

SANS PEUR ET SANS REPROCHE:

An Essay on Samuel Garland Jr.

A Paper

Submitted in Fulfillment of

the Requirements for

History 888

(Dr. David Grimsted)

by

Stephen J. Garland

13 December 1984

-1-

The date was September 14, 1862, three days before the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam). The van of Lee's army and the first to cross the Potomac in the invasion of Maryland had special orders. Defend the right flank of Stone Mountain at Fox's Gap. A safe passage for General Lee's wagon must be insured. Opposite the slope stood McClellan and thirty thousand troops, compared to Garland's brigade of one thousand soldiers. The Federals' General Cox and his corps of three thousand were the first to strike. The flank gave way and Garland rode to the scene to rally his troops. The Federals were repelled and the position briefly restored. Under heavy fire, Lieutenant Ruffin warned Garland to seek safer ground to better superintend his position. "I may as well be here as yourself," he coolly responded. Suddenly, both were struck and a Minnie Ball exited Garland's chest. In fifteen minutes, the thirty-one year old Brigadier-general gave his last order: "I am killed, send for the colonel!"<sup>1</sup>

By a resolution of the Lynchburg City Council, the body would lie in state in the courthouse for twenty-four hours. There he lay on the "alter of independence" with those "pale lips, mute and cold and thy glad eye closed

<sup>1</sup>C.D. Walker, *Virginia Military Institute Memorial; Biographical Sketches of the Graduates and Elèves of V.M.I. Who Fell During the War Between the States* (Philadelphia: Lippincott Publishers, 1875), p. 236. Kean was a childhood friend of Garland and a member of the Lynchburg Home Guard.

2

and dull."<sup>2</sup> His heroic effort was labelled a "sense of duty."<sup>3</sup> On the day of the funeral, private business was suspended and public offices closed. The quiet funeral procession conjured up memories of a stark contrast when six years earlier another procession displayed this public servant in a happier situation.

On that hot June 26, 1856, Lynchburg had seldom witnessed such a gathering. A newspaper reported that "several ladies fainted during the Cornerstone exercises Thursday. The crowd was so large and the heat so intense, that it is not surprising that the ladies were overcome."<sup>4</sup> Thirteen groups in all paraded down Main Street; representatives from the Masonic Organization, the Lynchburg faculty, including Professor Samuel Garland Jr., the Cadets of the college, and the Cherokee's Improved Order of Red Men. At the end of the parade route, the crowd assembled at the college. There "amid a thousand admiring eyes, was the inspiration of music; the marshall appearance of the Corp of Cadets, the trappings and paraphernalia of the various orders and floating banners."<sup>5</sup> After much music followed by prayer, a hushed silence penetrated the audience and the elaborate Masonic cornerstone ceremony began.

<sup>2</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 237. Excerpt from poem by Caroline M. Jordan that was read at Garland's wake on Thursday, 18 September, 1862.

<sup>3</sup>Samuel Garland Jr. *Memorial Broadside* (Lynchburg: Lynchburg City Council, 1862.) Sept. 19, 1862. The only known original is located at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

<sup>4</sup>The Daily Virginian, 27 June 1856, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

3

From a newspaper it is known that the stone was lined with metal.

The top was removed and a number of articles were placed in it: the Holy Bible; a copper plate with an inscription of the College's charter, trustees and faculty; copies of the Grand Encampment; gold coins; constitutions of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Sons of Temperance; railroad documents and a specimen of fine tobacco. The top of the stone was lowered and the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment and the oil of joy, poured upon it, and after certain mysterious gestures and signs, incomprehensible to the uninitiated, the square and level were presented to the architect and the laying of the cornerstone was complete.<sup>6</sup>

During the same period, this same type of parade and Masonic ceremony might be found in any northern city. The only exception would be the "fine specimen of tobacco" placed last in the stone to prevent it from being crushed. It would be the first item viewed by a future generation. It also would be one ingredient that sealed Garland's fate, also in stone.

After the cornerstone ceremony, twenty-five year old Professor Samuel Garland Jr. delivered the belated main address. The day before, heavy downpours interrupted the parade, forcing the festivities to be delayed. There is no actual transcript of Garland's address available, but it is likely that the text was as long and elaborate as the parade and ceremony. The lengthy address was traditional in the North and South in an age where infrequent public entertainment demanded length to all activities and required patience from the audience. The Daily Virginian reported that the address "was well adapted to the occasion and pleasingly interspersed with the beauties of thought and the flowers of rhetoric, abounding in apt and happy allusion, metaphor and illustration and admirably delivered."<sup>7</sup> An instructor

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

at the college since its opening in 1852, Garland that day revelled in the respect and spotlight of the citizens who would six years later pay him honor as their fallen hero.

In life and death, Samuel Garland represented a Southern aristocrat who embodied the traditions of the Antebellum period. Born into wealth and formally educated in private schools with a classical emphasis, he had clear passage in Southern life. His inherent independence and discipline undercut any spoiled or pompous attitude that might have developed. In striving for excellence in all endeavors and responsibilities, he still maintained a sociable humor. Friends wondered how far this excellence might reach. Few imagined that the Southern environment, which Garland felt comprehensible and controllable, would ultimately create his undoing. This environment called on him to protect and preserve the one institution that he learned to respect. Regardless of his humble demeanor, Garland refused to disassociate himself from slavery. In defense of this institution, his death occurred. Only his memory remains, and it affords a worthy examination.

Garland, like many prominent southerners, lived in an area where his family was well-known and had long been prominent. Samuel Jr.'s great-grandmother, Caroline M. Rose was the sister of President James Madison.<sup>8</sup>

Great-cousin David Shepard Garland (1769-1841), a lawyer who married a niece of Patrick Henry, was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, the Virginia State Senate and later of the United States Congress. Great-uncle Hudson M. Garland, attorney-at-law, had been a member of the Virginia State House of Delegates (1805-6) and a Captain in the War of 1812. He married

<sup>8</sup>Garland Genealogy (Lynchburg: Jones Memorial Libarary), n.d., n.p. n. pag.

Elizabeth Penn Phillips, the grand-niece of William Penn. His son, General John Garland, played an important role in the Mexican-American War and had under his command the young lieutenants Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. General John Garland's daughter married General John Longstreet of Civil War fame. Another son of Hudson, Judge James Garland (1791-1885) was a United States Congressman and an "intimate friend" of President Andrew Jackson. Uncle Rice Garland (1795-1861), born in Lynchburg, became a United States Congressman from Louisiana, and eventually served as a Texas State Supreme Court judge. Uncle Landon Cabell Garland (1810-1895) married his cousin Louisa Garland, the great-niece of Patrick Henry. Landon was a professor of natural philosophy at Washington College (now named Washington and Lee University: 1829-32), at Randolph-Macon (1832-6), at the University of Alabama (1847), and was president of the University from 1855 to 1865. After the War, he briefly served as a professor of physics and astronomy at the University of Mississippi (1866) before becoming the first chancellor at Vanderbilt University (1875-93). Cousin Hugh A. Garland, a lawyer and clerk of the United States House of Representatives, wrote a biography of John Randolph of Roanoke.<sup>9</sup> Being a descendant of a prominent Southern clan and raised in an extended family, his calling in life was not a difficult decision. His career encompassed the fields of education, law, politics, and the military.

Born in 1830 to parents Maurice H. and Caroline M. Garland, who were cousins, Samuel was raised in an area of Lynchburg known for its large,

<sup>9</sup>Who Was Who in American History Vol. 1607-1896, 2nd, ed. (New York: Marquise Publishers, Inc., 1967), p. 267.

6

elegant Victorian homes. The "Hill City" was so populated with Garlands that it acquired the name Garland Hill.<sup>10</sup> Maurice was a prominent Lynchburg lawyer who died at thirty-seven when his only child, Samuel Jr., was just ten years old. Maurice and Uncle Samuel Sr. (after whom Samuel was named) were partners with the latter's brother-in-law John Slaughter in the prestigious law firm of Garland, Slaughter and Co. The census of 1850 states that Samuel Sr. resided with his nephew and aunt on Garland Hill.<sup>11</sup>

According to C.D. Walker in *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates and Elèves of V.M.I. Who Fell During the War Between the States*, Samuel was educated until age seven in the Garland Hill home of his grandmother, Lucinda Rose Garland. Through her "fostering care and patient instruction, he developed a love for books and a thirst for knowledge."<sup>12</sup> Thereafter, Samuel was educated in a preparatory school in nearby Nelson county, the same county where his father was born and raised. Though Walker does not identify the school, he claims that Samuel maintained a daily journal which he regularly sent to his

mother. At the age of fourteen, Samuel studied at Randolph-Macon College. One year later he enrolled at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington. Records from the Institute's archives give insight into Samuel's qualities.

Garland's academic years at the Virginia Military Institute are marked with success. During his sophomore year (1847), he finished first overall in a class of thirty-five students and first individually in French and Conduct.

<sup>10</sup>Garland Genealogy, The Garlands of Lynchburg and their "Hill." n. pag.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid.

<sup>12</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 227.

7

In his junior year, he finished third overall, first in Latin and had achieved the rank of sergeant of the Corp of Cadets.<sup>13</sup> That same year (1848), the Institute instituted a policy of giving demerits to the cadets. Though he was one of eight students in his class who did not receive any demerits that year, this new policy disturbed him so much that he wrote to the superintendent in protest. His immaculately penned letter dated 18 February 1848, displayed his ability to present a logical argument with restrained emotion. He informed the superintendent that he would resign his position as sergeant at the end of the school year because of the new system of regulations. He describes Colonel Smith's new system as "incomprehensible" and full of double standards.<sup>14</sup> Garland felt uncomfortable with the responsibility of giving demerits to fellow classmates. Denouncing the fact that such punitive measures could not be appealed and were hence absolute, Garland protested the orders. He wrote that he felt fully capable of performing the duties of this "...pitiful office it has been my fortune to hold, but from Today's revelations, I plainly perceive that it requires a wiser head than mine to grasp the tendency and morals of the government of the Institute."<sup>15</sup> He hoped that his request to resign would not be refused.

The Class Catalogue of 1849 lists Garland graduating with no special rank, thereby confirming that the Superintendent did allow his resignation of rank.<sup>16</sup> This incident illustrated a classic case of adolescent rebellion with one exception.

<sup>13</sup>Virginia Military Institute Archival Library; Class Catalogue, (Lexington: 1847-1849), 1847.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid. Records of the Superintendent; Incoming Correspondence, February 18, 1848. See Appendix.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid.

<sup>16</sup>Virginia Military Institute Archival Library; Class Catalogue, 1849.

8

In this instance, Garland's protest was respectful and through the correct channels. Relations between the Colonel and the Institute were at a low ebb, but in the future, Samuel corresponds in friendlier tones.

In a letter dated 19 July 1855, Samuel wrote to Colonel Smith at the Virginia Military Institute requesting that he accept a young man who had been recommended to him by a former classmate named Lyon.

It would be a source of gratification to me, if you can find it proper, to confer an appointment on Young Kerr upon the occurrence of the first vacancy. As Lyon says, you can often fix these things, if you are satisfied that a young man is made of the right stuff.

The letter ends with: "In haste, I remain, dear sir, your friend and servant, Samuel Garland Jr."<sup>17</sup> It had been seven years since the conflict between Garland and Smith, and it is obvious that the former had grown to respect Colonel Smith.

A club, the Society of Cadets, existed at the Institute to cultivate public speaking and to improve reading and writing skills. Created by Colonel Smith, it was modelled after a similar school organization at West Point.<sup>18</sup> By 1848, student enrollment in the school had increased, and a few students, one of whom was Samuel, requested that a new club be created similar to the Society. Colonel Smith at first argued that the proposal might disunite the Corps, but he eventually submitted to the cadets' wishes and thus the

birth of the Dialectic Society of Virginia. Samuel was the first president of the Society and his portrait currently hangs in the hallway of the Institute to commemorate his efforts.<sup>19</sup>

Records of the Superintendent;

<sup>17</sup>Ibid. July 19, 1855.

<sup>18</sup>Colonel William Couper, *One Hundred Years at V.M.I.* (Richmond: Garrett and Massie, Incorporated, 1939), p. 191.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid.

9

C.D. Walker, in his memoir of Garland, states that he made the acquaintance of Samuel on a "bright June evening" on Commencement Day at the Institute in 1848. He witnessed Cadet Garland and others as they greeted a stagecoach from Lynchburg full of ladies and gentlemen who were soon "duly initiated in all the attractive entertainment and charming hospitalities of that proverbially attractive 'Athens of Virginia'."<sup>20</sup> Walker sat that evening with Samuel and his "gay circle" of friends in a local hotel. He listened intently as Samuel gave:

glowing accounts of cadet life, the trials of the plebes, the plaques, pleasures and often times slow profits that lay in the pathway of promotion-the dry battle with books and tactics during the day, and last, though not least, the stolen flirtations by moonlight and starlight, by fountain and grove.<sup>21</sup>

That evening, Garland impressed Walker with his college enthusiasm, displaying "the gay and exuberant flow of animal spirits" that Walker felt would lead to a life of brilliant and prolonged usefulness.<sup>22</sup> Further accounts of "plaques and pleasures" mark his senior year. Up until this time, no student had received more than one hundred demerits in one year, yet ten out of twenty-four received greater than that number. J.B. Norville finished last with three hundred forty-six. Academically, Garland finished third overall and first in French, Latin and Rhetoric. Graduating at the age of nineteen with the title of assistant professor of languages,<sup>23</sup> Garland's acceptance to the University of Virginia Law School was no surprise. There he became well

<sup>20</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 227

<sup>21</sup>Ibid.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid.

<sup>23</sup>Virginia Military Institute Archival Library; Class Catalogue, 1849.

10

trained in public speaking and refined his linguistic skills by participating in the University's Washington Society and Moot Court.<sup>24</sup>

After graduating from law school, Garland was given a junior partnership in his uncle's law firm and eventually became a member of the Lynchburg Bar. Judges and opposition alike admired his skills as an equity draftsman who specializes in drawing legal documents.<sup>25</sup> A year after joining Garland, Slaughter and Co., Samuel began instruction as a professor of constitutional law at Lynchburg College. The all-male college offered a "healthy location and classical and scientific study." Board was \$8.00 per week; fuel and lights \$19.00 per year; washing \$1.25 per month and tuition \$72.00 per year.<sup>26</sup> These fees of about \$220.00 were costly for the period.

Between teaching and law, Garland found time in the evenings to present public lectures on topics such as the Laws of nations and the Art of Military.<sup>27</sup> There are no transcripts available of either lecture and only a brief mention in the local newspaper specified the scheduled times. Reviews for the two latter topics fail to detail actual substance.<sup>28</sup> He also found time for other pursuits. Walker claimed Garland's cultivation of the arts and literature endless. Hood, Tennyson, Ruskin and Mrs. Browning were his recreational favorites, along with birds and flowers. His fondness for dramatic pastimes, private theatricals,

<sup>24</sup>Reverend Johnson Lipscomb, *The University Memorial: Sketches of Alumni of the University of Virginia Who Fell In The Confederate War* (Baltimore: Turnbull Brothers Publishers, 1871), p. 263.

<sup>25</sup>Samuel Garland Jr. Memorial Broadside

<sup>26</sup>The Daily Virginian, May 27, 1856, p.2.

<sup>27</sup>The Daily Virginian, 1 December 1855, p.1.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid.

11

charades and tableaux-vivans found him a ready and willing advocate of the arts. He remarked to Walker that the stage had lost much because of his entrance to the Bar.<sup>29</sup> Though professional acting was a career alternative, much like art and literature, all were not really open to a southerner of Garland's background and tradition.

Records from the Lynchburg courthouse state that on 15 May 1856, Samuel Jr. (over twenty-one) and Elizabeth Meem (with father's consent) wed.<sup>30</sup> Elizabeth was the youngest daughter of John Gaw Meem, an affluent Lynchburg merchant.<sup>31</sup> C.D. Walker described her as a lady "whose rare attractions both of mind and person rendered her eminently suitable to be the wife of his choice."<sup>32</sup> He adds that their home on Garland Hill was for years "the scene of uninterrupted hospitality and it pointed to the taste, culture and refinement of its owners."<sup>33</sup> The following year, "little Sammie" was born. He would be their only child, and he too, like his father, acquired the powers of speech at an early age.<sup>34</sup>

Garland's hectic daily schedule at this juncture included teaching, law, lectures, finances, and now his family. It is known from his will that he had invested his money in valuable railroad bonds and stocks and in plantations.<sup>35</sup> It is a wonder how he found time for his favorite pursuits.

<sup>29</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 229.

<sup>30</sup>Marriage Records, Lynchburg Courthouse; 15 May, 1856.

<sup>31</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 229.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid.

<sup>34</sup>Ibid., p. 231.

<sup>35</sup>Garland Genealogy, Will of Samuel Garland Jr., Item 15, 14 February 1862.

12

Eugene D. Genovese, in *Roll, Jordan, Roll*, suggests that plantations in the West were often owned by easterners who rarely visited them.<sup>36</sup> Garland's plantations are a plausible example of this notion. Local absenteeism marked the Mississippi Valley. Samuel owned plantations in Virginia, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri.<sup>37</sup> It is not known how many slaves labored on his plantations. Who were the overseers? Were the lands gained through inheritance? If that was the case, it is consistent with the ideology of southern paternalism. Regardless, Garland did not disapprove of slavery as an institution in the United States.

On 4 June 1840, the Lynchburg Virginian contained an advertisement submitted by Samuel's father for the sale of "One negro man and one negro woman," with no prices quoted.<sup>38</sup> Samuel was ten years of age and old enough to understand the implications of slavery. He probably witnessed the "nigger traders" on more than one occasion at Woodruff's jail, where they kept their slaves.<sup>39</sup> At the jail and throughout Lynchburg, there was much discussion of the slave issue. Prices were high and the excitement was not over abolition itself, but over the problem of dealing with the abolitionists.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>36</sup>Eugene D. Genovese, *Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made* (New York: Vintage Books, 1972), p. 10-12.

<sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup>*Lynchburg Virginian*, 4 June 1840.

<sup>39</sup>Christian, W. Asbury, *Lynchburg and Its People*, (Lynchburg: J.P. Bell, 1900), pp. 177-178.

<sup>40</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 208.

13

A local merchant suggested the prevalent hate of abolitionists who braved the streets of Lynchburg. His daily ad read: "Abolitionists Killed in Lynchburg!" Underneath was the message:

The way to kill the Northern fanatics is to buy your carriages, buggies and wagons at Bailey's...and not send your money North to enrich and enable the abolitionists to make Sharpe's rifles and Spears to send our Negroes to kill us with.<sup>41</sup>

This virulent anti-abolitionist attitude did well for business and also suggested the fear of a general slave insurrection in the South.

When news reached Lynchburg of John Brown's raid in 1859, a state of intense excitement prevailed. Reports were sketchy and permeated with rumor; some expected "bloodshed, fire and death."<sup>42</sup> Brown's raid was squelched and the perpetrators executed. Serious doubt arose concerning the preparedness of the city in case of such an attack. Local militia units emerged in the South, four of them in Lynchburg alone. Garland was one of forty-three who created the Home Guard.<sup>43</sup> He was appointed Captain, and the company Sergeant R.G.H. Kean presented him with a "handsome" sword.<sup>44</sup> Garland would have to wait for his chance to protect the citizens of Lynchburg, but the commission suggests a determination on the part of him and his community to do everything possible to protect their own plantations and slaves.

The beginning of Garland's tragedy erupted with the slave question during the presidential election of 1860. Republicans in Lynchburg were an

<sup>41</sup>The Democratic-Republican, 10 August 1861, p. 2.

<sup>42</sup>Lynchburg and Its People, p. 178.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., p. 179.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid., p. 184.

14

endangered species and the Democrats paralleled the national division over the territorial question of slavery. Prominent citizens spoke on behalf of the candidates of the Democratic and Constitutional Union parties. The Garland family too was embroiled in the Democratic squabble. On one occasion, Judge James Garland spoke at the Exchange Bank in favor of Stephen Douglas, the candidate of the northern Democrats, while Samuel delivered an address supporting John C. Breckinridge, the Southern fire-eater, at the Liberty warehouse.<sup>45</sup> The eventual victor in Lynchburg was John Bell and his moderate Constitutional Union party.<sup>46</sup>

Abraham Lincoln's presidential victory for the northern Republican party aroused southern anger and threatened the secession of the southern states. The notion of civil war may have played a serious role in Garland's becoming a communicant of the Episcopal church. Walker claims that it was due to his "Christian character," but given its timing, it possibly reflected an awareness of impending doom.<sup>47</sup> In early April, the officers of the Home Guard were anxious to encamp for two days in the suburbs for instruction. In a letter to Colonel Smith at the Institute, dated 14 March 1861, Garland mentioned his command "by courtesy of the Home Guard" and requested supplies, tents and sixty cadets for the encampment.<sup>48</sup>

When Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861, Governor Letcher ordered the Home Guard to report to Richmond on the 22nd of April, 1861.<sup>49</sup> Eight

<sup>45</sup>Ibid., p. 187.

<sup>46</sup>Ibid., p. 188.

<sup>47</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 230.

<sup>48</sup>Virginia Military Institute Archival Library, Records of the Superintendent, 14 March 1861.

<sup>49</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 231.

15

days earlier, on April 14, wife Elizabeth wrote a letter for her husband to Colonel Smith at the Institute.<sup>50</sup> Garland claimed his hand was disabled, perhaps due to an injury suffered at the encampment, and he requested more tents at any price for his company. Arriving in Richmond, Captain Garland was promoted to the rank of Major and placed in the command of the 11th Infantry regiment which consisted of four companies. From Richmond, they proceeded to Manassas Junction.<sup>51</sup>

Camp life at the Junction consisted of rigorous drill instruction and other preparations for war. The unbearable conditions in which they prepared are evidenced in Garland's June sick report. Out of eight hundred and fifty men, three hundred fifty-seven had to be treated. Among the sick, one died from pneumonia, one hundred and nine contracted dysentery and fifty-nine contracted diarrhea.<sup>52</sup>

On 12 June 1861, Garland's wife Elizabeth died suddenly of a protracted disease.<sup>53</sup> Her funeral and burial did not take place until two weeks after her death.<sup>54</sup> Evidently, a local mortician, Mr. Diuguid attained knowledge of a special process to preserve corpses, involving packing the deceased in charcoal. He preserved one Confederate casualty for nearly five years before

<sup>50</sup>Virginia Military Institute Archival Library, Records of the Superintendent, 14 April 1861.

<sup>51</sup>Rev. J. Lipscomb, p. 267.

<sup>52</sup>Jerald Markham, "Heritage and History" in Free Bee, 26 September, 1979, p. 7.

<sup>53</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 231.

<sup>54</sup>Deomcratic-Republican, 24 June 1861, p. 1.

16

the corpse was claimed by a relative.<sup>55</sup> The two week interim period was adequate for Garland to obtain a leave of absence from Manassas and travel to Lynchburg.

On the day of the funeral rites, a "friend" submitted a poem to the Daily-Republican about Elizabeth. The friends name was not identified, but it was most likely Caroline Jordan, a local bard and intimate friend of the deceased.<sup>56</sup> With great sadness and remorse for his loved one, Samuel probably read the poem and its cautious, yet reassuring message:

Farewell! A long farewell! To  
Azure fields her spirit's gone-  
Why weepest thou mortal here below? Death is  
But a portal-an entrance-the door once closed  
Who save death can tell the secret?  
And to none save his subjects.<sup>57</sup>

Confused by the tragedy, a doubtful Garland needed reassurance and relied in the comfort of his newly discovered religious beliefs.

Garland returned to Manassas and continued the preparations for war. On 21 July 1861, his company participated in the first major battle of the Civil War. A local newspaper account of the Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) fashioned the incident as a scenario where Garland's men seized large amounts of weaponry. A special telegraph dispatch to the Daily Republican stated that Colonel Garland's and Colonel Preston's troops were safe after fighting in the "greatest battle ever known on the American continent." "Sixty-two cannons and fifteen thousand stands of arms were taken."<sup>58</sup> Garland's true

<sup>55</sup>Wayne Rhodes, Research librarian for Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia (personal communication).

<sup>56</sup>Ibid.

<sup>57</sup>Democratic-Republican, 24 June 1861, p.1 (Library of Congress, James Madison Building, Rm. 103).

<sup>58</sup>Ibid., 24 July 1861, p. 1.

17

role was to collect war booty in the fields the following day. Regardless, the people of Lynchburg were proud of Garland and his Home Guard and the battle temporarily relieved the stress caused by his wife's death.

For the next two weeks, Garland remained at the Junction with his troops and savored the pride of victory. Southerners envisioned a quick victory and people living in the District of Columbia feared an invasion. No one foresaw a long war decided by the continual flow of soldiers and resources that the North was capable of providing. While at the Junction, Garland's requisition form for forage for his private horse illustrates the amount of logistics and manpower required for one horse for a two week period.<sup>59</sup> Providing sixty bushels at fifty-six pounds each of corn, sixty pounds of oats and one hundred forty pounds of hay was no easy task.

Garland's brief emotional respite was soon shattered by another tragic occurrence. On July 31, 1861, the "swift winged angel of death" took the life of his only child, "little Sammie."<sup>60</sup>

Thus with his family gone and his country at war, Garland's heart was committed to preserving the South in battle at any cost. His battlefield tactics were considered fearless and rightly earned the praise and respect of his men and superiors.<sup>61</sup> Fighting in a total of twelve battles, Garland experienced the meteoric promotion from Captain to Brigadier-General in less than two years.

<sup>59</sup>Generals and Staff, Records of Brigadier-General Samuel Garland Jr., M331 National Archives, Washington, D.C.; No. 33; Forage for period between 29 July to 7 August, 1862.

<sup>60</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 231.

<sup>61</sup>Generals and Staff, Records of Brigadier-General Samuel Garland Jr.; Letters of recommendation by Generals Longstreet (10 Feb. 1862) and Johnston (13 Feb. 1862).

18

According to Erza J. Warner in *Generals in Gray*,<sup>62</sup> southern field commanders exhibited courage that was often attributed to "compulsive rashness and the need for personal valor." Evidence to support this contention is based on the high casualty rate of Confederate generals. Seventy-seven out of four hundred twenty-five Confederate generals were killed in action or died thereafter of wounds. Garland became a member of this group by his courageous endeavors, but he also exhibited acts of dangerous rashness, that perhaps illustrated his need for an emotional purge of inner frustration caused by the loss of his family.

On December 20, 1861, during the Battle of Drainsville, the 11th Virginia infantry fought under the command of General J.E.B. Stuart. Meeting a superior force, Stuart and his army were forced to retreat. Official orders to withdraw did not reach Garland, who patiently observed the exodus and held his position until all the Confederates had retreated. Garland then notified Stuart that he was safe and had held his original position. Stuart then ordered Garland to withdraw and bring up the rear.<sup>63</sup>

During March of 1862 at the Battle of Williamsburg, a shot shattered Garland's elbow. Throughout the day he rode about profusely bleeding. Refusing medical treatment, he held his position on the field. For his heroic efforts, his superiors Generals Johnston and Longstreet wrote letters of recommendation to the Secretary of War. General J.E. Johnston felt that Garland was quite competent and Longstreet cited extreme devotion to his

<sup>62</sup>Erza J. Warner; *Generals in Grey, Lives of Confederate Commanders*; Louisiana St. University Press, 1965, p. xix.

<sup>63</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 233.

19

duties and his coolness under fire.<sup>64</sup> Garland's appointment to Brigadier-General was received on 23 May 1862 and his confirmation was complete on 30 September, 1862, sixteen days after his death.<sup>65</sup>

In May of 1862, Brigadier-General Samuel Garland's brigade formed a part of General D.H. Hill's division. Under Hill's command, he took part in the Battle of Seven Pines. In his report to headquarters on June 3, 1862, Garland described his successful attempt to push his regiment through the heavily fortified abatis.

Hurrying forward in person to the abatis I found that as the regiments emerged from the woods they overlapped each other as they deployed, and thus being in many places huddled together, were suffering terribly from the enemies fire. The regimental commanders who had received my orders to move by the left flank were unable to effect the movement in good order under the galling fire. The alternative was adopted-to push the regiments forward through the abatis against the enemy, which was done...<sup>66</sup>

During the drive, Garland's losses mounted and a supporting brigade arrived just in time. Garland's personal horse was shot in the attack and later was discarded. Upon mounting a new horse, it was suddenly struck twice by musket balls.<sup>67</sup> Garland filed a claim for his personal horse with the

<sup>64</sup>Generals and Staff; Records of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Garland Jr. Letters of recommendation by Generals Longstreet (10 Feb. 1862) and Johnston (13 Feb. 1862).

<sup>65</sup>Ibid. (Confed. Arch. Chapt. 1 File No. 86, p. 8, Register of Appointments to the Confederate Army.)

<sup>66</sup>Bvt. Lieutenant Col. Robert N. Scott, *The War of Rebellion, A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*; (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1884) Series 1 Volume XI, Part 1 Reports, p. 962. (Garland's report on the Battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, 3 June 1862. The battle occurred on 31 May 1862.)

<sup>67</sup>Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, *The War of Rebellion*; Series 1 Volume XI, Part 1 Reports, p. 963.

20

Department of War, but was denied reimbursement.<sup>68</sup> On that hot afternoon of 3 June 1862, Garland reiterated his determination to defend the South at any cost and his willingness to sacrifice his own property, "provided his country held him harmless."<sup>69</sup> Garland would defend the South with the same fearless persistence against any enemy. He had dedicated himself to the Southern cause and the preservation of the institution of slavery. Now he had to wait for one more opportunity to avenge his personal losses and demonstrate his convictions. The climax of this fateful plan would soon be revealed at Fox's Gap.

Lee's decision to cross the Potomac was based on tactical necessity to win the Yankee offensive. The invasion would disrupt the flow of supplies and reinforcements by gaining access to the rail line in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and perhaps Washington.<sup>70</sup> The offensive would enable Lee to live off the land, thus adding to his own supply while reducing that of the enemy. The grand strategy of the campaign was to gain foreign recognition for the Confederacy from England and France.<sup>71</sup>

Colonel William Allan's history, *The Army of Northern Virginia*, recounts that the march up the Sharpsburg valley from 4 September until the entrance on 7 September passed Maryland homes displaying rebel flags with waving handkerchiefs of good wishes and many signs that food and supplies were available to the troops.<sup>72</sup> The Confederate soldiers were weary and

<sup>68</sup>Compiled Service Records of Confederate Generals and Staff Officers (National Archives, Washington, D.C.: Microcopy 331, Roll 94) p. 170, letter to Generals Longstreet (27 Sept. 1862) and Walker (30 Sept. 1862) requesting compensation for loss of personal property.

<sup>69</sup>M. 331, Roll 94, p. 170.

<sup>70</sup>Colonel William Allan, "First Maryland Campaign", Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. 14, 1886, p. 107.

<sup>71</sup>Ibid., p. 108.

<sup>72</sup>Ibid., p. 109.

21

in desperate need of food, clothing and shoes. Allan claimed they were also apprehensive and suspicious, although the reception was comforting.<sup>73</sup> They were an invading army and very deep in enemy territory. South Mountain, which separated the valleys, was twelve miles long and only three avenues existed to cross. Four Confederate brigades were to guard the passages which were not mutually supportive. Each brigade would have to hold off the Union forces for enough time to allow Jackson to rejoin Lee.<sup>74</sup> Garland's brigade was at the center defending Fox's Gap.

As the Confederate line formed across the National Road on the evening of 13 September, Garland's veteran troops were confident. After all, victory was in their grasp at Bull Run and yet again at Seven Pines. At both Williamsburg and Winchester, they routed the enemy.<sup>75</sup> Though Garland's brigade had only one-thousand men, one southern officer was equivalent to five northerners. This type of thinking and the initial success of the war had produced a sense of invincibility in the South.

At dawn on Sunday, 14 September, Garland ordered two regiments under Colonel Ruffin into the woods on the side of the mountain with orders to observe the enemy and resist if possible.<sup>76</sup> Lee later inspected Fox's Gap and directed Garland to select a position and hold it. Garland selected the area at

Fox's house and occupied a position with his full brigade. He sent an aide to Hill at Boonsboro who had under him four brigades and Garland's

<sup>73</sup>Ibid., p. 109.

<sup>74</sup>John M. Priest, *Antietam: The Soldiers' Battle* (Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publishing, 1989), p. 5.

<sup>75</sup>C.D. Walker, p. 234.

<sup>76</sup>Col. William Allan, p. 117.

22

was the foremost. Hill returned orders that he remain and hold at any cost.<sup>77</sup>

An army of thirty-thousand Yankees under McClellan had begun to maneuver up the mountain at approximately 9:00 a.m. when General Hill mistook the morning fog for dust stirred up by wagon trains carrying supplies. Around noon a brigade of nine-thousand under General Reno struck from the South. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas F. Galway's Regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Barnes's 12th Regiment moved up the right side. Shortly, General Cox's brigade ascended on the left side. Two Union forces were converging on each side of Garland who was already outnumbered three to one. If Garland could hold out until reinforcements arrived, the rest of the Confederate army could unite and Lee's invasion remain intact.<sup>78</sup>

Reports state that the battle commenced at 2:00 p.m. Garland rode up and down his line exhorting his men to vigilance and gallantry, until a Minnie ball exited his chest. He suffered for fifteen agonizing minutes before informing Lieutenant Ruffin to "send for the Colonel, I am mortally wounded."<sup>79</sup> Twenty-three were killed or wounded of the 187 men in the Fifth North Carolina Regiment.<sup>80</sup> In the 23rd North Carolina the casualties represented one out of every four soldiers (164 out of 316 total men).<sup>81</sup> One third of the Thirteenth

<sup>77</sup>Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, *The War of Rebellion; Series 1, Vol. XIX*, p. 1021.

<sup>78</sup>John M. Priest, p. 14.

<sup>79</sup>Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, p. 1016. (Report of Brigadier-General Samuel Garland Jr., Commanding the Brigade; commanding officer Thomas Ruffin issued following Garland's death)

<sup>80</sup>Lt. Col. T.M. Garrett, "Fifth Regiment" in Walter Clark ed., *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-1865*, Vol. 1 (Raleigh: E.M. Uzzell, 1901), p. 285.

<sup>81</sup>Captain S.A. Ashe, "Twenty Third Regiment" in *ibid.*, Vol. 2, pp. 190-194.

23

North Carolina Regiment lost their lives at Fox's Gap (107 out of 320 soldiers).<sup>82</sup> In the Twelfth North Carolina, casualties were similar (107 killed out of a total of 226 men).<sup>83</sup>

Statistics reflect that Garland's brigade saw some of the greatest carnage experienced in the entire war. Since Garland lost one-third of his men, he fulfilled his orders and held his position at any cost. Within one month, 23,000 would perish at Sharpsburg a few miles from the Gap.<sup>84</sup> Ten months later at Gettysburg, Lee again sought the victory that eluded him. The Battle of Gettysburg marked the second Confederate retreat and the high-water mark for the Confederacy. The Confederate wounded and captured at Gettysburg numbered over 30,000.<sup>85</sup> It did not matter at Gettysburg, Sharpsburg or Fox's Gap that the Northern soldier was inferior to the Southerner. What mattered was a continual supply of Northern soldiers and commodities that exhausted the limits of the South to survive.

The Lost Cause marked an era in the South where all the descendants of Confederate soldiers and officers were dedicated to the memories of the glorious fight to preserve the institution of slavery. Garland represented one southern aristocrat who acted in defense of the prevailing ideology, institutions and his community. He also experienced a period of unparalleled personal tragedy which compounded his need to risk his life on the battlefield in defense of the South. At Fox's Gap, his tragedy was complete and only his memory remains.

<sup>82</sup>Maj. John W. Graham, "Thirteenth Regiment" in *ibid.*, Vol. 1, pp. 653-657.

<sup>83</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. 1, p. 577.

<sup>84</sup>Stephen W. Sears, *Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam* (New Haven and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1983), p. 295.

<sup>85</sup>Edwin B. Coddington, *The Gettysburg Campaign: A Study in Command* (N.Y.: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1968), p. 536.

20

Quartermaster of the Army. On the basis of a receipt signed by a Lynchburg notary, the Quartermaster re-imbursed Garland for \$225.00.<sup>68</sup>

The attack on the abatis at Seven Pines took a heavy toll on Garland's Brigade. Seven hundred and forty-six men were either killed outright, wounded or missing.<sup>69</sup>

In his report of July 14, 1862 on the Seven Day's Battle, Garland wrote that a successful night maneuver outflanked the enemy, "leaving the way open for the Artillery to come up from Mechanicsville" and contributing to the victory at Cold Harbor.<sup>70</sup>

At Malvern Hill, Garland wrote of the despair in his ability to command- "a want of concert and co-operation that made a successful attack impracticable and the subsequent disorder and straggling of the troops most lamentable."<sup>71</sup>

On that day, Garland's brigade charged a line of infantry heavily supported by batteries. The enemy lay entrenched across an eight hundred foot freshly plowed field. Emerging from a forest, the brigade, under orders to hold fire, charged halfway into the open field when the Federals opened fire. After

giving orders for reinforcements to attack, "I saw no troops of our own in front of me."<sup>72</sup> Against his orders, Garland's troops commenced firing.

<sup>68</sup>Generals and Staff, Records of Brigadier-General Samuel Garland Jr., File no. 22. 26 July 1862.

<sup>69</sup>Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, *The War of Rebellion*; Series 1 Volume XI, Part 1 Reports, p. 966.

<sup>70</sup>Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, *The War of Rebellion*, (Washington: G.P.O. 1884) Series 1, Vol. XI, Part 11, Reports, p. 640. Seven Day's Battle reports, 14 July 1862. The maneuver occurred on 27 June 1862.

<sup>71</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 643; Battle at Malvern Hill, 28 June 1862.

<sup>72</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 643.

21

With no support, Garland had no other choice but to fall back amid the heavy fire. Again the brigade suffered casualties. Eight hundred and forty-four were either killed, wounded, or missing.<sup>73</sup> Though Garland's men failed to execute his orders, he still displayed the qualities of military leadership. It was fourteen years before that a young Cadet Garland at V.M.I. protested the responsibilities of leadership. Now in a position of command, he assumed the responsibilities necessary.

On July 31, 1862, Garland wrote to the Superintendent at V.M.I. for a special request. The letter began with an apology by Garland who had yet to respond to the Superintendent's earlier letter that congratulated him on his promotion to Brigadier-General. Garland added that the Superintendent was the one most responsible for his promotion.

The "V.M.I." has certainly contributed her share of officers in this War and scarcely any have done discredit to her. This is 'cause of high congratulation to the Superintendent who built up the Institution.<sup>74</sup>

Garland requested ten or twenty Cadets for two or three weeks to help train the expected arrival of 2,000 conscripts whom are "perfectly raw and sadly deficient in drill master." The conscripts were sent to "fill our thinned ranks to the maximum." Garland even offered transportation and full rations for the Cadets. The letter ended with kind regards, as a sincere friend, for the Superintendent's family and the academic staff at V.M.I.<sup>75</sup>

<sup>73</sup>Ibid., p. 645.

<sup>74</sup>Virginia Military Institute Archival Library, Records of the Superintendent, 31 July 1862.

<sup>75</sup>Ibid.

22

Known by Lee as a "brave and accomplished young officer,"<sup>76</sup> Garland was remembered by his men as a leader who fought at the fore of conflict. Though a man of his wealth and prestige could have easily avoided the terrible war, Garland chose the more noble path, defending his principles and honor.

Before Garland was shot in the Battle of Williamsburg, 1862, he recorded his last will and testament.<sup>77</sup> Eight months later on his death, friends and relatives inherited a small fortune worth over \$400,000.00.<sup>78</sup> In three years, their new found monetary windfall, with the exception of the plantation lands, became worthless.

Garland's life, like the Southern struggle, ended in tragedy. We are only left with the memory of a Southern aristocrat who defended an institution that he learned to respect and die for. On his gravestone is the inscription "Sans Peur et Sans Reproche"; a proper motto for a brave Southerner who had been first in his French class at the Virginia Military Institute.<sup>79</sup> Without fear and without reproach, Samuel Garland Jr. fell at Boonsboro, Maryland on September 14, 1862.

<sup>76</sup>Douglas Southall Freeman, *Lee's Lieutenants, A Study In Command*; (Scribener and Son's: New York, 1943), Vol. 2 p. 146.

<sup>77</sup>Garland Genealogy, Will, 7 February 1862.

<sup>78</sup>Generals and Staff, Records of Brig. General Samuel Garland Jr. (Will and Testament admitted to Court of Hustings on 22 March 1863.)

<sup>79</sup>Virginia Military Institute Archival Library, Class Catalogue, 1849.

23

## Bibliography

### Primary Sources:

The Daily Virginian, Lynchburg, Virginia; 12 December 1855, 27 May 1856, 27 June 1856.

The Democratic-Republican, Lynchburg, Virginia; 10 August 1860, 24 June 1861, 24 July 1861.

Garland Genealogy, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia (genealogy, birth, death and will records).

Lynchburg Virginian, Lynchburg, Virginia; Library of Congress, 4 June 1840.

Samuel Garland Jr. Memorial Broadside, Lynchburg: Library of Congress, Lynchburg City Council, 19 September 1862.

Generals and Staff, M331, Records of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Garland Jr., National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Virginia Military Institute Archival Library, Lexington, Virginia, Class Schedule 1847-49, Superintendent's Incoming Correspondence 18 February 1848, 14 April 1861, 14 March 1861.

The War of Rebellion, A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, edited by Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott; G.P.O., 1884; Series I Vol. x1, Part 1 Report, p. 961-966; Part 2 Reports, pp. 639-645.

### Secondary Resources

Christian, W. Asbury. Lynchburg and Its People, (Lynchburg: J.P. Bell, 1900) pp. 177, 178, 179, 184, 187, 188, 208.

Couper, Col. William. One Hundred Years At V.M.I. (Richmond: Garrett and Massie Inc., 1939), p. 191.

Freeman, Douglas Southall. Lee's Lieutenants, A Study of Command (New York: Scribner and Son's, 1943), p. 146.

Genovese, Eugene, D. Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made, (New York: Vintage Books, 1976), pp. 10-12.

Lipscomb, Rev. Johnson. The University Memorial; Biographical Sketches of Alumni Who Fell During the War Between the States, (Baltimore: Turnbull Brothers, 1871), pp. 231, 236, 263.

Markum, Jerald. Heritage and History, (Lexington: Free Bee) 26 September 1979, p. 7.

Walker, C.D. Virginia Military Institute Memorial; Biographical Sketches of the Graduates and Elèves of V.M.I. Who Fell During the War Between the States, (Philadelphia: Lippincott Publishers, 1875), pp. 227, 230, 231, 233, 237.

Warner, Erza J. Generals In Grey; Lives of the Confederate Commanders, (Louisiana State Univ. Press, 1965), p. xix.

Who Was Who In American History Vol. 1607-1896, 2nd., ed. (New York: Marquise Publishers Inc., 1967), p. 267.

[Handwritten letter - Page 6/Image 25]

190

Lynchburg Va. July 19<sup>th</sup> 1855

Col. F.H. Smith,

Dear Sir,

I have just received a letter from an old classmate; Sam't Lyon Jr., which I enclose, as the best representation of its contents. While I have no personal acquaintance with young Kerr, I may safely say that Lyon would not write to me, in the terms he has used, unless he was fully sustained by the facts. Lyon (and I may add) his father & brother are all men of high standing and great friends of the Institute. It would be a source of gratification to me, if you can find it proper, to confer an appointment on young Kerr upon the occurrence of the first vacancy. As Lyon says you can often fix these things, if you are satisfied that a young man is made of the right stuff - As you are always too busy to write unnecessary letters, I shall not trouble you with a reply. If this is in your province I hope you will be able to comply with Lyon's request. In haste, I remain, dear sir,

Your friend & servant

Sam'l Garland Jr

[Catalog page - 1847 Catalogue - Page 7/Image 26]

## 1847 Catalogue

### THIRD CLASS.—1847.

[THIS IS TABLE: A class roster showing student rankings with columns for General Merit, Names, Counties, Mathematics, Drawing, French, and Conduct. The table lists multiple students with their respective scores and locations.]

[Catalog page - 1848 CATALOGUE - Page 8/Image 27]

## 1848 CATALOGUE

### SECOND CLASS.—1848.

[THIS IS TABLE: Similar class roster format as previous year, showing student rankings across various subjects including Mathematics, Drawing, French, and conduct scores.]

[Catalog page - 1849 Catalogue - Page 9/Image 28]

## 1849 Catalogue

### FIRST CLASS. (Graduates.)—1849.

[THIS IS TABLE: Final year class roster showing graduating students with their rankings and performance across different subjects. Includes a note at bottom regarding certain names marked and their reporting requirements.]

NOTE.

The "Names marked" are officially reported to be the following:—For the purpose of aiding in official commendations on a track in the public mind. Examinations will be kept uniform. Examinations of their respective classes.

[Catalog page - 1849 Catalogue - continued - Page 10/Image 29]

1849 Catalogue

SYNOPSIS OF STUDIES AT V. M. I.

[THIS IS TABLE: A detailed curriculum table showing different study subjects across four years, organized by columns for Fourth Year, Third Year, Second Year, and First Year. The subjects include courses in Arithmetic, Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Topography, Engineering, and various other academic subjects, with descriptions of what is covered in each year.]

Cadets are assigned to classes according to their previous preparation and except that no Cadet can enter a higher class than the second. The Cadet may be kept back a class on deficiency at all examinations. Cadets are liable to dismissal at such times as shall be found deficient and injuriously affected by such action.

[Handwritten letter - Page 11/Image 30]

[Long handwritten letter, partially legible, appears to be correspondence about military matters. The handwriting is in cursive and difficult to fully transcribe accurately without potentially introducing errors.]

[Handwritten letter - Page 12/Image 31 - verso/back of previous page]

[Continuation of handwritten letter in cursive script, similarly difficult to transcribe with full accuracy]

[Handwritten letter - Page 13/Image 32]

Saml Garland

M<sup>ck</sup> infy 11<sup>th</sup>

[Handwritten text in elegant script - appears to be a letter dated April 14<sup>th</sup> 1861]

1102.

Lynchburg - April 14<sup>th</sup> 1861.

Dear Sir,

Chancellor Morrison

requests me to forward you some  
account of his present qualifi-  
-cations for a commission in  
the Army of the Confederate  
States - You remember that  
he was a Captain in the Corps  
of Cadets, & an excellent  
Tactician - I have only to say  
that he has preserved his apti-  
-ments in that regard - was  
a Lieutenant in the Volunteer  
Company which I command  
until elected Lieutenant-Colon-

-el of the Regiment - but as we  
claim to be a crack Corps

[Handwritten letter - Page 14/Image 33 - continuation]

he retains his office of Lieutenant  
by courtesy, & diligently attends  
his duties & parades.

Morrisson is a man  
of great firmness & decision  
of character - of unexceptionable  
habits & morals & has every  
qualification to make an  
admirable Officer. If any grade  
be is liable to attain - You  
may bank him & recommend  
him without any fear that he  
would discredit you or the  
Institute - on the contrary,  
he will, do it honor -

Very truly your friend &

Servant

Sam'l Garland Jr

P. S. Hand disabled - written by my wife

At what price can we get } S.G.J.

some tents? }

[Document with official header - Page 15/Image 34]

Manassas Junction,

S Garland

Stating the

Major C. Boyse

makes a Sworn

into the provision-

army

RECORDS OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE

[Handwritten text continues but is difficult to read clearly in full]

May 28<sup>th</sup> 1861

Col. F. H. Smith.

At Executive Council etc.

Dear Sir,

May Conclude today;  
of the Active Number forces; draft  
stationed at this point, had asked  
a transfer into the Provisional  
Army - I take pleasure in  
testifying to the zeal, drill with

which the Major had entered upon  
his discharge of his endeavors,  
Utility to the Intelligence Hospital;  
in his to the charge  
of three - the Major will show him  
self to be a popular + efficient  
Officer - has sacrificed much  
for principles- been mainly in-  
-strumental in securing several  
Companies from Washington City  
they must to have some secure

[Document - reversed/upside down text - Page 16/Image 35]

[Text appears to be official correspondence written upside down or reversed]

RECORDS OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE

[Reversed text content not fully legible]

[Handwritten document - ledger style - Page 17/Image 36]

[THIS IS TABLE: A ledger-style document with multiple columns containing handwritten entries. The columns appear to include names, dates, and various numerical entries, but the specific content is difficult to read clearly due to the handwriting quality]