

Sea." Sherman thanks Rousseau for the words of kindness recently received in a letter, saying that he hopes that he does "possess the military sagacity & skill you attribute to me." Of his Macon-Augusta-Savannah campaign, he writes that it "cuts off all the South" from Richmond."

The remaining letters are a mix of topics and senders. They include a May 1865 letter from CSA Gen. John S. Williams to Gen. William D. Whipple that had been forwarded to Rousseau; in it Williams argues for the return of his men's horses so they could be put to agricultural use. Other items are: a letter of introduction from Felix Constantin Alexander Johann Nepomuk, Prince Salm Salm, a German citizen and colonel in the 68th New York Volunteers; an appeal from a Confederate soldier seeking reparations; and miscellaneous letters from Union generals Burbridge, R. H. Milroy, William S. Rosecrans, Horatio P. Van Cleve, Thomas J. Wood, and Whipple. Two "civilian" letters include one from a Louisville lawyer named Mundy, and one from Kentucky state senator James Speed, written in October 1864, just prior to his appointment as United States attorney general, which carries an extensive critical assessment of Gen. George McClellan.

A series of five related letters in Rousseau's file partially document CSA Gen. Gideon Johnson Pillow's loss of personal property. A Tennessee lawyer, Pillow had served with distinction in the Mexican War, and ran unsuccessfully for vice president in the 1852 and 1856 elections. His part in the Confederate loss of Fort Donelson in February 1862 resulted his being assigned administrative duties through the end of the war, including commander of the Volunteer and Conscription Bureau of the CSA's Army of Tennessee. From northern Alabama, Pillow wrote letters in late October 1864 to both the commander of the Union Army in Tennessee and to Gen. Rousseau, asking for help in guiding his family safely away from his estate near Columbia, TN, which had been confiscated by the Federal forces. Pillow requested that he be allowed to enter Tennessee and escort his wife, seven children, and servants ("as may choose voluntarily to come with them") to Alabama. In support of his case, Pillow reminded Rousseau that in 1861, while he was in command at Columbus, KY, he had prohibited the seizure of Gen. Crittenden's estate. These letters were carried to Rousseau by the aide-de-camp to CSA Gen. Philip D. Roddey, whose cover letter is in the file. Completing the set are two letters from "Mrs. Genl Pillow" (Mary Elizabeth Martin Pillow, died 1869) written from Clifton Place, Pillow's estate, on November 3, 1864. The first was addressed to her husband, and described how kind General Rousseau had been to the family, and how sorry he seemed to be that he couldn't agree to Pillow's request. She completed the letter with news of the children and wrote that they were safe though "accustomed to doing without many things that we all ways had heretofore." The second, addressed to Gen. Rousseau, asked him to deliver the first letter to her husband. The fact that these are today together with other administrative letters suggests that Mary Elizabeth Pillow's letters did pass beyond Rousseau.

The single item in the collection written by Rousseau is an endorsement of Mrs. Ellen Ward, attesting to her loyalty and affirming her entitlement to protection by the U.S. authorities. Additional administrative material from the Department of Tennessee can be found in Series II.