

paper, it describes military activities and troop movements in the area between Burnsville, MS, Decatur, GA, and Nashville, TN. One of the more interesting texts in that folder is in a letter from Gen. George S. Greene in Virginia to Gen. Robert C. Schenck, the commander in Baltimore, dated February 2, 1863. Greene asked help in the release of a black man, John Cooper, from a Baltimore jail. Cooper had enrolled in the Confederate army as a substitute for his master James Beasley, and had been arrested as an escaped slave while passing through Baltimore. Also in the folder are five envelopes found with the letters in the collection but do not match up with any in particular. One of the envelopes was mailed to McAllister & Brother Opticians from Louisville, and bears a postmark "South Letter" with postage due. The McAllister Autograph Collection (McA MSS 022) holds many Civil War-era envelopes sent from government officials, including a number sent to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, upon which the sender's signature served as franking. Neither collection holds, however, the correspondence that had been enclosed in the envelopes.

The **Personal Letters** folder holds thirty-three letters written during the war years, but do not necessarily have any content relating to the war (they had been included in the "Civil War"-themed album (5787.F) created at the Library Company after John A. McAllister's death). Several are only partial letters, being just the first sheet and lacking a conclusion and a signature. Four of the letters were written from southern states and contain references to either the war or the Secession movement, in particular an 1860 letter from Isaac Lyons, a former Philadelphian living in Columbia (state undetermined). There are four letters and one military pass sent to James Rush, a Philadelphia physician. The letters include one from a local resident asking for money to outfit himself so he could enlist in the army and one from a Boston woman who was sending him a pamphlet. The other two letters were written by William T. Stockton and Emma Moore. Stockton (1812-1869) was a Philadelphia native who graduated from West Point, served in the second Seminole War and became a resident of Florida. He cited "*Noblesse oblige*" as his reason for joining the Confederate Army when the war broke out. His letter asking for financial support was written from Johnson's Island, a Union prisoner of war camp in Ohio. Stockton's papers include other letters from this period, and are held by the State of Florida's Bureau of Archives & Records Management. The remaining letter is from Emma M. Moore, a cousin of Dr. Rush who was also having financial problems due to the war.

United States Navy holds letters and forms that document minor administrative actions taken at the Navy yards in Philadelphia and New York, primarily granting leaves of absence, requesting medical surveys, etc. The signatures of Navy secretary Gideon Welles and Admiral David Farragut appear on some of the letters.

The **Documents** subseries is arranged in three folders: Orders; Passes; and Miscellaneous. The first has just a few manuscript and printed orders, including one in the hand of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton (as identified on the verso by McAllister); that order concerned the relief of the wounded on the field of battle at Centreville, VA. Passes holds more than a dozen printed forms and manuscript slips that were issued to citizens and military personnel during the war. They