

68-B
Louisville

19 May 1855

Dear Ed:

I was mortified and surprised to find that you had business belonging to my profession and had placed it in the hands of other lawyers. The gentlemen who you have patronized are as clever as are to be found; but I think it is due to me as a friend, in the connection I bear to you, that you should encourage me, when I am attending promptly to my business and trying and struggling to deserve encouragement.

If however you think I am not competent and faithful, of course I have nothing to say.

Yours truly

E. H. Taylor, Esq.

Lexington,

Ky.

Andrew Monroe

7X500
Taylor, Turner and Company continued in business until 6 April, 1855,, when the firm was dissolved, Ulysses Turner retiring.. (his initial is given on one of the their cheques as "W." but in Taylor and William Shouse then invited Isaac Shelby to join them, in the advertisements in the Lexington papers as Ulysses) immediately forming the firm of Taylor, Shelby and Company, and continuing in business at the same place, without the loss of a single banking day. which was on Main street near the present site of the First and City National Bank..

68

68 = C

BANKING HOUSE OF C. S. BRENT & CO.

C. S. Brent)
J. B. Cates)

Paris, Ky., 21st May 1855

Dear Ed -

Yours of the 18th was not received until Saturday evening - too late for me to comply with your request or even to write - I would come up and see you to day or Some time this week, but my partner is unwell and will leave for Frankfort to morrow to attend the Federal Court Jury -

Therefore you must write me your views &c and if I can coincide with you, and it be necessary I can come up some evening - I would like very much to hear from you, and do all I can for you in any way in my power -

Write this afternoon, so I will get your letter in the morning -

Your friend

J. B. Cates.

25500

Copy of note:

CURRENCY OF ALL KINDS Received on Deposit INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS	TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO., Bankers Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky
	<u>M</u> <u>Robt. Wickliffe</u> <u>Your Note</u> for \$ <u>500</u> will be due May 26 1855.

[To]

Asst Wickliffe Esq
Lexington

Footnote for
p. 68" @

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH

From the office of the
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE,
The United NEW ORLEANS & OHIO & People's
ST. LOUIS, INDIANA & LAKE ERIE
TELEGRAPH LINES,
Main Street, near Phoenix Hotel
LEXINGTON, KY.

Dated, Cincinnati 11 O'Clock P.M. 1855
To Taylor, Shelby & Co.

Dont draw Will be in your City
within a few days.

J. W. Walker

10 paid.

Stormy weather prevented our
receiving this earlier.
George.

*For the
per J. D.
68-2*

25522

68 = E

Frankfort June 13th 1855

Ed Taylor .

We have three town bonds \$1000 - ea - We want to borrow \$2500- for 4 mos. giving these bonds as Collateral- If you can possibly oblige us in this matter you will confer a great favor on us.

We have a bill due in New York on the 26/29 inst - the money is to meet this bill - so that there is some few days to spare.

Let us hear from you at once.

Yrs. &c

Todd & Crittenden.

WYDELL D. J. ...
BOARD ...
WYDELL D. J. ...

00572

68=F

St Louis July 11th 1855

Col Jno Reid

My Dear Sir

I hand you herewith the draft of Messrs Taylor Turner & Co for 3300\$ which Messrs J J Anderson & Co declined to pay for reasons given to me at the time. In justice to Messrs Taylor Turner & Co we must be permitted to say that they exhibited all possible diligence and promptness in having the money here for your Acct after the receipt of the advice of the dishonor of their check by John J Anderson & Co. From your statement of the contents of Messrs J J A & Co letter to Messrs T. T. & Co in extenuation of their bad faith in this Transaction I feel fully assured that Messrs A & Co were wrong from the first and that their course admitted of no excuse whatever. The statement that the draft was not duly authenticated when Presented was and is a falsehood upon its face and was known to be such in its character when made by them. The draft itself Shows that it was payable to you and has also your indorsement upon it. The name of our house is also indorsed upon it, and the writer who is the head of our house presented it in person to Jno J Anderson himself at the counter of J J A & Co. The reason given for nonpayment was that Messrs Taylor Turner & Co had no funds in the hands of J J A & Co and had not remitted Eastern Exchange to provide for the dft.

This was the only reason given by him and he cannot contravert this Statement and shall not deny it.

68500

The reason why the draft was not protested for nonpayment was that your Confidence and our own in the integrity and Standing of Messrs Taylor, Turner & Co was such as to make us feel entirely Confident that they were blameless and that they would have matter set right without delay. Subsequent events only Strengthened that Confidence.

Such are the facts connected with this Affair. That Messrs J J A & Co acted in bad faith in the premises we have never doubted for a moment. We have of course not the slightest objection to have this letter laid before Messrs J.J.A. & Co by Messrs T.T. & Co or anyone else.

Mr J.J.A. has known the writer long enough to feel assured of a frank and full avowal of the unfavorable opinion herein expressed of him whenever he may chuse to call upon the writer.

His conduct only proves what has long been believed namely, that he who will act in bad faith will have no scruples in resorting to falsehood or prevarication to justify or excuse himself. Mr. A attempted by the Statement of a hypothetical Case to extort from the writer an opinion favorable to his Cause, But he only obtained his assent to the abstract proposition broadly stated that no one was bound to pay a Sight draft when the drawer had Neither funds nor authority to draw, which was certainly not the case in this instance.

Yours most truly,

E. M. Ryland & Co.

225500

On the back of the foregoing letter,
appears the following note from Col.
John Reid:

Gentlemen

Tis due my Friend Major Ryland as well as
yourselves that I should hand this letter and draft to you.

I hope the affair will never be thought of
again, that the Messrs Anderson treated both you and myself
badly no one can doubt. I thought their explanation to you
rude & ungentlemanly and a reflection on E. M. Ryland & Co.

Respectfully

Jno. Reid

July 27th, 1855

605522

Taylor's first trip to
N Y & his ex!

(69)

Frankfort July 23 /55

Dr Eldredge

My friend, Mr. Taylor, starts for N York
this morning. He will Stop at the Astor - See he gets
the best that's going - & show all the attention you
can. - Make Ned Starling call on him - you two can
put him through - Why in the devils' name dont you come
to Ky ^{old} friend

Yr friend,

R. H. Crittenden.

[Superscription:]

James Eldredge

Astor House

N York

69 = B

New York, July 31st, 1855

Mr. E. H. Taylor,

Bought of St. John, Raymond & Co.

Drapers and Tailors,

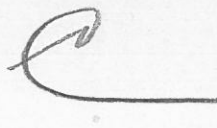
No. 311 Broadway, second block above the Irving House,

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of Shirts, Under-Shirts,
Drawers, Scarfs, Neck Handk'fs, Pocket Handk'fs, Gloves,
Hosiery, Suspenders, &c &c

1 Dahlia Cloth Frock Coat		\$ 30 00
1 Fancy Drilling Frock Coat, Pants & Vest		20 00
1 Pr fawn Pants		6 50
6 Super Linen Shirts	5 50	33 00
1 Check Silk Neck Tie		1 50
1 Pr Fancy Mixt Cass Pants		10 00
1 D R R C Check Silk Vest		7 50
1 Mixt Cloth Frock Coat		23 00
1 Brown Silk Neck Tie		<u>1 50</u>
		\$133 00

*Igor's purchase in
the metropolis:*

005722

69 = 

TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO.,

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 14th, 1855.

Dear Sir

I have received the \$8000. by Mr. Turner. Nothing new occurred to day. Hoffman Barnes & C wrote to know what we would give them for \$10^m Exchange plbe now and 1st Sept. I said we would pay @ 1/2 \$5000 21st \$5000 1st Sept.

Cates wants you to write him as he cant come down for some days. Warrens check has not come in yet, we have about \$6000. stock tonight.

I received \$600 for Gautz & charged 1 1/2, also the \$1,500 for Hornsby & \$450. L & P R R @ 1 1/2. Will have to remit the 2000 to Harrodsburg tomorrow.

Have heard nothing of Dobyys Bill due the 7th held by Harrodsburg also.

McClellands \$4500 is due the 10th.

Randall has been in to see you. Says you have not answered his letter of the 11th.

Yours truly,

H. P. Rutter

E. H. Taylor, Jr., Esq.

005X20

69 = D

New York Aug 16 1855

Messrs Taylor, Shelby Co.

Gent.

Your favor of 13th inst is recd -

for Cr a/c 502.50

1500.00

Very Respy

Corning & Co.

Rec from A. C. Hatch

\$5000 -

We have paid your chks 10,000 60 a/a
today -the Bak protested without 3 das grace & we
could not pay until due & we dont understand why they
protested.

You ought to advise us of all time Bills
you wish us to pay as now we are left in the dark.

005X22

69 = E

TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO.,

Lexington, Ky., Aug 24th 1855

Dr Sir:

I was fearful we might be checked upon to day for \$5000 or 6, but no large checks have come in. Dobyns Bill was returned last Saturday. I sent notice to Coons & also requested D, to write at once - Nothing from him yet - I gave Hawkins Chk on N Y for \$2000. Mr. Murtz gave me a Note for \$2500. endorsed by Craig, Elliott & Co, which he said you agreed to take to pay the Coll. for I. Shelby. I have not remitted Walker the 3500 as you said we should wait till you returned.

Southern Bank N. O. charged 1/8 discount on the \$7900 on N. Y. I enclose a letter from Owen & Rose, also one from N. Y. about the Branch Bank checks

Mr. Hawkins said he could not use check on Frankfort. Sayre said he would take Exchange if we wanted money.

If you can come up in the morning please do so, or write to Dobyns.

Yours truly,

H. P. Rutter.

[To E. H. Taylor, Jr.,
Frankfort, Ky.]

67X5500

69 = F

Chicago Augt. 1855

We have this day Sold to Isaac Shelby of Richland, and Edmund H. Taylor, Jr. Lot Two (2) Block Fifty four (54) Original Town of Chicago for Twenty Thousand dollars (\$20,000) To be paid as follows - Five Thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) on the execution and delivery of the deed for Said Lot, Say within thirty days from date hereof - and the balance in four equal annual payments from the 15th of April 1855 with Interest on all Sums remaining unpaid Payable at the time of each eacg payment.

Smith, Bradley & Co.

E. H. Taylor, Jr.

Isaac shelby

*Forwarded
for f-69 = F*

PITTSBURGH, Aug 29 1855

Messrs. Taylor, Turner & Co.

Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sirs,

We respectfully call your attention to our Quotation List of Bank Notes annexed, at which rates we will furnish Exchange on Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York; or we shall be pleased to receive those at the low quotations, and return you such Bank Notes in your vicinity as you may designate.

We are prepared to give prompt and personal attention to collections, buying and selling STOCKS AND BONDS, and any other business you may be pleased to entrust to our care.

Very Respectfully,

Yours, &c

Geo. E. Arnold & Co.

005522

GEO. E. ARNOLD & CO.
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES &C.
No.74 Fourth Street

Pittsburgh, Aug 29th 1855

BANK NOTE LIST

PENNSYLVANIA		MARYLAND-(Continued)		OHIO	
Pittsburgh	1/8	Hagerstown	3/8	Steubenville	3/8
Brownsville	"	Valley B'k, do	1/2	Bridgeport	"
Washington	40/100	Cumberland	"	Salem	"
Harrisburg	"	New Stock Banks	3	Cleveland	"
Middletown	"	Kent County, (broken)		Massillon	1/2
York	"	Other Maryland	²⁰ 5/8	Mansfield	"
Chambersburg	"	-----		Canton	"
Erie	"	VIRGINIA		Wooster	"
Waynesburgh	1/2	Wheeling	3/8	Mt. Vernon	"
Gettysburgh & Western ^{Pa.}	5/8	Wellsburgh	"	Columbus	"
Lancaster	1/8	Fairmount	"	Norwalk	"
Eastern Penn'a	"	Richmond	"	Toledo	"
NEW YORK STATE	3/8	Alexandria	"	Akron	"
NEW ENGLAND	1/4	Norfolk	5/8	Ravenna	"
NEW JERSEY	"	Fredericksburgh	3/8	Ashtabula	"
DELAWARE	3/8	Petersburgh	"	Elyria	"
-----		Winchester	"	Cuyahoga Falls	"
MARYLAND		Charlestown	"	Bank of Geauga	"
Baltimore	1/8	Lynchburgh	5/8	Other Ohio	5/8
Westminster	3/8	Staunton	"	INDIANA STATE BK.	"
Annapolis	"	Charlottsville	"	KENTUCKY	"
Frederick	"	Bank of Kanawha	1	NORTH CAROLINA	1-1/4
Williamsport	"	Trans-Allegheny	10	SOUTH CAROLINA	3/4
Cecil	"	Other Virginia	5/8	GEORGIA	"
Easton	"			TENNESSEE-Solvent	3

005x22

69 = G

William Shouse

Isaac Shelby

Edmund H. Taylor, Jr.

TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO.

Bankers

Lexington, Ky., May 4, 1857

Messrs. Gilmore & Brotherton,

Cincinnati.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of 22 inst., is received
with enclosures as stated,

We enclose for sale at best rates Nos. 42 & 43
Two Gov. & L. R. R. bonds of a Thousand Dollars each.

Please remit for our credit with W. A. Kissam Co.
X 2500 - (Twenty five hundred dollars)

Respectfully yours,
Taylor, Shelby & Co.
per Binkinduff

Recd the above bonds for sale May 6/57

005522

70 = DE

~~The following letter, which is not dated,
appears from its envelope to have been
written from the "Butaw House" (John Car-
roll, Proprietor) in Baltimore, Maryland:~~

Dear Taylor

I wish you would bristle up at Holloway a little
A Holloway during my absence, when his note on which I am
surety becomes due. He thinks himself in a good place with
a rick Banker for his Co I wish to teach him (as mildly
as I can) that said Co is not to be imposed on any longer.
Use your own discretion about it but I think My interest
requires that he should be stirred up some.

Yrs &C

Isaac Shelby

2552

U

~~70 = B~~
~~70 = B~~
70 = B.

and namesake
Isaac Shelby was the grandson of the first and sixth Gov-
ernors of Kentucky, and one of the heroes of the battle of
King's Mountain. ~~Isaac Shelby~~

J. Warren Grigsby was a "handsome Virginian," ~~about~~
of whom Joel T. Hart executed a fine ~~base~~ marble
bust which is ~~in~~ in the drawing room at Sumner's
Forest, farm of Lewis S. Johnstone, in Woodford
County, Kentucky. ^{Eg. 1} Col. Grigsby was a great lover of
the thoroughbred horse, and raced with some success.
I have been unable to identify Turner and Shouse.

said to be

70

prospered
~~taxi~~ This firm ~~prospered~~ until 11 July, 1857, when
it was "dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. Shouse withdrawing;" but
arrangements had been made to have J. Warren Grigsby ~~succeed~~ succeed Shouse
and the firm name was not changed nor the place of business moved.
It also advertised in The Kentucky Statesman and in The ~~Obs~~ Obser-
vor and Reporter to "pay interest on deposits to be withdraw n at
pleasure."

~~Shouse~~

2X50005820

70=C

Frankfort July 11, 1857

Dear Ed.

I received your letter yesterday. I did intend to send you the letter from Uncle George, but gave it to Pa. I told, when he gave me the memorandum in Columbus, that I thought he had better have seen you himself & that I did not like to be made the unpleasant medium of his business. I will send you the bill up from Columbus. I was detained here by business & am Sorry that Mr. Victor has gone down, but hope to get home before he leaves.

I am going down in the cars to morrow evening. Please answer this by the Mail conductor. How many rooms must I get furniture for. Shall I get Carpets, Curtains, Chairs, Tables, a Settee or Sofa, ^{I get} Shall _{any} furniture for Eugenia's room. Please make a sort of list. I am going to morrow evening so as to be there next day to attend to it for you. My love to Fanny^N & Children. Come down soon. John Crittenden is coming down soon. *Yrs.*

T. H. Taylor

005X22

(28-0)

70=D.
rail

As we have already noted the first survey of the road from Lexington to the mouth of the Big Sandy river was first made in 1851. Edmund Taylor had not been long in Lexington when he was elected treasurer of the funds of this road, of which his bank was, of course, the depository.

On the day that William Shouse withdrew from his banking house and Mr Grigsby came in, John B. Payne, jr., director and agent of the road, presented for to him for payment a homemade bank cheque,, a small ppiece of blue fool's cap stationery and for eleven hundred dollars. Payne endoresed it on the reverse side and it was as follows:

Lex July 11th 1857

Ex E H Taylor Tres

Big Sandy R R fund

Pay to Big Sandy R R Co

Eleven hundred dolls

J.C. Cochran

~~Ex Payne~~ John B. Payne Jr

A.T. Skillman

Committed of
Boye & Milne

25X22

70^F = ~~70~~

Office Bank.

Dear Ed -

I received your dispatch and being well satisfied your Bill would be taken as I found by enquiry without offering it, I thought best to return it as you suggested.

The Bank Ky has raised a fuss about a Bill of some partys for almost the same sum purchased by our Board a few weeks since as Mr. Dudley informed me who returned from L^[Louisville] this morning -

I shall go to Paris next Tuesday and commence (if I have any thing to commence on) Money is scarcer than "hens teeth" here and I cant imagine what the result will be. I am almost afraid our business wont pay anything for some time unless there is a change in money affairs and I cant see what will cause a change -

Dont touch that Rail Road paper Walker Sanford Casey & c they have gone to protest all through the country and I would not buy it on any terms.

Can I get the safe when I come up. Tom Taylor appointed in my place.

Yours truly,

J. B. C.

005X22

70-2

NEW ORLEANS AND OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY

MORSE'S PATENT

Office in Frankfort on St. Clair Street

Communication with all parts of the United States
and Canada

The following Communication has been received at
this Office:

From Lexington 16th
For E. H. Taylor, Jr.

Elley will bet one thousand dollars more on
Result Monday will bet two

S. D. Bruce

To
E. H. Taylor, Jr.
Frankfort, Ky

008X20

70 = ~~11~~ H.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Consolidated Lines.

To Taylor, Shelby & Co.,

Lexington, July 15th, 1857

Lexington, By Telegraph from Cincinnati, July 15th, 1857

Roelofson makes the following proposition and says that it is all he will do:- One mortgage for three fourths of the debt at six months, the balance a mortgage at four months; but this last mortgage to be held by Ketchman until you transfer to Judge James ten thousand dollars of Covington Rail Road third mortgage bond. Judge James says that if this proposition is accepted, the renewed bill will be paid at maturity, The debt in its present form is perfectly safe: Judgment can be obtained in October. Instruct me what to do. He also says that you may send the bonds to me that I may sell them, apply the proceeds to the debt, and take a mortgage at six months for the balance.

R. W. Woolley.

Paid.

005X227

$$70 = \cancel{10} \cancel{0} \cancel{0} \cancel{0}$$

BANKERS.

Lexington, Ky. Jul 27. 1857

Ed. H. Taylor, Jr. Esq.

Dear Sir:

I leave with you a plat of Stockholm Addition to the City of Superior, with the prices of Blocks for sale, thereon marked.

I hereby authorize you to sell any of said Blocks, up to ten in number, at the prices as marked on the plat, payable one third cash, remainder in four & six months, negotiable paper, - and I will pay you ten per cent commission on any sales you may make, commissions to be received as payments are made.

I also have 114 73/100 acres of land in School Section 16 on St. Louis Bay, which I will sell at \$150 per acre, payable as above, and pay you the same commission.

A. S. Mitchell.

22x2

~~... were smashed, along with hundreds of~~

4 Taylor, Shelby & Company ~~continued in business until March~~
other banks and businesses of all kinds, in the ~~pan~~ nation-wide
~~1857, and, perhaps, for a short time thereafter, but their final~~
panic of 1857:

502711 but their ~~final~~ advertisement ran in the two Lexington papers a-
bove mentioned until 3 March, 1858. They were out of business long
before that date, however. Their advertising ~~was~~ had been contract

71

for in advance, of course, and the editors received no order to "kill" it. If they did receive such an order they ignored it. ~~It never appeared in the two Lexington papers mentioned above.~~

~~Memorandum.~~

There were ~~xxxx~~ other private banks in Lexington during the middle fifties that were competitors of Taylor's bank: Tilford D.A. Sayre & Co., and Barclay, and the Agricultural Deposit Banks; but ~~thax~~ Tilford's bank was in operation long after Taylor had put his shutters.

While a resident of Lexington Taylor was a member of the household of Roger W. Hanson, whose law office was on Short street opposite the office of Madison C. Johnson, and who was a member of the Kentucky legislature from 1855- 1857. Hanson was born at Winchester, Ky., 27 August, 1827,, and, while a brigadier- general in the Confederate Army, was killed, 2 January, 1863, at the battle of Stone river, in Tennessee.

Lexington was a city of less than ten thousand inhabitants when Taylor lived there; but some of its most distinguished men and women of its entire history were living in the town at that time and, many of them, of course, were Taylor's friends and depositors at his bank. James Lane Allen, for whom the famous novelist was named, was a lawyer in the town ~~xxx~~ in ~~1855~~ 1853, his office being near Hanson's on Short street & "in the room lately occupied by Dr. Smith." And William ("King") Solomon, who died in Lexington, 27 November, 1854, did not reveal to Taylor, probably, all of the virtues after incorporated into his ~~character~~ ^{character} ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{xxxxxx} imagination by the ~~xxxx~~ of the author of "King Solomon of Kentucky," one of the finest short-stories in the language; General Samuel Woodson Price, who did a remarkable portrait in oils of King Solomon, was one of Taylor's friends, as was Mrs Rosa Vertner Jeffrey, the lovely ~~Kxxxxxx~~ Lexington poet and novelist, and the Wilson sisters whose ~~xxxxxx~~ first outcroppings in verse were just beginning to appear in the Lexington newspapers.

The middle-fifties also witnessed the

~~70~~ 711B

In 1872 an eccentric lecturer appeared in Frankfort and was greeted with a room full of unoccupied seats or benches. He ~~xxxxxxxx~~ in the course of his address, said this:

"Frankfort is a pretentious little town, whose citizens live by the Legislature and Kentucky river driftwood."

That's that! The Kentucky newspapers of that year laughed long ~~and long~~, and more than once, over this remark. The Frankfort correspondent of the Lexington Daily Press was probably the first writer to record it.

Harrison, Henry T. Duncan, Daniel Carmichael Wickliffe, editor of the
Observer and Reporter, Benjamin Gratz, G Judge George Robertson,, John
B. Huston, Tho, as A. Marshall, Dr Robert J. Breckinridge, ~~xxxxxx B. Breckin~~
~~inridge~~, Rev. E.F. Berkley, rector of Ch hrist Church Cathedral, each
or whom was more or less devoted to the subject of this bbiography.
Taylor liked preachers almost as much as Mark Twain, ~~xxxx~~ did, and,
equally with the great humorist, follofollowed along their pate paths
at a respectful ^{wholly} respectable distance. In July he saw the corner-stone of
^(August) Henry Clay's monument laid in the
"In 1857," wwrote General Basil W. Duke in his excellent
^{Lexington cemetery}

History of Morgan's Cavalry (Cincinnati, 1867, p. 88,) "the company
of volunteer militia ccalled the 'Lexington Rifles' was organzied
with John ~~Haz~~ H. Morgan as Captain, it subsequently, upon the organi
zation of the State-guard, became incorporated in that body. It was
composed of the finest and most spirited young men of Lexington, and
soon won a high reputation for proficiency in drill, and in all the
duties taught in the cmcamps f of the State-guards, as well as for
the intelligence and daring of its members."

"It was, accoriding to George W. Ranck, in History of Lexington,
"the first military company in Kentucky to report to the governor as a
part of the state guard in 1860. The armory of the 'Rifles' was in an
upper story of the building lately replaced by the bank, on the corner
of Main and Upper." (Now the Fayette Natuonal Bank ~~building~~ ^{fifteen storied} building.).
^{roll}

While Taylor's name does not appear on the ~~roster~~ of the Rifle
there is little doubt but he was often a witness of their nightly
drills in the old corner arsenal. John Morgan, and his brother, Richard
et c et ~~etc~~ were his warm friends, and he must have known ^{most of the} a member ~~saix~~
Rifles: Thomas Taylor, who afterwards was a member of Morgan's
men, of which the Rifles really was the nucleus.

In ~~the xxxxxxxx~~ including, Thomas Taylor, who was ~~interxxxxxx~~

four years later ~~xxxxxx~~ rode with Morgan.

00000

Taylor was

may have been (27) 94

editorials

Attracted by the most enthusiastic ~~reviews~~ of Editor Daniel Carmichael Wickliffe in the Observer & Reporter, ~~Edmund Taylor~~ concerning the superlative merits of the distinguished actor, James E. Murdock (1811-1893), ~~Edmund Taylor~~ ^{and} accompanied by Mrs Taylor ~~Edmund Taylor~~ ^(Footnote) witnessed Murdock's ~~glorious~~ ^{fine} performance ~~of~~ in Claude Melmotte at the old Lexington Opera House on Monday evening 15 March, 1858. The whole town ^{almost} was there, if Taylor had not left Lexington, he was there ^{also} and, Murdock received a very flattering reception. He ran out his reporter before leaving Lexington, appearing in The Stranger and other of his great role. Wickliffe's praise---in those early days in Kentucky people read the editorials and took them seriously---filled the old playhouse from pit to dome.

Now, at the age of 28 years, Edmund Taylor found himself with a son, two daughters ^S (Mary Belle, born ~~in~~ ^{20 September,} 1855 ~~at~~), and Rebecca,

2 September, both born in the Jacob Swigert house in Frankfort, born ~~in~~ 1857-~~xxxxxx these girls born in Lexington xxxxxx~~

a wife, and out of a job. It was entirely characteristic of them that he decided to take a trip in far enough away from home to give him time and perspective to clear the cobwebs, if any, from his brain and really think out his future line of business.

~~Footnote:~~

~~Mary Belle Taylor~~ ^{who} became the wife of Dr J. ~~Lampton~~ Lampton Price, for many years one of the leading physicians of Frankfort; ~~Edmund Taylor~~ ^{who} married Richard W. Kline,

75

~~(27-3)~~ Chapter - Entertaining

Sher-
man;
Liscen-
ing to
Lincoln

It was entirely characteristic of him that he should accept Horace Greeley's advice, and go ~~pro~~ prospecting in the West. He went first to Independence, Missouri, and then to Leavenworth, Kansas. He had many houses built in Cincinnati, a la Aladdin, transported them to Leavenworth, erected them and before they were all staked to the ground a Kansas twister came along and jo knocked the houses and the enterprise into a composite cocked hat.

During his stay in Leavenworth he kept house with hisxx family. He had intimate acquaintance with William Tecumseh Sherman, Sherman's two-brothers-in-law, the Ewing brothers, Hugh Boyde and Thomas Ewing, and Daniel McCook. (footnotes for Sherman, the Ewings, and McCook below) Sherman, the Ewings, and McCook ~~were xxxxxx~~ had were practicing law in Leavenworth at this time in a partnership, known as Sherman, Ewing, McCook, & Ewing, Counsellors at law. cf. Life of S Sherman for this statement)

"These gentlemen," according to Mr J. Swigert Taylor, "in order to get ~~anything xxxxxx~~ at all to eat became regular visitors at my father's house, such a house as it was. They were, of course, entertained to the limit of the facilities then available. All of these gentlemen afterwards became Generals of high rank in the Federal Army. General Sherman attaining the very highest rank of General, which rank had been held by only one soldier before him, namely, General U.S. Grant."

005520

27-C 76

William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-18), was born at Lancaster, Ohio, the son of Judge Sherman who died in 1829. William was adopted by Thomas Ewing, then United States Senator from Ohio, who in 1836, gave his ward the appointment to West Point, from which institution he was graduated in 1840. He went around Cape Horn to California in 1846 to participate in the Mexican War. Returning, he was married in Washington, D.C., on 1 May, 1850, to Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing, daughter of his old friend and protector, who was then Secretary of the Interior. Having previously studied law and feeling that the army offered him small future, he resigned his commission of captain in 1853, and was ~~almost~~ immediately appointed manager of the branch bank of Lucas, Turner and Company, San Francisco, California. The 1857 ~~xxx~~ panic put his bank out of business, and he returned to St. Louis. In 1858-1859 he was a counsellor-at-law in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was associated with the Ewings brothers, ~~Miss~~ and McCook, and where he knew Taylor. Of his Civil War record no comment ~~he~~ need be made here. Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Sea is sufficient. Hugh Boyle Ewing, born at Lancaster, Ohio, Sherman's birthplace, in 1826, the son of Thomas Ewing (1789-1871), the noted Ohio statesman, and was educated at West Point. ~~Then 1844~~ After his gold-seeking, emigrant-rescuing experiences in California, he returned home to complete his law studies. He began the practice in St. Louis in 1854, and two years later opened an office with his brother Thomas in Leavenworth, Kansas. Late in 1858 he removed to Ohio to resume assume charge of his father's salt works. He enlisted in the Union army in April, 1861, and became a brilliant soldier. He was first a brigadier inspector of Ohio troops, then a brigadier-general, then a brevetted major-general. He led a brigade at Antietam, and at the siege of Vicksburg, and a division at Chickamauga, which formed the advance of Sherman's army, and which, in a desperate battle, carried Mission Ridge. From 1866 to 1870 he was U.S. minister to Holland. On his return home he purchased a farm near his birthplace, where he resided until his death. Gen. Ewing was the author of two books: The Grand Ladrone, a Tale of Early California; and A Castle in the Air (1887).

Thomas Ewing, his brother, was also born at Lancaster, Ohio in 1829. He was educated at Brown University, Providence, R.I. He was private secretary to President Taylor from 1849 to 1850, and afterwards studied law at Cincinnati, where he began to practice his profession. In 1856 he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and became a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention of 1858, and in 1861 first chief-justice of the supreme court. He resigned his judgeship the next year to recruit the 11th Kansas regiment, was made its colonel and served with distinction throughout the war. He was made brigadier-general for bravery at Prairie Grove. At Pilot Knob, with only a thousand men, he held his position against the repeated attacks of the Confederate General Price, thus checking the invasion of Missouri. After the war he practiced law and was later a member of Congress, and spent his last years as a practicing attorney in New York city.

Daniel McCook, one of the famous "fighting McCooks," was born at Carrollton, Ohio, in 1834; died near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 1864, having been mortally wounded in the battle at that place. He was graduated at Alabama University in 1858, studied law, and after admission to the bar of Steubenville, Ohio, removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and ~~practiced law~~ where he formed a partnership with Sherman and the Ewings. When the Civil War began the office was closed, and all of the partners soon became generals. In 1862 he was a colonel in the 52nd Ohio regiment. He was assigned to the command of a brigade under Gen. Sherman, and continued to serve with the Army of the Cumberland.

~~(27-1)~~ 77

which were then attracting much attention. Whether he was present at the ~~the first~~ "the first grand encounter between the champions of Slavery and Freedom," which took place at Ottawa, Illinois/ on Saturday afternoon, 21 August, 1858, or whether he ~~attended~~ was one of the sweltering thousands sweltering thousands who followed the debaters from Ottawa to Freeport, where Douglas tried to "bring Mr Lincoln to his milk," or at Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy, or Alton, where the final five debates took place, is not clear at this time. He was probably too busy to follow these orators in that wonderful campaign. He simply had business at one or two places where these historic debates occurred and he took them in as a matter of course. Politics and politicians had not given him any much concern up to this time.

~~McCook~~
: McCook

He was selected by Sherman to lead the assault that was made on Kenesaw Mountain in July, 1864, and took his brigade directly up to the Confederate works. Just before the assault he calmly recited calmly recited to his men the stanza from Macaulay's poem of Horatius, beginning:
than

"Then how may men die better ~~than~~ facing fearful odds?"

He reached the top of the Confederate works, and was encouraging his men to follow him, when he was fatally wounded. For the courage he displayed in this assault he was promoted to the full rank of brigadier General, but he was dead a few days later. He was one of the ten sons of old Daniel McCook, ~~who was in the Union Army~~ who himself enlisted at the age of 63 years, and was killed opposing one of John Morgan's raids, who ent enlisted in the Union Army; and every one of them achieved fame as soldiers.

Taylor spent most of the year of 1858 in Leavenworth. It was the time of the famous Leavenworth ~~Constitutional~~ Constitutional Convention, of which his friend, Thomas Ewing, was a member, and it is reasonable to suppose that Taylor attended some of ^{its} ~~these~~ sessions. His activities at this time were ^{too} ~~ver~~ strenuous, however, to have permitted him much time for politics.

On one of his trips to or from Cincinnati, he did find time to "take in" one or two of the Lincoln- Douglas debates.

000000

(2/5)

79

a m'K...
Taylor spent Christmas with his ~~family~~ in Frankfort, ~~and perhaps~~

may have
went back with the branch of the Bank of Kentucky there, ~~which~~
~~his uncle was still cashier.~~ This is not certain, ~~however~~.

I3
The Kentucky legislature in ~~1858~~ February, 1858, had authorized
the ~~Bank of~~ Commerical Bank of Kentucky to increase its capital
stock to six hundred thousand dollars, with authority to establish
two additional branches; and two days later the legislature had given
extended the charters of
the Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, and the Northern Bank
~~authority to~~ for twenty years, and requiring each to establish an
within one year from ~~the first~~ I June, 1858, and
additional branch, with \$150,000 capital, each. The Bank of Kentucky
opened
new branch was opened at Columbus on 19 April, 1859, with R.S. Cook
as president and Wm. Owens, jr., cashier, ~~and we held~~

Taylor's mother was still re-
siding at Columbus, and he probably spent a part of the Christmas
Edmund Taylor as in ~~assistant~~ cashier (not about this ~~case~~
Swi...?) holidays with her. But he was constantly
~~moving about from place to place~~
~~xxx... living in...~~
here is a letter from his former banking partner in Washington,

Isaac Shelby:

(Handwritten signature)

I. Footnote for "cashier:

Charles S. Morehead had been succeeded as president
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky by Col. Ambrose Dudley, W.
who occupied the presidential chair for thirty-seven years.
For fifteen years he had been quartermaster-general of
the United States. For more than fifty years he was one of the
leading citizens of Frankfort. He was married in 1824 to Miss
Eliza Talbott, daughter of Hon. Isham Talbott, and grand-
daughter of Governor James Garrard, for whom Garrard County,
Kentucky, was named. He died at his home in Frankfort in the
early autumn of 1884, and at a great age. Frankfort probably
never had a more valuable and useful citizen than Col.
Ambrose W. Dudley.

005x29

79" B.

NY April 27 /59

My dear Taylor.

I have your favor of the 13th inst.

I have delayed answering it hoping to find a customer for your Des Moines stock. If you wish the stock sold please to send the scrip forward and give me your lowest limit & I will try to get as much more as possible.

It is quite impossible to borrow money on 12 months time on any security, i.e. R. R. Security, just now. Your Little Miami is good security but it would not bring money @ 12 mos.

Always happy to serve you,

Yours truly,

9.

~~There is a letter from Taylor
at home of parents in London,
above study!~~

79-2

The State of Kentucky, Franklin County, S S.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. of Frankfort, Ky. formerly of Lexington, being first duly Sworn deposes and Says: The firm of Taylor, Shelby & Co. while engaged in the Banking business at Lexington, in the Summer of 1856 made a loan of money to Timothy Sullivan, and received of him as Collateral Security, two Bonds for \$1000 each issued by the Covington & Lexington R. R. Company bearing ten per Cent interest, that said Sullivan failing to pay said debt, the bonds were sent to Messrs. Gilmore & Brotherton then Bankers in Cincinnati for Sale on Account of Taylor, Shelby & Co. in May 1857; in June afterwards said Gilmore & Brotherton advised us of having Sold the bonds; Deponent has no means of designating the numbers of said bonds, or the date of their issue, but is confident that the identical Bonds so pledged by said Sullivan, were the same bonds sold by Gilmore & Brotherton & Accounted to us under date of June 12 & 13th 1857.

Sworn to & Subscribed this day
of December 1859 before me .

605820

Lexington Feby 9th /60

E. Taylor, Esq.

Dr Sir -

I want to have your deposition taken while you are in Cinti. at the office of J. J. Carpenter (same building as Rufus Kings) to prove the date of the issue of two Gov. & Lex. R. R. Income bonds No. 42 & 43 referred to in your letter of May 4th 1857 to Gilmore & Brotherton.

If they were of the first issue they can be paid. I hope you will examine your books & post yourself up about them so you can testify fully. Let me know where Timothy Sullivan is & when I can get his deposition. I enclose you his affidavit and your letter. Please return them on Tuesday when you come up.

9
I. W. Teck

005520

I, Timothy Sullivan, of the City of Frankfort, state that I was a Contractor on the Covington & Lexington Rail Road for the Construction thereof and as such I recd. from said Company in part pay three Income bonds of One Thousand dollars each bearing an interest of ten per cent which bonds as well as he now recollects bore date in December 1854 at which period he received them one of which bonds he disposed of to Charles Conahan.

December 26 1859

Timothy Sullivan

Commonwealth of Kentucky

Franklin County) Sct.

This day, the 26th of December 1859,
Timothy Sullivan, who is personally known to me, signed the above statement in my presence and made oath before The undersigned, that said statement was true to the best of his Knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof I have hereto
signed my name & affixed my official
seal, the day & date above written.

(S E A L)

Jas. W. Batchelor

Notary Public F. Co., Ky.

005X20

80 = B.

Columbus 17th Nov '60

E. H. Taylor, Junr.

As I am about finishing getting in my Corn, and in Spite of my not having made improvements in the way of House building & Suitable to entertain a fellow Sportsman, I will Say, that I am ready for the field, or at least will be by the time you can come down. I cannot inform you from any observation of my own about the quantity of Birds here, as I have not had time to take a days hunt this Fall. I've been out with Juno and my young dog once or twice about home for a Short time only. Mine is a very Promising pup, 7 months old tomorrow, and Points on his own hook, and backs the Slut at all her Stands. He has taken the distemper badly, and all of my remedies have failed to arrest the disease. I will feel greatly obliged if you will Send me the most reliable remedy known in your vacinity, Send more than one if you think proper to do so, with directions how to use &c. Old Juno hunts indifferently so far this Season. Please at the earliest day to write me the remedy for the distemper as I feel very much concerned for the young dog's nose. Your friends are all well I believe.

Your friend,

B. F. Turner.

E. H. Taylor.

005X20

The following appears as a pencilled memorandum on the back of the foregoing letter:

" James's Powder - Dose 4 grains
Night & Morning. If weakened give
one Teaspoonful Huscams Tincture
of Bark three times a day."

Also

Luther Tucker & Son

Albany, New York

Country Gentlemen

005220

While Taylor's sympathies were ~~said~~ solidly Southern, he did not care for military tactics or actual warfare. He supported John C. Breckinridge for the presidency in November, 1860, against Lincoln ~~and he voted for Douglas, Calneal~~. He was thirty-one years old when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and, while he ~~may~~ may have felt it ~~as~~ his duty to don the gray, he also ~~had~~ realized ~~that~~ that his first duty was to his family. He had a ~~little~~ small son and two little girls, as well as his wife and mother to support. He was, in other words, compelled to make a living. And he was busy doing it.

He got one thing out of the Civil War: his title of "Colonel." He looked like a Kentucky Colonel, he acted like a Kentucky Colonel, and he was a Kentucky Colonel, even though he did not follow the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy into action. The old Confederate soldier never had a more loyal, unselfish friend than Col. Taylor, as will presently ~~appear~~ crop out in the narrative that is to follow.

When Grant arrived at Cairo, Illinois, 4 September, 1861, Taylor and his family were living back of Wolf Island, in Mississippi county, Missouri, about seven miles below Belmont. He was engaged at this time in the purchase of cotton ~~from the planters in the~~ ^{same cou} which he was buying in the bale and making strenuous efforts to load upon packets and gunboats for points up and down the river. This cotton business was to absorb most of his attention for the next three or four years. He would ^{buy} directly from the planters and hold ~~and~~ ^{awhile} for a profit; a cotton pool

Grant received information that the Confederates were about to seize Paducah, having already occupied Columbus and Hickman. ~~He moved~~ He occupied Paducah the next day, having moved in the night. He issued a proclamation to the citizens, saying:

"I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal only with armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors."

"Kentucky had declared an intention to remain neutral in the war, and this prompt occupation of Paducah prevented the Confederates from getting a foothold there, and did much toward retaining the state within the Union lines. Gen. Sterling Price was advancing into ~~Tennessee~~ Missouri with a Confederate force, and Grant was ordered, 1 Nov., to make ademonstration on both sides of the Mississippi, to prevent troops from being sent from Columbus and other points to reenforce Price.

From Mills Point to the Big Sandy

TAKES ISSUE WITH GRANT ON BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Ky. **D**R. DON SINGLETARY of Clinton, on the sixtieth anniversary of the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, wrote an interesting letter to his home town paper, the Hickman County Gazette, describing this engagement in which so many Western Kentucky "boys" took part and denying absolutely certain parts of the official report which Gen. U. S. Grant made of this engagement.

"About 200 of us boys from Graves, Fulton and Hickman Counties were in that battle under Captain Outland of near Moscow and Captain Ridgeway of Mayfield," writes Dr. Singletary.

"Ask Judge E. T. Bullock and Hon. James L. Moss and many others who watched that Belmont battle all day long if Grant told the truth of driving our men across the river."

Belmont, Mo., where the battle was fought, is twenty miles south of Cairo and just across the river from Columbus, Ky. The country was heavily wooded back of Belmont and the trees for a third of a mile back from the river had been felled to form an excellent abatis over which it was difficult to pass. Dr. Singletary goes on to say:

Gen. U. S. Grant, with his army from Cairo, Ill., had invaded our Southland. It became proper and right that every patriot of every State in the Southland should meet and resist even unto death any army of invaders of our soil. There was a large army of Federals at Cairo, and Brigadier General Grant was in command. His gunboats had full sway of the river above Belmont, and with transports he could easily come down near us without discovery at night. Gen. Leonidas Polk was in command of about 10,000 Confederate soldiers in and near Columbus, Ky. He had placed Col. J. C. Tappan, with his Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, and two Mississippi cavalry companies and Beltzhoover's Battery of four cannon in camp just below Belmont as a camp of observation and scouting. General Grant, with about 3,500 or more men, landed on the Missouri side of the river about five miles above Belmont and advanced to capture Colonel Tappan's command. They drove Tappan's scouts back slowly to near his camp, which they reached about 11 a.m. in good shape for battle.

83
thus
speaks
the North-
ern his-
Torian;
here is
the South-
side of
the river
of Belmont.

The Yankee army from Paducah marched across the country to near Milburn making a feint against Columbus, which caused the Confederate forces to hesitate.

General Pillow, with his brigade, was just starting to join Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green, Ky. Our tents were loaded into wagons, and we had moved our column up about one mile into Columbus, where we were halted about 9:30 a.m. and held a good while until we were tired. Finally our steamboat being available, we were rushed across the river in good order to Belmont, and we had barely gotten into battle line when the firing began in earnest. It was well directed and effective, as the casualties showed. Our army (Pillow's Brigade), was composed of the 11th Louisiana, 12th and 22d Tennessee, aided by the 13th Arkansas and two companies of scouts and one battery—about 2,700 men.

We had muzzle-loading guns and had been on picket duty so long that we were all nearly out of ammunition and in our rush and haste no ammunition was given us. I had only seven cartridges, Polk Dillon had but one and others were as poorly supplied; therefore, in a very short time after the battle came on our soldiers by scores ceased firing for lack of cartridges. Our officers seemed surprised and ordered a double-quick retreat, which we made at once. On reaching the river bank it sheltered us from the Yanks, and the abatis was also a shield. Had General Grant rushed onto us at this time he would have won a complete victory. But he failed to do so and instead flanked south down the river to Colonel Tappan's tents, which were empty, except for a few guards and some of the sick. These he captured after pillage and burned the tents.

Grant also captured our four-cannon battery and used it firing on Columbus, but with poor effect.

Dr. Singletary ten tells of how General Polk came over from Columbus with General Cheatham and 2,000 men and brought ammunition to the Confederates waiting behind the shelter of the felled trees, and, then, 5,000 strong, marched north between Grant and his fleet. "We ought to have captured his army," writes the veteran.

We had the men and we had Grant cut off from his boats. If General Forrest had been in command of our army we would have killed or captured General Grant and his entire army.

P.
31-B.1
The Louisville
Journal
25 Nov. 1921

(31311) 52

On 6 Nov., Grant moved down the river with 3,000 men on steamboats, accompanied by two gun-boats, debarked a few men on the Kentucky side that night, and learned the troops of the enemy were being ferried across from Columbus to re-enforce those on the west side of the river. A Confederate camp was established ~~at Belmont~~ ^{Columbus} opposite, at Belmont, and Grant decided to attack it. On the morning of the 7th he debarked his troops three miles above the place, left a strong guard near the landing, and marched to the attack with about 2,500 men. A spirited engagement took place, in which Grant's horse was shot under him. The enemy was routed and his camp captured, but he soon rallied and was re-enforced by detachments ferried across from Columbus, and Grant fell back and re-embarked. He got his men safely on the steamboats, and was himself the last one in the command to step aboard. He captured 175 prisoners and two guns, ~~and~~ spiked four other pieces, and lost 485 men. The Confederates lost 642. The opposing troops, including re-enforcements sent from Columbus, numbered about 7,000." (Footnote)

005822

Everbit (32)

85

air and drenching the rebels, who rowed steadily on to the Belmont land

landing. He also witnessed the Union attacks on Fort Madrid and Fort Pillow.

I wish somebody would get Swigart Taylor to set down in detail these actions; detail his impressions of the battles; but I am fearful that nobody ever will.

Osceola,

In the second year of the war the Taylors were living at

~~the capital of Mississippi County, Arkansas, on the~~

Mississippi River, about fifty miles from Memphis, as the following letter will reveal:

05520

of residence

Sale by Hubbell Huston & Co. of Bacon

for Account of E. H. Taylor, Jr.

1862

March 5 To Stranger

263 # Bacon 21 ¢ 55.23

-----Charges -----

Drayage 50

Comssn, Storage, Ins & c 5% 2 76 3.26

Nett proceeds to Cr of E.H.T., Jr. \$53.97

Memphis

March 7th 1862

Hubbell, Huston & Co.

Forster
for pay 85

85B-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

May 29, 1862.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., enclosing the application of Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., for a Permit from the Treasury Department to enable him to ship Cotton from Arkansas; and transmit herewith copy of a letter this day sent to Wm P. Mellen, Esq., Special Agent of the Treasury Department, directing him to grant the necessary permission, should he see no valid objection to such course.

I am very Respectfully,

Your Obt Servt.,

S. P. Chase

Secretary of the Treasury

Hon. J. J. Crittenden,
Washington.

005X22

85-12 (2)

On the back of the foregoing letter there
appears the following note from Crittenden:

"As soon as I could after the receipt of your letter I laid it before the Secretary of the Treasury with a request that this permission might be granted to you. After some delay, I received this morning the within letter from the Secty: of the Treasury, within the accompanying copy of the letter to Mr. Mellen, the Agent of the Treasury Dept: - These will give you all the information I have & will, I hope, prove satisfactory.

J. J. Crittenden.

May 31st, 1862.

005520

(Copy)

85 D
Treasury Department

May 29. 1862.

Sir:

I enclose herein a letter from Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., asking permission to bring Cotton out of a portion of Arkansas understood to be in possession of the United States forces, - transmitted to this Department by Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

You will take measures to comply with the request of Mr. Taylor, if such action on your part be not incompatible with the Rules and Regulations governing Internal Commercial Intercourse under which you are now acting.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

S. P. Chase,

Secy of the Treasy.

W. P. Mellen, Esq.

Sp. Ag. Tr. Dept.

[This copy was sent, under frank of J. J. Crittenden, M. C. to Mr E. H. Taylor Jr, Cairo, (Illinois)]

000000

1886" name of Thompson (river)

~~I) Osceola is a little place town on the banks of the Mississippi, about 10 miles from Little Rock or Hot Springs.~~

Footnote, 11

Egbert Thompson (1820-1881) naval officer served in the Mexican War. When the Civil War began he was attached to the steamer "Powhatan" which went to the Pensacola Naval Yard Navy-yard, and contributed to the relief of Fort Pickens. He commanded the river iron-clad steamer, "Pittsburgh," in the Mississippi flotilla, in which he participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, when he was obliged to run her ashore to keep from sinking. He was commended for gallantry in running the batteries of the of Island No. 10, for which he received the thanks of the navy department, and he took part in the attacks on Fort Madrid and Fort Pillow, and the battle with the Confederate rams. He was commissioned a commander on 16 July, 1862, served at the rendezvous at Philadelphia in 1863-1864, and commanded the steamer "McDonough" in the South Atlantic blockade in 1864-1865. He was retired from the navy in 1874, and died in Washington, D.C., seven years later. Captain Thompson was a native of New York City.

a month and two days
after this letter to Taylor
was written,

005X27