, she married a first cousin whom she refers to only as Mr. Griffin. She and Mr. Griffin	<u>The Southern Husband Outwitted by His Union Wife</u>

	<p>moved from Kentucky to Missouri and had a daughter, Myrtle. Plake eventually returned to Kentucky, divorced Mr. Griffin and remarried. Plake also separated from her second husband, whom she does not name in her narrative. The details of her life after 1868, including the date, place, and cause of her death, remain unknown.</p>	
<p>Powers, Elvira J.</p>	<p>Not all of the suffering in the American Civil War was experienced by front-line soldiers. Doctors and nurses shared in what we today call post traumatic stress disorder. Not many of them wrote as eloquently as Elvira Powers. Having already suffered the death of four children before the war, and with her husband away in the Union army, Elvira Powers headed to the south to work in the Union hospitals. "A hospital is no place to form attachments,' said one lady in this hospital to another. Perhaps it is not wise to form attachments, but if they grow themselves, as between a mother and sick child, with every cry of pain, or bestowal of attention, what is one to do about it? It happens that my large family of boys, being under the guardianship of their Uncle Sam, are liable at any time to be torn from my maternal oversight." Elvira saw and attempted to relieve a great deal of suffering of young men torn to pieces by war and sickened by disease. Fortunately for us as readers, she not only wrote her in her journal with a tender, articulate voice, but she relieves us, as she did herself, with great wit and humor throughout. In 1866, with the war over, she turned her journal into one of the best accounts of combat hospital life ever written.</p>	<p><u>Sweet Restorer: Diary of a Civil War Nurse</u></p>
<p>Preston, Margaret Smith</p>	<p>Margaret "Madge" Smith Preston also lived on a farm, Pleasant Plains, near Towson, Maryland, during the war. Preston's</p>	<p>Unpublished "Preston Family Papers"</p>

AKA Madge Preston	<p>Catholic faith played an important part in her life and also in the life of her daughter, May Preston. Both Madge Preston, and then May, attended St. Joseph's Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland, as young women. Madge Preston's husband, William Preston, was active in the politics of the day and was an ardent supporter of Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy. After suffering an accident in 1859, he occasionally became violent and abusive towards Madge. The Prestons owned several slaves and kept servants at both Pleasant Plains and a home in Baltimore. Madge Preston enjoyed the privileges of an upper-middle class family of the time period: education at private schools, travel to Europe, and acquaintances with prominent citizens of Baltimore. In her diaries and letters, Preston writes of her private sufferings and also demonstrates her own deep sympathies for the Confederate cause.</p> <p>In addition to her private diary, Madge Preston constantly corresponded with friends and family including her daughter, May, who was away at school during the first part of the war. The first two excerpts, which are from letters to her daughter, give more vivid details about the Preston women's allegiance to the Confederacy.</p>	<p>University of Maryland Libraries, Special Collections</p> <p>https://archives.lib.umd.edu/repositories/2/resources/1063</p>
Ravenal, Charlotte St. J.	<p>Susan Ravenel Jervey and Charlotte St. Julien Ravenel were cousins who lived in St. John's parish in Berkeley County, South Carolina, north of Charleston. Susan was born in 1840 to William Jervey, a lawyer, and lived at Cedar Grove plantation. In February 1865 her family moved to Northampton plantation for greater</p>	<p><u>Two Diaries: February-May, 1865</u></p> <p><u>Two Diaries from Middle St. John's, Berkeley, South Carolina, February-May, 1865</u></p>

protection from Union troops. Charlotte was the daughter of Henry William Ravenel, a well-known botanist. She was living at the Pooshee plantation in 1865.

Two Diaries from Middle St. John's, February to May, 1865, published in 1921, includes significant excerpts from the journals Jervey and Ravenel kept at the end of the Civil War. In the diaries, each woman describes the constant threat of Union raids; the difficulties associated with finding enough food to feed their families and slaves; and the problems they experienced trying to manage slaves during war. The two women describe their preparations for the arrival of Federal soldiers, and the general tension that pervaded the area as the Union army passed through their county. Supplementing these journals is a 1917 speech by Mrs. Mary Rhodes (Waring) Henigan, who lived near Jervey and Ravenel in 1865. The publishers also include a short report from the Massachusetts 55th Regiment that describes the unit's interactions with Berkeley County plantations.

Ripley, Eliza Moore Chinn McHatten

Eliza Ripley, daughter of Judge Richard H. and Betsy Holmes Chinn, was born in Lexington, Kentucky on February 1, 1832. The family moved to New Orleans when Eliza was just a toddler. She returned to Lexington in 1852 to marry James Alexander McHatton but relocated with her husband to Arlington Plantation, near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Ten years later, the couple fled their plantation when Union gunboats appeared on the Mississippi river near their home. Eliza, James, and a small caravan traveled with cotton and supplies

[Eliza Moore Chinn McHatten Ripley, 1832-1912](#)
[From Flag to Flag: A Woman's Adventures and Experiences in the South During the War, in Mexico, and in Cuba.](#)

UNC-Chapel Hill, Southern Historical Collection

<https://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/ripley/flag/menu.html>

through Texas into Mexico, and remained there until they, like many other southern escapees, sailed for Cuba in 1865. There, the McHattons ran a sugar plantation, using the southern antebellum model with which they were familiar, and joined the highest social circles. *From Flag to Flag*, published in 1889 by D. Appleton and Company of New York, describes the family's escape and details their life in Mexico and Cuba. Eliza, along with her son and daughter, returned to the United States after James' death. She then married Dwight Ripley in 1873 and lived the rest of her life in the North. Just one day before her death on July 13, 1912, she completed an agreement to publish her second book, *Social Life in Old New Orleans*, which chronicles her coming of age in the bustling southern city.

From Flag to Flag begins with Ripley's fond memories of pastoral plantation life in the early years of the Civil War and her role in the efforts to create the first Confederate flag. When the Union army finally threatens to take their home and free their slaves, the family and two servants who choose not to stay behind join a caravan bound for Texas. During the journey, the McHattons lose an infant son and are forced to deal with the rapid devaluation of Confederate currency. Due to this inflation as well as the scarcity of resources in Mexico, the caravan is forced to be both thrifty and innovative. Ripley recalls making handkerchiefs from a dress, a coat from a sheet, and a dress from a blanket. While the family is in Mexico, the war ends, but Ripley sees hope in the defeat. She comments, "Thus faded the Confederacy.

We prayed for victory—no people ever uttered more earnest prayers—and the God of hosts gave us victory in defeat. We prayed for only that little strip, that Dixie-land, and the Lord gave us the whole country from the lakes to the Gulf, from ocean to ocean—all dissensions settled, all dividing lines wiped out—a united country forever and ever!" (125).

The family does not return to their home after the war's end but decides to continue their explorations. While perusing a potential supply route, James McHatton (whom Ripley and others refer to as Lamo, based on a contraction of the Spanish word for master), takes his wife on a visit to Havana. There, the couple meets other displaced Southerners and decides to run a plantation called Desengano. In addition to enslaved blacks, McHatton uses the labor of indentured Chinese servants on the plantation. Although Ripley describes a Chinese rebellion in the area, she clearly favors the Chinese workers over the black workers in her comparisons of the two groups. Ripley includes many other descriptions of Cuban life, commenting on such diverse topics as religious beliefs, death rituals, and lack of law enforcement. The latter is treated in detail as her husband is attacked and nearly killed by a group of highway bandits. The family returns occasionally to the United States, but Ripley seems content in her elite Cuban social circles. Yet, when land skirmishes and taxation become overly trying for the family, and illness and fatigue weaken Lamo, Ripley closes the narrative by expressing her longing for a permanent return to America.

<p>Ropes, Hannah</p>	<p>The chief nurse of the Union Hospital in Washington, D.C., describes life and stress in the hospital and comments on notable persons of power. Her heretofore unpublished diary and letters comprise a fresh, highly significant document concerning the medical history of the Civil War and the contributions of women nurses in the Northern military hospitals.</p>	<p><u>Civil War Nurse: The Diary and Letters of Hannah Ropes</u></p>
<p>Rousseau, Sarah Jane</p>	<p>For Sarah Jane Rousseau, an accomplished pianist from New Castle Upon Tyne, this seven-month journey means leaving all her gentrified comforts behind. It's a sacrifice she is willing to make, however, if she ever wants to walk again.</p> <p>After years of trying everything he could for his wife, Dr. James Rousseau is desperate to find a cure for Sarah's debilitating rheumatism. He hopes that a climate cure in the warm, dry air of California might be the answer she needs.</p> <p>While the Civil War is raging in the east, the Rousseaus join with three other families from Pella, Iowa to make the arduous covered wagon journey across the American Plains. Along the way, tensions run high under the stern captaincy of Sgt. Nicholas P. Earp. In Idaho Territory, unsuspecting emigrants are caught in the crossfire of angry Northern Plains Indians. In Utah, Mormons put Dr. James to the test while sickness runs rampant. When they leave, Paiute Chief Kanosh sends them with a guide who leads the Pella Company across the desolate Mohave Desert and into the Valley of Fire. By the time they reach the Sierra Nevada, food and water supplies are exhausted and every bit of ammunition spent. When the Rousseaus</p>	<p><u>The 1864 Diary of Mrs. Sarah Jane Rousseau</u></p>

	<p>can go no further, the Pella Company leaves them stranded in Winter.</p> <p>In the only complete, surviving account from the Pella Company, read how the lowans face fierce enemies, quicksand, hailstorms, poison water, and the blazing sun. Feel the budding romance between youths. See who has enough mettle to survive. And meet the surprise heroes who restore the emigrants' faith in humanity.</p>	
<p>Salm-Salm, Princess Felix</p> <p>AKA Salm-Salm, Princess Agnes</p>	<p>A remarkable woman relates a decade lived more fully than the entire lifetimes of any ten of her contemporaries. The daughter of an American general, married to the love of her life, she followed her husband throughout the Civil War and then to more adventures abroad.</p> <p>She was an American married to Prince Felix Salm-Salm, a Prussian soldier of nobility who volunteered his services for the Union cause in the Civil War. During the war, Princess Agnes tended to the wounded and dying on the battlefield. But she also met Abraham Lincoln, kissed him, and offers one of the most interesting descriptions of him.</p> <p>The post-war period found Prince Salm-Salm in service to Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico. With indomitable courage, Princess Agnes worked to get her husband out of prison when he was captured with Maximilian. Escaping execution, the pair left for Europe. There they met with Bismarck, Wilhelm I, Lord and Lady Palmerston, and many other notables.</p> <p>During the Franco-Prussian War, Agnes once again found herself caring for soldiers</p>	<p><u>An American Princess in the Civil War</u></p>

	<p>near the front while her husband was serving in battle. Crushed when he was killed, she nevertheless continued service until the end of the war.</p> <p>With her nerves frayed and her health failing, she seriously considered joining a nunnery. Settling in Germany, she penned this amazing memoir of a life lived ten-fold. Despite her traumas and sorrows, her lively and attractive intelligence shines through her writing with wit and irony.</p>	
Saxon, Elizabeth Lyle	<p>Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, daughter of Andrew J. Lyle and Clarissa N. Crutchfield, was born December 2, 1832, in Greenville, Tennessee. Her mother died when she was only two, so Elizabeth was raised primarily by her father, who fostered her independent and creative spirit. She was schooled for a time in Alabama, under the tutelage of writer Caroline Lee Hentz. Elizabeth began writing when she was twelve under the pen name Annott Lyle and later had stories published in the Louisville, Kentucky, <i>Courier</i>; the Columbia, South Carolina, <i>Banner</i>; and the Philadelphia <i>Courier</i>. She married South Carolinian Lydell A. Saxon at sixteen, and together they had seven children, three of whom died in infancy.</p> <p>Although Saxon continued to publish poems, stories, essays, and sketches in magazines, she earned national recognition for her work with the women's suffrage movement. In 1878, she became president of the Ladies Physiological Association and in 1879 helped a group of New Orleans suffragettes raise support for a voting rights petition that was eventually endorsed by hundreds of prominent</p>	<p><u>A Southern Woman's War Time Reminiscences</u></p> <p>UNC-Chapel Hill, Southern Historical Collection</p> <p>https://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/saxon/menu.html</p>

citizens. Widely known as a moving and passionate orator, Saxon later spoke before the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, where a motion was made to give women equal voting rights. Her address was published in the June 11, 1879, issue of the *New Orleans Times*. She also spoke before the U.S. Senate's Judiciary Committee and accompanied Susan B. Anthony on a New England tour. Saxon served as state president of the Tennessee Suffrage Association and later became vice president of the Women's National Suffrage Association. She also gave speeches on behalf of the National Prohibition Alliance and addressed more than 5,000 women gathered at a meeting of the International Council of Women on Social Purity in Washington, D.C. As her fame grew, she traveled west to Washington territory, where she established a settlement and helped found a public library. Saxon eventually returned to Memphis, where she died on March 14, 1915, five years before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment gave American women the right to vote.

Saxon published her Civil War memoir, *A Southern Woman's War Time Reminiscences*, in 1905. The work, which is set in the Deep South, starts with a brief overview of her life in the six years leading up to the Civil War. Beginning in 1855, Saxon and her family spend winters in Alabama and summers in New York, where her husband had business obligations. In the summer of 1860, with sectional tensions rising, Saxon begins to display what she believed were psychic skills: while attending a drill competition by a

group of soldiers from Chicago, Saxon had a vision in which she saw one of the commanders being killed. She later reported that this same captain was killed during the War in the same manner as her vision foretold. Saxon labeled her clairvoyance a "perfectly natural" spiritual sixth sense with which most people were born, but that most parents suppressed it in their children out of fear and prejudice. She encouraged women especially to explore these gifts within themselves in order to promote individuality.

In the winter of 1860, Saxon traveled to Savannah, where, she recalled, "it seemed as if the very air was ablaze with some terrible and unseen flame" in anticipation of the war (p. 15). Then, while on a trip to New Orleans just before the start of the war, Saxon had a vision of her father's death. She was unable to reach him in Arkansas, where he had traveled with his two sons, and for months she was "wild with despair" until "the ridicule of [her] relatives" led her to dismiss the vision (p. 25). With war imminent, Saxon returned to Alabama, where her community launched a rationing "craze" (p.18). Saxon describes the thrifty methods employed by Alabama households and the joy with which the women adopted them. When the war began, Southern fervor intensified. Saxon wrote that "Dixie" was played so often it became a kind of Confederate national anthem. She also said that people sacrificed carpets, supplies, and other material comforts for the soldiers. The first time she saw Confederate currency, however, she was rebuked by her companions for prophesying that it wouldn't

be long before the Confederacy faced disastrous inflation.

As fewer letters came from friends and more reports of Confederate losses reached Saxon, she reported a renewed anxiety over her father. In late 1863 she resolved to find him. Since the trip would involve leaving the Confederacy, she secured a pass from the governor and exchanged as much of her Confederate currency as possible for gold. In Memphis, where she had to secure another pass in order to continue, her petition was refused, and despite another troubling vision of her father, she decided instead to travel to New York to join her Unionist husband. On board a steamer, she met a woman who knew her father and told Saxon that he was gravely ill in a Memphis prison, where he was being held as a Confederate spy. Saxon reached him shortly before his death, and her earlier vision was fulfilled. She remained in Memphis for two years. Although she was also accused of being a spy and vehemently proclaimed her Confederate sympathies, she was not formally charged.

Sinkler, Emily Wharton

Emily Wharton Sinkler was only eighteen years old when she began to write to distant relatives, chronicling her experiences on an antebellum cotton plantation. The daughter of prominent Philadelphia lawyer Thomas Wharton, Emily had married Charles Sinkler of St. Johns Berkeley Parish and Charleston, South Carolina, and moved south to begin a new life. Collected by her great-great-granddaughter Anne Sinkler Whaley

Between North and South: The Letters of Emily Wharton Sinkler, 1842-1865

	<p>LeClercq, Emily's letters ring with keen insights into Southern society and offer a definitive account of a young woman transplanted to the South in 1842 through the Civil War. This frequent and thorough correspondence conveys the rich and varied details of a time divided between North and South.</p>	
<p>Smith, Adelaide W. AKA Smith, Ada</p>	<p>One of the most prominent nurses to serve in the American Civil War, Ada Smith was at the center of action. She met Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Dorothea Dix, Clara Barton, and many of the other military men and civilians in the conflict.</p>	<p><u>An Army Nurse in the Civil War</u></p>
<p>Solomon, Clara</p>		<p><u>The Civil War Diary of Clara Solomon Growing Up in New Orleans 1861-1862</u></p>
<p>Stearns, Amanda Akin AKA Akin, Amanda</p>	<p>President Abraham Lincoln wanted a complete and comfortable hospital as possible built near the steamboat landing in Washington, D.C. After Armory Square Hospital was constructed, Lincoln kept a constant interest in the care of sick and wounded soldiers. Lincoln often visited Armory Square Hospital and Amanda Akin saw him there as he made the rounds of beds, warmly shaking hands and inquiring about wounds. She also shook Lincoln's hand on more than one occasion in the White House. Another frequent visitor to Armory Square with whom she was less impressed was Walt Whitman.</p>	<p><u>The Lady Nurse of Ward "E" 1863-1864</u></p>
<p>Stevens, Lucy Pier</p>	<p>Lucy Pier Stevens, a twenty-one-year-old woman from Ohio, came to visit her aunt's family near Bellville, Texas, on Christmas Day, 1859. Little did she know how drastically her life would change on April 4, 1861, when the outbreak of the Civil War made returning home impossible. Stranded in enemy territory for the duration of the war, how would she reconcile her Northern</p>	<p><u>Another Year Finds Me in Texas: The Civil War Diary of Lucy Pier Stevens</u></p>

	<p>upbringing with the Southern sentiments surrounding her?</p> <p>Lucy Stevens's diary offers a unique perspective on daily life at the fringes of America's bloodiest conflict. An educated and keen observer, Stevens took note of everything—the weather, illnesses, food shortages, parties, church attendance, chores, schools, childbirth, death, the family's slaves, and political and military news.</p>	
Stone, Kate		<u>Brokenburn – The Diary of Kate Stone 1861-1868</u>
Streeter, Minnie E.	<p>MINNIE STREETER JOURNAL. 1864-1866 (bulk 1864-1865). <i>1 vol., 21 cm., 24 leaves, with 28 pages of entries.</i> A journal kept by Miss Minnie E. Streeter of Fowler, St. Lawrence County, New York, with sporadic entries from 11 December 1864 to 13 April 1866. There is some mention of war-related events, most notably in a long initial entry devoted to her fiancée, killed in action in 1864. MSN/CW 8005-1.</p>	<p>Unpublished</p> <p><u>University of Notre Dame Rare Books & Special Collections</u></p> <p>https://archivesspace.library.nd.edu/digital/civil_war/diaries_journals/</p>
Taliaferro, Hariotte Lee	Events in Virginia 11-21 April 1861.	<p>“Memoir of Mrs. Harriotte Lee Taliaferro” <i>The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography</i>, Vol. 57, No. 4 (October 1949), pp. 416-420</p> <p>Christopher Newport University https://cnu.libguides.com/psuscivilwar/women</p>
Thomas, Ella Gertrude Clanton AKA Gertrude, Ella	Thomas, who was born to wealth and privilege and reared in the tradition of the southern belle, tells of the hard days of war and the poverty brought on by emancipation and Reconstruction.	The Secret Eye: The Journal of Ella Gertrude Clanton Thomas 1848-1889
Thompson, Ruth Brown	Daughter of John Brown See entry for Mary Ann Day Brown.	<u>The Tie That Bound Us: The Women of John Brown's Family and the Legacy of Radical Abolitionism</u>

<p>Towne, Laura Matika</p>	<p>On April 9, 1862, 37-year-old Laura Matilda Towne to Port Royal Island, newly captured by the Union forces in the American Civil War. She spent the next 38 years of her life educating and ministering to freed slaves.</p> <p>She maintained the utmost belief in the humanity and possibilities for African-Americans. With her friend, Ellen Murray, she established the Penn Center school on St. Helena Island, the first school for emancipated slaves in the United States. Laura Towne is an vital figure in black history in America.</p>	<p><u>Letters and Diary of Laura M. Towne: 1862-1884</u></p> <p><u>Letters And Diary Of Laura M. Towne: Written From The Sea Islands Of South Carolina, 1862-1884</u></p>
<p>Underwood, Josie</p>	<p>A well-educated, outspoken member of a politically prominent family in Bowling Green, Kentucky, Josie Underwood (1840–1923) left behind one of the few intimate accounts of the Civil War written by a southern woman sympathetic to the Union. This vivid portrayal of the early years of the war begins several months before the first shots were fired on Fort Sumter in April 1861. "The Philistines are upon us," twenty-year-old Josie writes in her diary, leaving no question about the alarm she feels when Confederate soldiers occupy her once peaceful town.</p> <p><i>Josie Underwood's Civil War Diary</i> offers a firsthand account of a family that owned slaves and opposed Lincoln, yet remained unshakably loyal to the Union. Josie's father, Warner, played an important role in keeping Kentucky from seceding. Among the many highlights of the diary is Josie's record of meeting the president in wartime Washington, which served to soften her opinion of him. Josie describes her fear of secession and war, and the anguish of having relatives and friends fighting on</p>	<p><u>Josie Underwood's Civil War Diary</u></p>

	<p>opposite sides, noting in the spring of 1861 that many friendships and families were breaking up "faster than the Union." The diary also brings to life the fears and frustrations of living under occupation in strategically important Bowling Green, known as the "Gibraltar of the Confederacy" during the war. Despite the wartime upheaval, Josie's life is also refreshingly normal at times as she recounts travel, parties, local gossip, and the search for her "true Prince." Bringing to life this Unionist enslaver family, the diary dramatically chronicles Josie's family, community, and state during wartime.</p>	
<p>Unknown ("The Selma Plantation Diarist")</p>	<p>A book that will greatly enhance understanding of the situation of single women in the nineteenth-century South, <i>An Evening When Alone</i> presents the journals of four very different women who, although their lives were worlds apart, each lived and wrote in the South during the years 1827-67. Intimate and revealing, these journals provide refreshing insight into the joys and travails of "ordinary" single women in the nineteenth century South: courtship, disappointed love, illness, the gratifications and pains of female friendship, the grief of the Civil War, the ambivalences of family life, and the difficulty and consolation of religion.</p>	<p><u>An Evening When Alone: Four Journals of Single Women in the South, 1827-67</u></p>
<p>Usher, Rebecca</p>	<p>Rebecca Usher of Hollis, Maine, who had served as a nurse at the U.S. General Hospital in Chester, Pennsylvania, starting in 1862, returned to Maine after that hospital closed in 1863.</p> <p>When Usher returned to nursing service during the war -- at City Point, Virginia -- in January 1865, she kept a diary. The narrative portion of the diary begins</p>	<p>Manuscript</p> <p>"Rebecca Usher diary, 1865"</p> <p>Maine Historical Society https://www.mainememory.net/sitebuilder/site/206/page/465/detail/1451/display</p>

	<p>January 10, 1865, and concludes on March 22, 1865.</p> <p>She discusses the duties of the nurses, the relationship between the Sanitary Commission, for which Usher worked, and the Christian Commission, as well as various Maine soldiers and officers she met, and other nurses, including Ruth Mayhew and Sarah Sampson, both of Maine.</p> <p>The leather-bound diary also contains several pages that record a few expenses. Those pages range from 1855 to 1872.</p>	
<p>Velazquez, Loreta Janeta</p>	<p>Loreta Janeta Velázquez, born in Cuba in 1842, was the daughter of a Spanish official. Sent away to school in New Orleans, she eloped with an officer in the United States Army in 1856. They had three children, all of whom died young. After they had been married for several years, Velázquez persuaded her husband to renounce his commission and join the Confederate forces. Velázquez herself joined the troops by dressing as man and going by the name Harry T. Buford. Disguised as Buford, according to her account, she served variously as a Confederate officer, a spy, and a blockade runner. She was wounded several times, including, allegedly, at Shiloh, and was involved in several intrigues in and around Washington, D.C. After her husband's sudden death from a weapon malfunction in the field, she remarried one of his close friends, Captain De Caulp. Prior to their engagement, DeCaulp had known Velázquez for over three years as Confederate soldier Harry T. Buford. Although Velázquez writes that DeCaulp</p>	<p><u>The Woman in Battle: A Narrative of the Exploits, Adventures, and Travels of Madame Loreta Janeta Velazquez, Otherwise Known as Lieutenant Harry T. Buford, Confederate States Army. In Which Is Given Full Descriptions of the Numerous Battles in which She Participated as a Confederate Officer; of Her Perilous Performances as a Spy, as a Bearer of Despatches, as a Secret-Service Agent, and as a Blockade-Runner; of Her Adventures Behind the Scenes at Washington, including the Bond Swindle; of her Career as a Bounty and Substitute Broker in New York; of Her Travels in Europe and South America; Her Mining Adventures on the Pacific Slope; Her Residence among the Mormons; Her Love Affairs, Courtships, Marriages, &c., &c.</u></p>

was killed in action shortly after their marriage, he actually survived the war. Following the Civil War, Velázquez was married twice more, went on an extensive expedition to Venezuela, Cuba, and other Latin American countries with her third husband, and lived throughout the American West with her fourth husband, who was a miner. She died in 1897.

The Woman in Battle: A Narrative of the Exploits, Adventures, and Travels of Madame Loreta Janeta Velázquez (1876) is Velázquez's gripping story of her experiences as a woman in male-dominated arenas. "A woman labors under some disadvantages in an attempt to fight her own way in the world," she writes, "and at the same time, from the mere fact that she is a woman, she can often do things that a man cannot." In her memoir, Velázquez begins with an explanation of her background, describing the effect of the Mexican War on her family, her education in New Orleans, and her early interest in dressing as a man and imagining a destiny similar to Joan of Arc's. She also recounts her experiences as a Confederate soldier, as well, fighting at the Battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and at the siege of Fort Donelson. She was arrested as a Union spy in New Orleans, but successfully cleared her name without revealing her true identity. After leaving New Orleans, she joined a Louisiana regiment and fought at the Battle of Shiloh, where she fought by the side of her fiancée, Captain de Caulp, although he did not recognize her. Velázquez became a spy shortly thereafter and went to Cuba in order to discuss tactics with Confederate officers living

	<p>there. Her experiences during the war were as varied as they were unique, and her memoir captures the typical life of a Confederate soldier, describes camp life, and depicts the adventures of war. The narrative continues beyond her war adventures, and details her travels in Latin America and the American West.</p> <p>Upon publication in 1876, the book's veracity was questioned and it continues to be debated by contemporary historians to this day.</p>	
Wadley, Sarah Lois	<p>Written by Women: Four Diaries From The American Civil War. This book is a compilation of four diaries written by females during the American Civil War. The following titles are included within this compilation: THE PRIVATE JOURNAL OF SARAH L. WADLEY [August 8, 1859 - May 15, 1865] By Sarah Lois Wadley [1844-1920]/:The Diary of Belle Edmondson A Confederate Sympathizer January - November 1864 By Belle Edmondson/:The Diary of Kate S. Carney,[April 15, 1861- July 31, 1862]:by Kate S. Carney/ WOMAN'S WARTIME JOURNAL AN ACCOUNT OF THE PASSAGE OVER A GEORGIA PLANTATION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA, AS RECORDED IN THE DIARY OF DOLLY SUMNER LUNT (Mrs. Thomas Burge)</p>	<p><u>Four Diaries From The American Civil War: Written By Women</u></p> <p>Manuscript: "Sarah Lois Wadley, 1844-1920 Diary, August 8, 1859-May 15 1865"</p> <p>UNC-Chapel Hill, Southern Historical Collection</p> <p>https://docsouth.unc.edu/imps/wadley/menu.html</p>
Wallace, Frances Woolfolk	<p>Frances Woolfolk Wallace, b. 1835 Frances W. Wallace of Paducah, Ky., was the wife of Philip Hugh Wallace, a Confederate officer in Alabama. The collection is a diary, March-August 1864, kept by Frances W. Wallace during a journey to and from her home in Kentucky to visit her husband; a two-month stay at Tuskegee, Ala.; and shorter stays at</p>	<p>Unpublished</p> <p>Manuscript: "Frances Woolfolk Wallace, b. 1835 Diary, March 19-August 25 1864"</p> <p>UNC-Chapel Hill, Southern Historical Collection</p> <p>https://docsouth.unc.edu/imps/wallace/menu.html</p>

	<p>Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Montgomery, and other places along the route. The diary describes travel details, scarcities and destruction observed, persons Wallace met, and financial and other anxieties. Extended descriptions of life in Tuskegee, including activities of women, are included.</p>	
<p>Wight, Margaret Copland Brown</p>	<p>The Hanover Tavern outside Richmond was a place of refuge during the Civil War. Life at the Tavern was not always safe as residents weathered frequent Union cavalry raids on nearby railroads, bridges, and farms. Margaret Copland Brown Wight and some of her family braved the war at the Tavern from 1862 until 1865 in the company of a small community of refugees. She kept a diary to document each hardship and every blessing—a day of rain after weeks of drought, news of her sons fighting in the Confederate armies, or word from her daughter caught behind enemy lines.</p>	<p><u>A Refugee at Hanover Tavern: The Civil War Diary of Margaret Wight</u></p>
<p>Williams, Nannie Haskins</p>	<p>In 1863, while living in Clarksville, Tennessee, Martha Ann Haskins, known to friends and family as Nannie, began a diary. <i>The Diary of Nannie Haskins Williams: A Southern Woman's Story of Rebellion and Reconstruction, 1863–1890</i> provides valuable insights into the conditions in occupied Middle Tennessee. A young, elite Confederate sympathizer, Nannie was on the cusp of adulthood with the expectation of becoming a mistress in a slaveholding society. The war ended this prospect, and her life was forever changed. Though this is the first time the diaries have been published in full, they are well</p>	<p><u>The Diary of Nannie Haskins Williams: A Southern Woman's Story of Rebellion and Reconstruction, 1863–1890</u></p>

known among Civil War scholars, and a voice-over from the wartime diary was used repeatedly in Ken Burns's famous PBS program *The Civil War*.

Sixteen-year-old Nannie had to come to terms with Union occupation very early in the war. Amid school assignments, young friendship, social events, worries about her marital prospects, and tension with her mother, Nannie's entries also mixed information about battles, neighbors wounded in combat, U.S. Colored troops, and lawlessness in the surrounding countryside. Providing rare detail about daily life in an occupied city, Nannie's diary poignantly recounts how she and those around her continued to fight long after the war was over—not in battles, but to maintain their lives in a war-torn community.

Though numerous women's Civil War diaries exist, Nannie's is unique in that she also recounts her postwar life and the unexpected financial struggles she and her family experienced in the post-Reconstruction South. Nannie's diary may record only one woman's experience, but she represents a generation of young women born into a society based on slavery but who faced mature adulthood in an entirely new world of decreasing farm values, increasing industrialization, and

	<p>young women entering the workforce. Civil War scholars and students alike will learn much from this firsthand account of coming-of-age during the Civil War.</p>	
Williamson, Alice		<u>Woman's Work in the Civil War A Record of Heroism, Patriotism, and Patience: & The Diary of Alice Williamson</u>
Withers, Anita Dwyer		<u>The Civil War through the Eyes of Lt Col John Withers and His Wife, Anita Dwyer Withers</u>
Woodworth, Ellen Preston	<p><i>When Slavery and Rebellion Are Destroyed</i> makes a groundbreaking contribution to the comprehension of gender issues by making an extensive collection of intimate letters between Ellen Preston Woodworth and her husband, Samuel, accessible to the scholarly field and all readers interested in the Civil War, home front challenges, military family struggles, and gender roles.</p> <p>The journal collection of this correspondence invites comparison between Ellen's encounters with Indigenous peoples in her rural, recently settled community and Samuel's experiences with African Americans in the Deep South—unique in such a collection of letters. Wife and husband also delve into spiritual matters as they confront their lengthy separation.</p>	<u>When Slavery and Rebellion Are Destroyed: A Michigan Woman's Civil War Journal</u>
Ruffin, Elizabeth	<p>A book that will greatly enhance understanding of the situation of single women in the nineteenth-century South, <i>An Evening When Alone</i> presents the journals of four very different women who, although their lives were worlds apart, each lived and wrote in the South during the years 1827-67. Intimate and revealing, these journals provide refreshing insight into the joys and travails of "ordinary" single</p>	<u>An Evening When Alone: Four Journals of Single Women in the South, 1827-67</u>

	<p>women in the nineteenth century South: courtship, disappointed love, illness, the gratifications and pains of female friendship, the grief of the Civil War, the ambivalences of family life, and the difficulty and consolation of religion.</p>	
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