BROWN, CAMPBELL
(1840-1893)
&
EWELL, RICHARD S.
(1817-1872)

PAPERS
1852-1883

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INTRODUCTION

This collection of the papers of George Campbell Brown (1840-1893) and Richard Stoddert Ewell (1817-1872), both Confederate officers, was given to the Tennessee State Library and Archives by Campbell Brown of Williamson County, Tennessee, a grandson of the owner of part of the papers. The collection occupies .84 linear feet of shelf space, and numbers approximately 300 items and 5 volumes.

Literary rights to the unpublished writings of George Campbell Brown and Richard Stoddert Ewell in these papers have been dedicated to the public. Single photocopies of unpublished writings may be made for purposes of individual or scholarly research. See also the Brown-Ewell Papers, 1803-1919.
This collection contains approximately 300 items for the dates 1852-1883. There are 227 separate letters and three volumes of letters, some of which are copies of correspondence of General Richard Ewell and various officers in the Confederacy, including Generals Lee and Jackson. One volume contains orders of Federal officers on one side of the book and Confederate letters on the other. As this volume was in the possession of General Ewell, it probably was captured by him from the Federals and due to the shortage of paper in the Confederacy, it was utilized.

There are two volumes containing the military reminiscences of Major Campbell Brown, who was one of General Ewell's staff officers. These reminiscences were written during the period 1867-1869 and begin with the arrival of young Campbell Brown in New York on March 15, 1861, after having been in Europe with his mother and sister since June, 1860. Their intention had been to spend two or three years in Europe, but on hearing of the secession of South Carolina, had hurriedly returned to the United States. He mentioned the fact that W. H. Russell, London Times Correspondent, was on board the Arabia with him, and he wrote that Russell was "as very a snob as I ever saw". Young Brown and his family came back to Nashville via Richmond, and upon their arrival, found that Tennessee had recently voted by a 60,000 majority to stay in the Union. There was no sympathy for the Secessionists. He went from Nashville to Spring Hill where his mother's plantation was located, spent one night, and returned to Nashville the next day after hearing of the fall of Fort Sumter. On his arrival he wrote, "to my perfect surprise I found secession speakers at every corner, secession flags and processions, parading in the streets, and all rife for joining the Confederacy". The reminiscences are interestingly written and end with a detailed account of the four days battle at Gettysburg. He had probably intended to write more bringing it to the end of the war, but it was never finished.

A photostat of a map of the Manassas Battlefield made from actual surveys by an officer of General Beauregard's staff is included in the Civil War material.

The largest portion of the letters were written by Thomas T. Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka C. Brown, who became Mrs. Richard Ewell in 1865, and to Mrs. Brown's son, Campbell Brown. Thomas T. Gantt, Richard Ewell, and Lizinka Campbell Brown were the children of three Stoddert sisters. Thomas T. Gantt was a lawyer in St. Louis and business agent of Mrs. Brown, who had a large estate. She had inherited all of her father's property after the death of her only brother, George, in 1853. Her father was George Washington Campbell who had amassed a rather large fortune. Gantt constantly reprimanded her for her careless business methods. She sent him letters unsealed containing drafts for thousands of dollars which could easily have been stolen. At other times, she failed to put stamps on her letters containing important and valuable papers. He was irritated with her for not writing her letters on consecutive pages. He refused to play "hide and seek" and he returned one of her letters for her to rewrite. However, he seemed devoted to his cousin and often spoke of their close family relationship and signed his letters "Your Affectionate Cousin."
The letters contain discussions of abolition, slave insurrections, politics, Fanny Kemble's readings of Shakespeare, the Kansas trouble, Mrs. Brown's wealth and its effects on her children, advice about the education of her children, ideas on the education of women, ideas on marriage, comments about Judge Catron, and many other subjects.

Twenty-nine letters, dating from January 4, 1883 to October 4, 1883, were written by Thomas T. Gantt to Campbell Brown. These are friendly letters regarding many subjects.

Twelve photostats of letters written to Campbell Brown and Richard Ewell have been added to the collection. They include letters from G. T. Beauregard, Jefferson Davis, Isham G. Harris, Joseph E. Johnson, Robert E. Lee, Charles Marshall, and a brief note written by Robert Toombs.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Richard Stoddert Ewell

1817, February 8   Born in Georgetown, D. C. Son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth Stoddert Ewell.

1840   Graduated from West Point. Lieutenant of dragoons. Assigned to frontier.
1846-1847   Mexican War.
1849   Promoted to Captain.
1857   Fought Apaches in New Mexico.
1861   Resigned his commission although a strong Union man and joined the
1862   Virginia forces. Appointed Colonel in the Confederate Amy and given a
Cavalry Camp at Ashland.
1861, June 17   Made a Brigadier General.
1861, October   Made Major General and led a division under Stonewall Jackson in the
Shenandoah Valley Campaign defeating Banks at Winchester and Fremont
at Cross Keys.
1863, May   Returned to duty as Lieutenant General after losing a leg at Groveton.
1863   After Chancellorsville, Ewell, at Jackson's request, took over the Second
Corps. His order to clear the valley of Federals was brilliantly carried
out and he was termed a re-animate Jackson.
1863, July   Led the Confederate advance into Pennsylvania and was as far as Carlisle
when called back to Gettysburg.
1863   Injured again at Kelley's Ford.
1864   Resumed his command and confronted Grant at first Wilderness
engagement.
1864, May 19   His horse was shot out from under him and he received a fall which
incapacitated him for further field service.
1865   Captured at Sailors Creek and imprisoned four months at Fort Warren.
Released and moved to his farm in Maury County, Tennessee.
1865   Married his cousin and childhood playmate, Lizinka Campbell Brown,
widow of James Percy Brown, daughter of Harriet Stoddert, his mother's
sister, and George Washington Campbell of Tennessee, judge and one-time
minister to Russia.
1872   Died of pneumonia at Springhill in Maury County, Tennessee. It is said he
changed under Jackson's influence and became a man of genuine piety and
religious devotion.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

George Campbell Brown

1840, November 27  Born in Davidson County, son of Lizinka Campbell and James Percy Brown.

1859  Attended University of Nashville.

1861  Captain in Confederate Army.

1863  Major in Confederate Army.

1865  Attended University of Virginia, studied law.

1866, September 31  Married Susan Polk, daughter of General Lucius Polk.

1877-1879  Tennessee House of Representatives.

1881  Trustee of Spring Hill Male College.

1884  Trustee of Beechcroft Female Academy.

1893, July 30  Died and was buried at St. Johns Churchyard, Maury County, Tennessee.
CONTAINER LIST

**Box 1**
1. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Brown, 1852-1854 (9)
2. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Brown, 1855 (11)
3. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Brown, 1856 (11)
4. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Brown, 1857 (11)
5. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Brown, 1858 (15)
6. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Brown, 1859-1865 (23)
7. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Richard Ewell, 1866 (14)
8. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Richard Ewell, 1867 (18)
9. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Richard Ewell, 1868 (19)
10. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Richard Ewell, 1869 (17)
11. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Mrs. Richard Ewell, 1870-1877 (15)
12. Correspondence—Thomas Gantt to Campbell Brown, January 4-October 4, 1883 (29)

**Box 2**
1. Reports made by General Richard S. Ewell, 1865, 1 volume.
6. Volume containing both Federal and Confederate orders—possibly captured by Ewell—contains 46 letters relating to Confederates on the Rappahannock., and 25 documents
7. Correspondence—Jefferson Davis, 1885-1886 (2)—photostats.
8. Correspondence—Isham G. Harris, 1864 (1)—photostat.
9. Correspondence—Order of T. J. Jackson, 1864 (1); C. T. Johnson, 1885 (1); Preston Johnson, 1865 (1); Joseph E. Johnston, 1865 (1)—photostats.
11. Correspondence—Charles Marshall, 1865 (2); Robert Toombs, 1861 (1)—photostats.
11a. Correspondence—Joseph W. Stillwell, 1944
12. Map of the Battle Ground of Manassas from actual surveys.
1. March, 1852 - Gantt wrote, "And so George is going to Europe. He is rash. They will put him in prison if he goes to Austria or Russia and the latter country he will probably desire to visit. Mr. Campbell was member of the Kossuth reception committee at Cincinnati. This fact will be known to the Austrian police, and George will be imprisoned (perhaps hanged) as attendant the proof of the Alibi which of course he will try to set up. Don't let him leave our shores without strong testimonials and certificates of good character i.e. of entire freedom from sympathy with Hungarian patriots."

2. Sept. 18, 1853. Gantt states that he had received her letter postmarked St. Stephens, Virginia. This letter of sympathy was written to Lizinka after receiving the news of the death of her brother George. He wrote that her children were "too rich for their own good" and he urged her not to allow Campbell to be ruined by a life of idleness.

3. Oct. 20, 1853. He wrote that he would be glad to help manage her business for her since her brother's death.

4. March 26, 1854. Gantt wrote concerning sale of Lizinka's Mississippi property. In this letter he wrote of the Controversy with Esselman. Esselman had married Lizinka's Aunt. This controversy was submitted to Mr. Tomes a clergyman and Gantt accused him of worldliness in his decision. He said if Esselman had been a mechanic or a poor man of any vocation the decision would have been different. Esselman had collected by check of claim for $1513 and then said he had lost the check. Another check was given him and Lizinka had failed to mark duplicate on it and Esselman had cashed both checks. Gantt wrote, "He must be a much deeper villain—that is a much more thorough scoundrel than I could have conceived."

5. May 18, 1854
6. July 27, 1854
7. Oct. 17, 1854
8. Nov. 8, 1854 Wrote of Campbell's education.
9. Dec. 27, 1854 Wrote of his relationship to Lizinka and her request that he should handle her business for her. A note from Lizinka is attached to this letter in which she asked Gantt to take her children in case of her death.
1. March 3, 1855  Wrote that he was not an abolitionist or an emancipationist. Also wrote that his wife Mary was brought up in abolitionist atmosphere.
2. April 6, 1855 Business Letter.
3. April 21, 1855
4. April 28, 1855
5. June 11, 1855
7. Aug. 3, 1855
8. Aug. 20, 1855 - Comments on Dick Ewell and his possible acceptance of offer to manage Lizinka's farm. Also comments on the Know Nothing organization.
9. Oct. 10, 1855
10. Nov. 2, 1855 - He thought Richard Ewell would accept offer to manage Lizinka's farms in Maury County.
11. Dec. 5, 1855 - Again wrote of Ewell and his vacillation.

1. Feb. 25, 1856
2. Mar. 14, 1856
3. April 19, 1856
4. May 2, 1856
5. May 14, 1856
6. July 1, 1856
7. Aug. 2, 1856
9. Nov. 12, 1856 - "The Yankees do not seems to know that the calling of names will only be allowed within certain limits without being answered by blows. I have been told and believe that the free soil party are in a decided majority in Kansas and could have defeated Whitfield at the recent election but kept away from the polls in obedience to orders from their leaders in Kansas and in Massachusetts for the sake of keeping the question unsettled. This, if true, (and I am bound to say that I believe it to be true) is most discredible to them."
10. Nov. 26, 1856 - Wrote of Fanny Kemble and the slavery question. Also characterizes the "Yankees.
11. Dec. 10, 1856 - Wrote of Fanny Kemble and also the Negro insurrection which had been stirred up by the abolitionists.
T. T. Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Brown

1. Jan 5, 1857 - Business
2. Feb. 18, 1857 - Gantt asked why Lizinka does not spend several years in Europe, draw her rents and live cheaply in Italy or Spain.
3. April 3, 1857.
4. May 25, 1857 - "There are many reasons to recommend a northern climate in the summer time; and I heartily regret that there is no northern climate which is not filled with abolitionists and yankees. Mentioned Anderson playing Shakespeare and his enjoyment.
5. May 30, 1857 - Business
6. June 18, 1857 - Wrote of Anderson and Shakespeare and also regarding her business.
7. July 18, 1857 - Business
8. Sept. 28, 1857 Barks are closing but he did not think there was cause for alarm.
10. Nov. 9, 1857 - Business
11. Nov. 21, 1857 - Business

T. T. Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Frown

1. Jan. 16, 1858
2. Jan. 21, 1858 - Business
3. Feb. 4, 1858 - Wrote that he could not go to Europe this year but would like to explore England more than any part of the continent. England and Italy are the chief attractions to him. "Paris is the last place I would desire to see.
5. Feb. 25, 1858 - Memorandum of Cost of Ware house Built in 1857.
6. April 9, 1858 - Discussion of religion, Catholic and Episcopalian.
7. April 20, 1858 - Missouri business practices he thought than Tennessee. They do not have stay laws, redemption laws, etc.
8. May 3, 1858 - Business
9. May 4, 1858 - Gantt wrote of his mother and Mrs. Ewell being sisters. Lizinka's mother was a third sister. They were Stodderts.
10. May 10, 1858 - Business
11. May 19, 1858
12. Oct. 11, 1858 - Business
13. Nov. 3, 1858
14. Nov. 17, 1858
15. Nov. 19, 1858
16. Dec. 6, 1858
T. T. Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Brown who became Mrs. Richard Ewell in 1865

1. Feb. 16, 1859 – Mary C. Gantt to Lizinka in regard to a visit.
2. May 18, 1861 - Business
3. July 19, 1861 - Business
4. July 16 1861 - Business
5. March 14, 1865 – In this letter Lizinka is now Mrs. Richard Ewell. She wrote that she wanted to retain Gantt as her counsel in any case in which her property was concerned.
6. June 28, 1865 - Business
8. Sept. 4, 1865 – Tells her that her property will be released by U. S. Government on payment of court costs between $400 and $500.
9. Sept. 5, 1865 - Business
10. Sept. 8, 1865 Business
12. Sept. 10, 1865 - Business
13. Sept. 11, 1865 – Business
14. Sept. 15, 1865 - Lists notes deposited at the State Savings Association to the credit of Lizinka. Her fortune seems very large.
15. Sept. 29, 1865 - Mary Gantt to Lizinka. Wrote of Hattie's (Lizinka's daughter) illness. She had been very ill with diphtheria.
17. Oct. 9, 1895 - Business and wrote that Hattie's illness was spoken of as serious.
18. Oct. 20, 1865 - Business
19. Oct. 21, 1865 - Business
20. Nov. 1, 1865 - Business
21. Nov. 25, 1865 - Business
22. Deco 8, 1865 – T. T. Gantt to Dick Ewell regarding Investment of Lizinka money.
   “Few can be idle. I mean few can be without some occupation of daily obligation – without feeling and being useless and superfluous. I am speaking of men. Women are educated to do without employment and the results of the training are not satisfactory."
1. Jan. 6, 1866 - Business Hattie is mentioned
2. Jan 6, 1866 - Rents etc.
3. Jan.20, 1866 - Business
4. April 21, 1866 - Business
5. May 14, 1866 - Business
6. June 1, 1866 - Lizinka to T. T. Gantt regarding annoyance during a ride. The letter was probably never sent as it was in the possession of the Browns together with letters from Gantt. It is one of the very few letters of Lizinka’s in the collection.
7. June 2, 1866 - Business and an explanation.
8. June 6, 1866 - Warns against trusting people to invest her money.
9. June 16, 1866 - Business
10. June 26, 1866 - Wrote regarding Frank Blair. "If he lives for 20 years, will he President."
11. July 16, 1866 – Business; Wrote that Hattie was going to remain at home with her husband, Captain Turner. He said she looked well.
13. Sept. 11, 1866 - Business and wrote, "The cholera is still quite serious here."
15. Dec. 20, 1866 - Mary C. Gantt wrote Lizinka regarding Hattie. She had received injuries in a fall from her carriage and was confined to her room.
16. Dec. 30, 1866 - He wrote of a letter which Lizinka had sent him to read written to Major Turner who was the husband of Lizinka's daughter. She said she wished to be released from Hattiet's full share in her father's estate and she was willing to pay for such a release $25,000.
1. Jan 20, 1867 - Thanked Lizinka for the letter of General Jackson to her father which she had given him.

2. Feb. 26, 1867 - Mary C. Gantt to Lizinka, re: A carpet which Lizinka wished to give Mrs. Gantt.

3. March 5, 1867 - Business with the Turners

4. March 6, 1867 - Business

5. March 30, 1867 - Wrote of settlement with Hattie and chides her for not acknowledging the receipt of valuable papers.

6. April 8, 1867 - Business


8. May 17, 1867 - Gantt wrote "the Southern party (with which I am forced temporarily into most unwilling companionship in this state because of the oppressions into which the Radicals are goaded by their fears and their thirst for revenge) is guilty of the most puerile and perverse misconduct. Moderate firm and consistent men—and I claim to belong to this small class—are hated and traduced by all parties. I certainly enjoy the result, the punishment, the penalty, whether or not I justly arrogate to myself the character of a philosopher."


12. Aug. 20, 1867 - Business

13. Aug. 30, 1867 - Business


15. Oct 9, 1867 - Wrote a long letter about the best place for a young lawyer to settle. He did not think much of the South in that respect. They are old fashioned and he thinks a young lawyer should be where there is brisk trade. He thinks Nashville and Tennessee a poor place.
1. Jan 4, 1868 - "When people allow intervals of any length between their letters, Correspondence except of a formal or business nature is out of the question." Other business.
2. Jan. 13, 1868 - Business
3. Jan 22, 1868 - Describes the pleasantness of a well heated house in winter. "It is the dreary chill houses that do the business of ruining the health."
4. Jan. 30, 1868 - He wrote that "it was preposterous for anyone having the means of living elsewhere to remain in Tennessee. He thought Dick’s health would be better elsewhere.
5. March 19, 1868 - Business
6. April 4, 1868 - He believed his friendly relations with Maj. Turner at an end.
7. April 5, 1868 - Regarding health.
8. April 5, 1868 - Wrote again of health.
9. April 10, 1868 - Business
10. May 16, 1868 - Business
11. June 15, 1868 - Business
12. June 30, 1868 - Business
13. July 1, 1868 - Business
15. Sept 12, 1868 – Business and an invitation to visit.
16. Sept. 21, 1868 - Business
17. Nov 1, 1868 - He wrote in glowing terms of Fanny Kemble. He had heard her 17 times and would give $100 to hear her read Macbeth or King Lear. "I would not for $100 missed hearing her read Richard 3rd.
18. Dec. 24, 1868 - Business
1. Jan. 2, 1869 - Business
2. Jan. 7, 1869 - Chides Lizinka for her poor pale ink and her writing which he said was "nearly wholly illegible."
4. Feb. 11, 1869 - Business
5. Feb. 18, 1869 - Re: Col. Key.
6. April 17, 1869 - Business
7. April 2, 1869 - Business
8. June 4, 1869 - Business
9. June 2, 1869 - Business
10. July 2, 1869 - Business
13. Aug. 30, 1869 – He tries to get the Ewells to come to St. Louis and try the Turkish baths.
15. Sept. 10, 1869 - Business
16. Oct. 9, 1869 - Business

Campbell Brown-Ewell Papers
Box No. 1 Folder No. 11
T. T. Gantt to Mrs. Lizinka Ewell

1. Jan 6, 1870 – Business
2. Jan 12, 1870 - Business
3. March 1, 1870 – Business and health.
4. April 6, 1870 – Business and health.
5. June 29, 1870 – re: a proposed visit from the Ewells.
6. July 1, 1870 - Business
7. June 21, 1870 - Business
8. July 7, 1870 – Business and a trip planned.
11. Sept. 7, 1870 - Business
13. Nov. 17, 1871 - Business
1. T. T. Gantt to Campbell Brown, Jan. 4, 1883 - Speaks of Capt. Clem Campbell, Mr. George and Lucius.
2. Jan. (date not legible) - Mr. Carr and R. R. Magnates and shooting grouse.
3. Jan. 6, 1883 - Seems still to be handling business affairs for the Brown family. Is glad Campbell was not one of the sureties for Treasurer Polk -
4. Jan. 11, 1883 - Glad to see M. T. Polk is caught. 1853 failed to pay tailors bill. Speaks of poor Hattie
8. Jan. 27, 1883 - wants more butter from Ewell farm. Mrs. Turner, Miss Nannie and Rily set off for Pacific Coast.
9. Jan. 29, 1883 - asks Campbell to send 2 Rounds of hoar hound green if if can be found.
10. Feb. (date torn off) but speaks of six weeks since Jan. 1, of very bad icy, snowy, and sleaty weather, destruction of stock in Texas, Kansas, and Wyoming has been terrible. Sends Atkinsons travels in Liberia to Campbell's boys to create curiosity as to early history.
11. Feb. 1883 - (first of March is drawing nigh) [date torn off] Hattie to be removed from Philadelphia to Williamsburg, Fiske to be in St. Louis; William. Stoddert will be there during Fiske's stay. Hattie is Campbell’s sister married to Tom Turner has children.
13. M (must be March) This letter continues to speak of poor Hattie. Speaks of her husband Tom Turner and his reticence. Tells Campbell to give Mrs. Scott some money so that she can make Hattie confortable.
14. (March again I believe) Still speaking of Hattie and her seizure in ‘81. William Stoddert mentioned. Mentions members of class immediately after Ben’s which had Bliss, Barnard, Slidell, and Fred A. Smith.
15. April Concerning Lucius going on an engineering expedition. Has had a letter from Shaler Smith Congratulates Campbell on the proficiencies of his children. Speaks of Ben Ewell’s selfishness. Says it is only when threatened with expulsion from power that the Republicans do any thing tolerably decent. Mentions Charles Frances Adams being almost put in the Presidents Chair.
16. May 5, 1883 - Poor Hattie again. Thinks Shalar Smith will not find a place for Lucius but possibly he could go with Chanvenet who has some explorations to make in the N. W. in Dakota or thereabouts.
17. May 11, 1883 - Chances of Lucius going with Chanvenet out of the question. Max Reber has nothing but fair words from Shaler Smith. Tub of 'Butter sent to Mrs. Keim and Mrs. Reber by Mr. Polk. (Mrs. Reber has not received hers) Lucas Turner has an entry in the races.

18. May 16, 1883 - Letter from Lizzie Scott is encouraging about poor Hattie. Speaks of Lucius and the possibility of going with Shaler Smith. Max Reber will ask Smith about the matter. Again mentions that Mrs. Reber has not received the butter.

19. May 23, 1883 - Thinks it a good idea if Lucius should see Smith. Shot doves at Lucas Turners. Gen. McClellan here on Sunday and Monday on his way to Texas to examine a tract of mining land. Had not seen him in 21 years. remarkably well preserved. Highly endowed man possessing magnetism. Profits greatly from reading. learns with wonderful readiness. This letter is a good insight unto Me McClellans character. Mentions D. C. Buell and A. P. Buell as having a painful operation at Nashville.

20. June 6, 1883 - Does not think Lucius chances with Capt. Smith are good but still urges him to come and meet him. Invites Campbell with his son Lucius to go grouse hunting in Nebraska with his wife's cousin Major Fitzhugh. He said if he had sons he would urge them to settle north of the Mason and Dixon's line, "For one thing, and in my eyes a very serious thing, by being in Nebraska they would escape the negro. It seems plain to me that some such methods as the Spartans adopted towards the Helots will in the next half century at latest be demanded in the old Slave states against the African. He is obeying the command, "increase and multiply" to such purpose that he will be as some one of their number said some years ago "the dictating race" in the old cotton and sugar states: perhaps in the old tobacco states as well before the end of the period named: When he is the 'dictator; life in the region will be very hard for the white man and white woman." Again mentions McClellan

21. June 7, 1883 - Still trying to get Lucius a job with Capt. Smith. Love to Cousin Susan

22. June 15, 1883 - Speaks again of going grouse hunting in Nebraska with Maj. Fitzhugh. Mrs. Kyle, grandmother of Hugh Campbell died at age 83. Hugh’s brother is at Burn Bra – "hopeless, I think is his State." Three boys (Hugh, Hazlett, and James) have a million and a half among the three men - should Hazlett die the Situation would be much simplified. But he is not likely to die". Shaler Smith and Max Reber mentioned.


24. July 3, 1883 - Hattie has written him and is better. lie is delighted.

25. July 6, 1883 - More about Hattie and her improvement and possible future.

26. July 19, 1883 - Speaks of his wife Mary being away - of Tom Turner (husband of Hattie) and his children. Tells of Rumor of Genl. Grant’s death and makes some interesting comments about him also tells of illness of Montgomery P-lair who is one of his "most valued friends."
27. July 26, 1883 - wants to know about Nebraska trip.
28. Sept. 27, 1883 - Did not go grouse hunting in Nebraska. Hattie worse and seems hopeless.
29. Oct. 4, 1883 - about Welch horses and some statistics on insanity - farmers wives furnish large number.

**Campbell Brown-Ewell Papers**  
**Box No. 2**

Folder No. 1 - Reports of Engagements by General Ewell - 1865
Folder No. 3 - Official Reports of Cross Keys, Cedar Run Mountain, Gaines Mill, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill.
Folder No. 4 - Military Reminiscences of Major Campbell Brown 1861-1863.
Folder No. 6 - Volume containing both Federal and Confederate orders -possibly captured by Ewell. Contains 46 letters relating to Confederates on Rappahannock. 25 documents relating to Wilderness and Spotsylvania.