

vary widely in style and format, but served the same function: allowing for passage around Washington, DC, a trip to Philadelphia and Annapolis, movement around a hospital, etc. They were issued in places including Washington, Memphis, Cambridge, St. Louis, Annapolis, and Gettysburg. One pass was made out to L. Montgomery Bond (1820-1882), the Philadelphia tea merchant who was a committee chairman during the Great Central Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission; his pass allowed him to travel from Washington, DC, to Alexandria, VA, in January 1863. The Miscellaneous folder has six unrelated documents: three regarding payments for military service; one recruiting note from Allentown, PA; a requisition for blanks for use of Ohio volunteers station at Camp Jackson, OH; and one "descriptive list" for a private in the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers documenting his service and pay.

Series III, Confederate States of America Papers (1861-1864) contains correspondence and a few minor documents created by officers, enlistees, and diplomats of the short-lived confederation. It is arranged in three subseries: Administrative Material; Prisoners-of-War Letters; and Charles J. Faulkner.

The first subseries primarily contains letters sent to Col. Angus W. McDonald, which were sent to McAllister by Benjamin F. Kelley (in a letter to McAllister (McA MSS 001), dated April 1, 1862, Kelley writes: "I send you...autograph letters of rebel officers which I capturd from Col McDonald commanding the confederate forces at Romney Va on the 26th Oct last"). Their contents describe some of his military activities; included are one letter each from CSA generals Joseph E. Johnston, Nathan G. Evans, and Henry R. Jackson, CSA minister James M. Mason, and acting secretary of war Judah P. Benjamin. There is one letter from McDonald to Johnston, dated July 17, 1861, and is most likely McDonald's retained copy. Also in the file are two papers related to Turner Ashby, the Confederate brigadier general; they are minor items from early in his career when he was a member of McDonald's regiment. Additionally, the folder holds six documents: a hospital surgeon's ticket for the CSS *Atlanta*; a report of blankets needed in Johnson's division; an 1864 estimate of clothing needed for Beauregard's artillery; an 1861 regimental report form signed by Maj. O.K. Funston; an invoice for rations; and a pass. Additional Confederate letters from and about Gen. Gideon Pillow can be found in the Rousseau folder in Series I.

Prisoners-of-War Letters holds ten narratives written by Confederate soldiers being held in Indiana and Ohio. Nine of the men were held at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, a prison constructed on a former fairground that had been converted to a military training facility at the start of the war. In early 1862, it was transformed into a prisoner-of-war campus that included housing and temporary hospitals. Following the Confederates' mid-February 1862 defeat at Fort Donelson, thousands of Southern soldiers were taken to Camp Morton; most of the men were farmers from Mississippi, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and had never seen the north or experienced such cold weather. The letters in the folder were written just after their arrival and were meant to assure their families at home that they were being kept safely and treated well. One letter still has its mailing envelope, which was annotated by the censor, "Mark your