

Thomas, Griswold sword "Presented to Captain J.F. Girault, New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1861"

N.D. Rossbacher
November 2017

Obituary:

Times-Picayune

Saturday, March 23, 1889 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 6



REV. JOHN FRANCIS GIRAULT, D. D.,
Rector of St. Anna's Church.

The death of Rev. John Francis Girault, which took place yesterday morning, after a protracted illness, will cause a pang of sorrow to many a heart in this community. He was among the recognized leaders of the Protestant Episcopal

community. He was among the recognized leaders of the Protestant Episcopal church in this state, and the able rector of St. Anna's chapel on Esplanade street.

The life and family history of Dr. Girault are of more than usual interest. His grandfather, John Girault, was an officer in the war of 1812, and took part in the expedition of General George Rogers Clark. He was then ordered to New Orleans and died at Spanish Fort just previous to the first battle here in December, 1814. Dr. Girault's father, John R., and his uncle Frank, were American officers at the memorable battle of New Orleans, fighting in Captain Maunseil White's command.

John Francis Girault was born at Natchez, Miss., on Feb. 13, 1821. Forty-nine years ago he removed to New Orleans. He studied at Kenyon College, Ohio, for five years, and afterwards pursued theological studies under Bishop Polk. In 1857 he was ordained deacon. During that period and up to the war he occupied a prominent position in commercial life, and was cashier and chief manager of Wright, Allen & Co., then one of the principal commission houses in this city. The war interrupted both his priestly aspirations and his business career, although he intended to lay aside the latter.

Dr. Girault had drawn his sword before that. When the war with Mexico was declared he marched out at the head of a company of Louisiana troops in the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Horatio Davis. Later he was major of the First Louisiana, commanded by Colonel De Russy.

When the south asked for soldiers the Mexican war veteran responded promptly and raised a regiment of Confederate Guards. The regiment disbanded at Camp Moore and Colonel Girault sought other opportunities to go to the front. Vicksburg was the next important point and Colonel Girault went there and became chief of staff under General M. L. Smith, remaining until after the first siege.

Colonel Girault did not remain idle long, being ordered to report to General Polk in Tennessee. That commander appointed him inspector general on his staff, and he fought all through the Tennessee-Kentucky campaign of 1862, taking part in the bloody battle of Perryville and other famous engagements. General Smith was again in command of the confederate forces at Vicksburg, and desired to have Colonel Girault with him. He was accordingly ordered back to Vicksburg and again served as inspector general, with the rank of major, participating in the second siege.

Dr. Girault's duty there concluded with his capture. He was paroled and afterward exchanged. No sooner at liberty than the dauntless soldier reported to General Smith at Atlanta, becoming that officer's chief of staff and remaining there until the city's fall.

The confederacy no longer requiring his presence in Georgia, Colonel Girault went to Richmond and reported to General Cooper, the adjutant general of the southern army. General Cooper knowing his value, at once ordered him on duty as inspector general for the department comprised of Alabama, Mississippi and eastern Louisiana. He inspected the forts, stores, arms and troops with tireless energy, and was at Meridian inspecting a cavalry regiment when the war ended and he became again a private citizen.

The same qualities that distinguished his life made Dr. Girault a rare soldier. He mingled firmness with kindness, was a stranger to fear and knew naught but duty. Those who saw him often during the war say he was ever at his post, calm and courageous, performing his duties with equal unconcern for self even when they called him into the very jaws of death.

The struggle over, Colonel Girault returned to New Orleans, threw off the garb of war and prepared to assume the more peaceful robe of the priestly office to which he aspired. He was ordained on the 1st of December, 1867, by Bishop Wilmer, and took charge of a church in the Third district. In 1869 he built St. Anna's chapel on Esplanade street, Dr. Mercer giving \$10,000 towards that object. The church was destroyed by fire in 1870, and the church where Dr. Girault lately ministered to one of the most fashionable congregations in the city was built immediately. The first service in the new St. Anna's was held on Sept. 1, 1877.

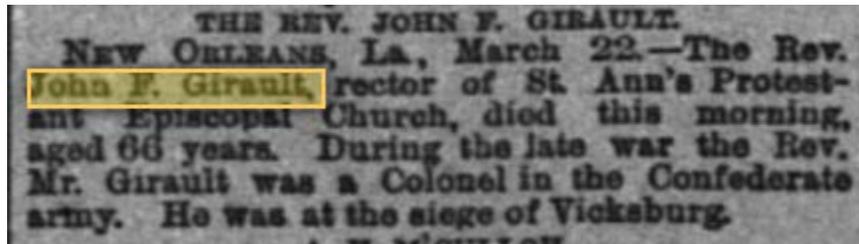
Dr. Girault was the kind of man, thoughtful, careful, clear-headed, determined, who would become a leader in any walk of life. As he rose in the army, so he was chosen to be honored in the church. He was president of the standing committee of the diocese for thirteen years, and for the last twenty-five years he was sent by the diocese to represent it at the triennial general conventions of the church. He was a man of striking appearance; tall, straight and commanding, scarcely looking to be a man of over 60 years, with a face at once firm and benevolent, and would attract attention anywhere. His earnestness, energy and analytical power showed themselves in his preaching, his church work and in everything he did, and his qualities of heart and head made him generally beloved and respected.

Dr. Girault's family life was very blissful. In 1855 he married a daughter of Mr. Peter Laidlaw, an old and influential New Orleans merchant, and she departed this life about a year ago. Six children are living and two sons are married.

The funeral will take place from St. Anna's chapel, on Esplanade street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Death notices appeared as far away as Chicago:

The Inter Ocean (Chicago, Illinois) • 23 Mar 1889, Sat



THE REV. JOHN F. GIRAULT.
NEW ORLEANS, La., March 22.—The Rev.
John F. Girault, rector of St. Ann's Protestant
Episcopal Church, died this morning,
aged 66 years. During the late war the Rev.
Mr. Girault was a Colonel in the Confederate
army. He was at the siege of Vicksburg.

Additional clippings, going back in time:

Times-Picayune

Sunday, April 08, 1888 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 10

Retrospective of his life --- scroll down and then back up to read in columnar fashion



REV. DR. J. F. GIRAULT,

Rector of St. Anna's Chapel.

Among the recognized leaders of the Protestant Episcopal church in this state is Rev. Dr. John Francis Girault, the able rector of St. Anna's chapel on Esplanade street.

Dr. Girault's life and family history

a Christian. The officer in charge of the federal detail met him on board the ship, and when he heard Colonel Girault's name he expressed a previous acquaintanceship with it. He told Colonel Girault that a brother officer had made known to the speaker how kindly he had been treated at Vicksburg, and assured the confederate that his services were at the former's disposal. Colonel Girault's only wish was to send a love message to his family. That evening, to his surprise and delight, when the exchanged confederate prisoners were brought alongside, Colonel Girault saw his wife and children among them. The Yankee officer had gone to his house, told Mrs. Girault to pack up everything she wished, silver included, and passed her safely through, baggage and all. At the ship the baggage of the prisoners was examined, but when it came to the Girault luggage he laid his hand on it and assured the searching party that it was all right. He then took his confederate beneficiary to a stateroom, opened the door and pointing to an immense demijohn of brandy and another of whisky, besides a large supply of cigars, said: "Take that along with you; I know you haven't got much of that sort of thing at Vicksburg." It is needless to describe the parting of the enemies.

are of more than usual interest. He is one of a line of heroic Americans. His grandfather, John Girault, was an officer in the war of 1812, and took part in the expedition of General George Rogers Clarke. He was then ordered to New Orleans and died at Spanish Fort just previous to the first battle here in December, 1814. Dr. Girault's father, John R., and his uncle Frank, were American officers at the memorable battles of New Orleans, fighting in Captain Maunsell White's command. It was therefore natural that the self-same mold should bring forth the self-same men, and when Dr. Girault reached the warrior's age he took up arms promptly at his country's call and was the bravest of the brave.

The subject of this sketch was born at Natchez, Miss., on Feb. 12, 1821. Forty-eight years ago he removed to New Orleans, and has claimed it as his residence ever since. He studied at Kenyon College, Ohio, for five years, and afterwards pursued theological studies under Bishop Polk. In 1857 he was ordained deacon. During that period and up to the war he occupied a prominent position in commercial life, and was cashier and chief manager of Wright, Allen & Co., then one of the principal commission houses in this city. The war interrupted both his

The struggle over. Colonel Girault returned to New Orleans, threw off the garb of war and prepared to assume the more peaceful robe of the priestly office to which he aspired. He was ordained on the 1st of December, 1867, by Bishop Wilmer, and took charge of a church in the Third district. In 1869 he built St. Anna's chapel on Esplanade street, Dr. Mercer giving \$10,000 towards that object. The church was destroyed by fire in 1876, and the church where Dr. Girault now ministers to one of the most fashionable congregations in the city was built immediately. The first services in the new St. Anna's was held on Sept. 1, 1877.

Dr. Girault is the kind of man, thoughtful, careful, clear-headed, determined, who would become a leader in any walk of life. As he rose in the army, so he was chosen to be honored in the church. He has been president of the standing committee of the diocese for thirteen years, and for the last twenty-four years he has been sent by the diocese to represent it at the triennial general conventions of the church. He is a man of striking appearance; tall, straight and commanding, scarcely looking to be a man of over 60 years, with a face at once firm and benevolent, and would attract attention anywhere. His earnestness, energy and analytical

priestly aspirations and his business career, although he intended to lay aside the latter.

Dr. Girault had drawn his sword before that. When the war with Mexico was declared he marched out at the head of a company of Louisiana troops in the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Floratio Davis. Later he was major of the First Louisiana, commanded by Colonel De Russy.

When the south asked for soldiers the Mexican war veteran responded promptly and raised a regiment of Confederate Guards. The regiment disbanded at Camp Moore and Colonel Girault sought other opportunities to go to the front. Vicksburg was the next important point and Colonel Girault went there and became chief of staff under General M. L. Smith, remaining until after the first siege.

Colonel Girault did not remain idle long, being ordered to report to General Polk in Tennessee. That commander appointed him inspector general on his staff and he fought all through the Tennessee-Kentucky campaign of 1862, taking part in the bloody battle of Perryville and other famous engagements. General Smith was again in command of the confederate forces at Vicksburg, and desired to have Colonel Girault with him. He was accordingly ordered back to Vicksburg and again served as

power show themselves in his preaching, his church work and in everything he does, and his qualities of heart and head make him generally beloved and respected.

Dr. Girault's family life is very blissful. In 1855 he married a daughter of Mr. Peter Laidlaw, an old and influential New Orleans merchant, and she has been the most devoted of companions, the most loving of wives and the best of mothers. Six of their children are living, and two sons are happily married. All of the sons share the confidence of the community with their father and hold responsible positions. Peter L. Girault is with Labouisse & Co., Walter W. is with the Hibernia Bank, John F., Jr., in the Union Bank, and B. W. Girault in the Queen and Crescent Railroad office. The Girault residence is a quaint and comfortable raised cottage, "all in a garden fair," out on Esplanade street, and is a model and a hospitable home.

inspector general, with the rank of major, participating in the second siege. Dr. Girault's duty there concluded with his capture. He was paroled and afterwards exchanged. No sooner at liberty than the dauntless soldier reported to General Smith at Atlanta, becoming that officer's chief of staff and remaining there until the city's fall.

The confederacy no longer requiring his presence in Georgia, Colonel Girault went to Richmond and reported to General Cooper, the adjutant general of the southern army. General Cooper knowing his value, at once ordered him on duty as inspector general for the department comprised of Alabama, Mississippi and eastern Louisiana. He inspected the force, stores, arms and troops with tireless energy, and was at Meridian inspecting a cavalry regiment when the war ended and he became again a private citizen.

The same qualities that distinguished his life made Dr. Girault a rare soldier. He mingled firmness with kindness, was a stranger to fear and knew naught but duty. Those who saw him often during the war say he was ever at his post, calm and courageous, performing his duties with equal unconcern for self even when they called him into the very jaws of death.

There was one incident in Dr. Girault's career in the confederacy which should not be omitted. During

which should not be omitted. During the siege of Vicksburg four federal gun-boats attacked the place, intending the attack to be in the nature of a surprise. The confederates were prepared for the engagement and for a time there was one constant, continuous sheet of flame between the batteries and the boats. The federal forces were repulsed and a portion of the land party captured, including a lieutenant. They were the first prisoners of the siege and came under Inspector General Girault's charge. He took the young lieutenant to headquarters and informed his fellow-officers that, it being the first capture, he would treat the federal soldier well. The Yankee received the best the camp afforded for several days, and was then paroled. This was an empty kindness, as the lieutenant did not have any money with which to get out of the lines. Dr. Girault further carried out his intention of being kind to the brave unfortunate by raising a purse and helping the federal to get to New Orleans unmolested. He thought no more of the affair at the time. Some time later General Smith desired to send a flag of truce to New Orleans and bring about an exchange of prisoners. Dr. Girault's wife and three children were in this city and he had not

seen or heard from them in nine months. He was naturally anxious to know the fate of his dear ones and, seeing here an opportunity, asked to be sent down with the party. His wish was granted and he was made flag officer. The confederates were not allowed to enter New Orleans, but were taken on board of a man-of-war at the upper line of the city. Colonel Girault was in despair at the shattering of his hope, but bore his disappointment like

BENEFIT FOR A MOST WORTHY CAUSE.—

The announcement that the Rev. Mr. Girault, the present Rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, has been tendered a benefit, will, we feel sure, be greeted with pleasure by very many of our readers and by the public generally. Before the war Mr. Girault was a merchant in New Orleans, doing a large and lucrative business. At the inception of the struggle he joined the Confederate Regiment and was made Lieutenant Colonel, becoming afterwards Colonel by the promotion of Col. Westmore. As is well known, the regiment after the fall of the city, returned from Camp Moore, and were never actively engaged. Col. Girault, however, went into the field and remained there until the close of the war, doing yeoman's service. On his return to this city he found almost his entire property swept away, and at once embarked in commercial pursuits to support his family

For several years Mr. Girault had devoted much time to his religious duties, and was finally ordained as a minister of the Episcopal Church. Supporting himself by his own exertions, he preached wherever he was required, and went about daily doing good.

A fire swept away the house in which he was engaged in business, and he was compelled at last to look to his sacerdotal office for a support.

The concert for his benefit will take place at the Lyceum Hall, on Thursday evening next, and we trust it will be largely attended.

Times-Picayune

Tuesday, August 05, 1862 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 2

C. S. GUNBOAT ARKANSAS, }
Vicksburg, July 23, 1862. }

Sir—I beg leave herewith to send a list of names of the killed and wounded of the detachment, who so nobly volunteered from the forces of your command, on—June last, to aid in making up a crew for this vessel, to wit:

Killed—John Kane, private, Pickney's Battalion Louisiana Volunteers; Charles Madden, private, Clinch's Battalion Louisiana Artillery; Henry Shields, Company B; Antonio Flores, Company G, and Daniel O'Sullivan, Company A, of the 28th Louisiana Volunteers. Total killed—5.

Wounded—William Alexander, private, Clinch's Battalion Louisiana Artillery; Thomas Lynch, sergeant, do.; John Sullivan, do.; Bernard Martinez, private, 28th Louisiana Volunteers. Total wounded—4. Total killed and wounded—9.

I regret the loss of these men to the vessel and to their country. They fought well.

Very respectfully,
J. N. BROWN,
Commander C. S. N.

To Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding at Vicksburg.

A true copy. J. F. GIRAULT,
Ass't. Adj. Gen.

The Times-Picayune (New Orleans, Louisiana) - 16 Mar 1862, Sun

☞ We learn from those who have visited the camp of the Confederate Guards regiment, and from some of the members of the regiment, who have visited the city, that the selection of the location for "Camp Carolina," on the Hopkins Plantation, is one that in every respect reflects credit on Gen. Westmore, of the brigade, and Col. Girault, of the regiment. It is eligibly laid out, has good drainage, and is in every respect well adapted for the purpose.

The command has now got well settled in its quarters, and seem to like camp life as well as that of the city, taking to all the usages and duties it devolves upon them with the alacrity and relish of old campaigners.

This morning, Rev. Mr. Fulton (Episcopal), of this city, performs divine service and preaches at "Camp Carolina," and at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., Rev. Dr. Palmer (Presbyterian), officiates.

At 6 o'clock, there will be an evening parade.

That excellent regiment of home guards, the Confederates, is now complete. Their eight companies having been reduced by the loss of one command, that fine battalion, the Louisiana State Guards, has joined them, making a full regiment of ten companies, under the command of Col. Westmore, Lieut. Col. Girault, Major Noble, and Adjutant Hildreth. There have been a few changes in the officering of some of the companies which we have already noted. On Monday afternoon the Confederate Regiment, thus newly organized, was out on parade, and made a most satisfactory appearance. This noble regiment has not yet been brigaded.

Times-Picayune

Tuesday, December 24, 1861 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 2

 The Confederate Regiment had a very good battalion drill yesterday afternoon, on the levee, foot of Girod street. Lieut. Col. Girault put the regiment through a variety of evolutions in very handsome style, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Times-Picayune

Tuesday, November 05, 1861 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 2

REGIMENT CONFEDERATE GUARDS' ELECTION.—We learn that the election of officers in this regiment resulted, yesterday, in the choice of J. B. Girault (Captain of Company D) as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. J. Noble as Major.

Daily True Delta

Sunday, November 24, 1861 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Volume: XXV | Issue: 6 | Page: 4

The Regiment of **Confederate Guards**.

This splendid volunteer regiment has, we understand, tendered its services to march to Columbus with the view of participating in the exciting struggle which is every hour expected to take place there. This is as it should be, and what in fact has been expected by our citizens for some time. The Confederates are looked upon as one of the crack regiments of this city, and we are satisfied the members of it will make their mark when they meet the enemy.

The Times-Picayune (New Orleans, Louisiana) - 13 Nov 1861, Wed

HEADQUARTERS REGIMENT OF
CONFEDERATE GUARDS,
New Orleans, Nov. 5, 1861. }

Orders No. 12.

At an election, held on the 4th inst., Captain J. F. GIRAULT, of Company D, was duly elected Lieutenant Colonel; and Sergeant Major J. J. NOBLE was duly elected Major.

2. The following appointments are announced—
Private Wm. Rushton, M. D., to be Surgeon.
Private B. H. Moss, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon.
Private B. M. Palmer, D. D., to be Chaplain.
Private I. Szymanski to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.
Private H. H. Dikeman to be Quartermaster's Sergeant. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

3. An election for Captain of Company D, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Girault, will be held at the Company Armory, on the 20th instant, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M. Lieut. Col. Girault, Major Noble and 1st Lieut. J. Murphy are detailed as managers of the election, and will make their return to these headquarters.

By order of Col. S. M. WESTMORE.
D. M. HILDRETH, Adjutant.

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Times-Picayune

Thursday, October 24, 1861 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 2

CONFEDERATE GUARDS, COMPANY D.—This fine company the fourth in the Regiment of Confederate Guards, were out, yesterday evening, with full ranks, under their accomplished commander, Capt. Girault, and with the admirable tones band of Charles Jaeger at their head.

We sensibly appreciate the compliment paid us by this excellent corps, in the beautiful serenade with which they gratified us. Jaeger's band played a charming *pot pourri* of operatic, national and other favorite airs, in their best style. This band, though regularly attached to the Chasseurs a Pied, 2d Company, are always ready to engage for parades, serenades, &c., when not on duty with their own command.

We understand that after the very agreeable serenade with which they honored us, the company repaired to the residence, up town, of Mr. McConnell, one of their members, and paid him and his new bride a similar compliment.

Times-Picayune

Monday, October 07, 1861 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 1

CONFEDERATE GUARDS COMPANY D.—In consequence of the change of the weather, this company will parade in full uniform, with dark pantaloons instead of white, as it was first ordered.

Times-Picayune

Friday, October 04, 1861 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 1

Co. D. Confederate Guards, Capt. **Girault**, have a company parade this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. See the Captain's order to that effect.

Times-Picayune

Wednesday, September 18, 1861 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 2

CONFEDERATE GUARDS.—A special meeting of Company D., of the Confederate Guards, will be held at the armory, No. 10 Perdido street, this evening at half-past six o'clock.

Times-Picayune

Wednesday, September 11, 1861 | New Orleans, Louisiana | Page: 2

This implies captaincy of Co. D for Girault:

BATTALION OF CONFEDERATE GUARDS.—Lieut. Col. Westmore has ordered out this new battalion, this afternoon, for battalion drill, the five companies composing it being ordered by their several commanders to meet at their respective armories at 4½ o'clock; the line of battalion to be formed at 5¼ o'clock punctually, on the levee, opposite Girod street.

This battalion is composed of Companies A, B, C, D and E, Confederate Guards—the Fenicibles and Livandais Guards having joined the three companies of Confederates. The commanders of these are, severally, Capts. McCloskey, Wood, Ellison, **Girault** and Dameron. Adjutant of Battalion, Lieut. D. M. Hildreth, of Company A, and Corporal John J. Noble, Sergeant Major.

Drill by company once every week, and by battalion every Wednesday afternoon. This is the right step at the right moment. Now for another battalion!

+++

Book mention as captain in Mexican War:

A

DICTIONARY

OF

ALL OFFICERS, WHO HAVE BEEN COMMISSIONED, OR
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AND SERVED, IN THE

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF THEIR FIRST PRESIDENT, IN 1789, TO THE FIRST
JANUARY, 1863,—WITH EVERY COMMISSION OF EACH;—INCLUDING
THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS OF THE

VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE STATES,

WHO HAVE SERVED IN ANY CAMPAIGN, OR CONFLICT WITH AN ENEMY, SINCE
THAT DATE; AND OF THE

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS,

WHO HAVE SERVED WITH THE LAND FORCES:

INDICATING THE BATTLE, IN WHICH EVERY SUCH OFFICER
HAS BEEN KILLED, OR WOUNDED,—AND THE
SPECIAL WORDS OF EVERY BREVET
COMMISSION.

BY

CHARLES K. GARDNER,

FORMERLY ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MAJOR GENERAL BROWN'S DIVISION.



NEW-YORK:

G. P. PUTNAM AND COMPANY,

10 PARK PLACE,

1853.

4th Regiment in P. F. Smith's Brigade
of Louisiana Volunteers.

Colonel.

Horatio Davis.

Lieut. Colonel.

Charles K. Johnson.

Major.

Charles Fiesca.

Adjutant.

(Acting) Ezra R. Price (since Major 2. reg.
Mpi Volrs.)

Captains.

George Doane.

John Francis Girault.

Christian Wirth.

George Dippacher.

James Dill Galbreath.

John Rodes Smith.

Solomon G. Staples.

Isaac S. K. Ogier.

Johann Boehler.

Francis Warrington.

End

308
Girault, J. F.

Co. F + S, Confederate
Guards Regiment,
Louisiana Militia.
(Confederate.)

Colonel Colonel

CARD NUMBERS.

47002170

1	20
2	21
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17	36
18	37
19	38

Number of medical cards herein

Number of personal papers herein

BOOK MARK:

See also

(Confederate.)

S Confederate Guards Reg't. **Lat. Militia.**

J. G. Girault
Col. } Regiment of Confederate Guards,
 Louisiana Volunteer Militia.

Appears on
Field, Staff and Band Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for *Mar 8, to April 30, 1862.*

Enlisted:
 When *March 8, 1862.*
 Where _____
 By whom _____
 Period _____

Last paid:
 By whom *has received no pay*
 To what time *1862.*

Present or absent *Present*

NOTE: Transferred by Gov. T. O. Moore to
 Maj. Gen'l M. Lovell, C. S. A., for local defence
 of the city of New Orleans.

Remarks:

Book mark:

(643) *J. G. Girault* Copyist.

Voucher No. 7.

Paid the 14 day of May 1862

Col. J. S. Girault

Corporate Quartermaster

From the 1st day of Feb 1862

To the 30th day of Apr 1862

Pay \$ 272.00

Forage 13.86

Amount... \$ 285.86



The Confederate States of America.

To *Col. J. P. Mendenhall, Confederate General Regt. 11th*

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Commencement and Expiration.		Term of service charged.		Pay per month.		Amount.		Remarks.
	From—	To—	Months.	Days.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	
Pay—	<i>1862</i>	<i>1862</i>			<i>1190</i>		<i>152800</i>		<i>First pay—</i>
For myself.....	<i>1862</i>	<i>1862</i>							
For year's service.....	<i>1862</i>	<i>1862</i>							
Forage for <i>2</i> horses.....					<i>8</i>		<i>1380</i>		
							<i>\$35186</i>		

I hereby certify that the foregoing account is accurate and just; that I have not been absent without leave during any part of the time charged for; that I have not received pay, forage, or received money in lieu of any part thereof, for any part of the time therein charged; that the horses were actually kept in service and were mustered for the whole of the time charged; that for the whole of the time charged for my staff appointment, I actually and legally held the appointment and did duty in the department; that I have been a commissioned officer for the number of years stated in the charge for every additional five years service; that I am not in arrears with the Confederate States, on any account whatsoever; and that the last payment I received was from *Col. J. P. Mendenhall*

and to the _____ day of _____, 18____.

I, at the same time, acknowledge that I have received of *Col. J. P. Mendenhall, Genl. Regt. 11th*, this *21st* day of *May*, 18____, the sum of *Three hundred and fifty one 86/100* dollars, being the amount, in full, of said account.

Pay.....\$ *338.00*
 Forage..... *13.86*
 Amount...\$ *351.86*

(Signed duplicates.)

J. P. Mendenhall
 Col. Conf. Genl. Regt.

**Reports of Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, C. S. Army, Commanding Division.
MAY 19-JULY 4, 1863.--The Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.
O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXIV/2 [S# 37]**

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, May 23, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: The enemy made three assaults on my right yesterday (Shoup's brigade), were each time handsomely repulsed, and with apparently considerable loss. Brigadier-General Baldwin was wounded rather severely about 12 o'clock, and left the field. One prisoner was taken last night. Other parts of the line were free from assaults, but sustained a continuous fire from sharpshooters and light batteries. No report of casualties yet received. The Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana Regiments were detached to the support of General Forney early in the afternoon, and have not rejoined the division.

The 30-pounder Parrott burst yesterday while firing on an advancing column of the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. L. SMITH,
Major-General.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Vicksburg, May 28, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: Since my report of the 27th, the enemy seem to have finished crowning the line of hills in my front with rifle-pits and batteries. The enemy's fire was very brisk from both sharpshooters and artillery during the engagement with the gunboat Cincinnati, but gradually slackened off, and mainly ceased at sundown.

A 24-pounder siege gun was dismounted during the day by a Parrott gun, but is again serviceable.

The inspection report for the 27th is herewith inclosed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 6, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: Everything was unusually quiet on my left during the 5th until evening, when the line was shelled for a time. In front of my center, artillery firing continued during the day and night; the 32-pounder was somewhat damaged, but can probably be repaired during the day. Captain Adaire, field officer of the night, was killed while making his rounds.

On my right there was the usual amount of firing from sharpshooters and artillery, it being kept up from the latter all night. Parties of the enemy working in the vicinity of the stockade were fired

upon last night by our men, but it is not thought that they were entirely driven off.

A new one-gun battery opened yesterday in front of the center from the opposite ridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. L. SMITH,
Major-general.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 12, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: There was rather an increased artillery fire on the part of the enemy along my front yesterday and last night, but their works remain about the same.

My right, apparently the point of danger, is being daily strengthened. The two 24-pounder siege guns on my line near Point Hill are permanently disabled, each having a trunnion cracked nearly off; they are kept loaded with grape, and, in case of an assault, will be fired at least once more.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 15, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: Nothing unexpected has occurred during the past twenty-four hours along my front. The enemy is gradually approaching redan on the fight of the stockade; counterworks to meet him are being constructed. Artillery firing on my right has been heavy since 12 m. last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. L. SMITH,
Major-general.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 20, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: The enemy made no new demonstration on my front yesterday. They continue work in the vicinity of the redan, apparently constructing something similar to a third parallel. It was the intention to explode one of the mines last night, but there being no indications of the enemy working in immediate proximity, it was deferred.

The pickets in front of the center report that the long-roll was beaten in the enemy's camp about 2 o'clock this morning; also that the sound of wagon or artillery carriage wheels was heard at the same time. Heavy cannonade along the whole line commenced at daylight; still continuing.

It is probable that the force in front of me has diminished, but I am unable to ascertain with any certainty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 22, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

MAJOR: The last twenty-four [hours] have passed about as usual. Considerable sharpshooting on my right. Casualties rather greater in number than for some days. An attempt was made to spring one of our mines last night, which failed from some peculiarity which exists in the igniting of powder in tubes. The trains are being reprepared. No essential progress has been made by the enemy in their work of approach that can be perceived.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 27, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: Nothing of interest has transpired along my front during the past twenty-four hours, with the exception that the mines near the stockade were sprung last night about 2 o'clock. The explosion took the proper direction, and it is thought the enemy suffered. Our works remain perfect.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *August 9, 1863.*

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit a brief report of the operations of my division during the recent siege of Vicksburg.

The line of defense surrounding the city was divided into three commands, corresponding with the army division, one of which was assigned to me, and constituted the left of the line. The left of my division rested on the river above the city and extended to the right about 1 miles, where it touched Major-General Forney's command. The division consisted of three brigades; General Shoup, commanding the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, on the right; General Baldwin, commanding the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana, the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi, occupying the center; General Vaughn, commanding the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second Tennessee, and Mississippi State troops, under Brigadier-General

Harris, together with a detachment of Loring's command, on the left.

The works occupied by me, and which may be termed my front, were along a narrow ridge, and consisted of a line of rifle-trenches, with points prepared for field artillery. This point was rather strong, although parallel with it, and some 600 yards distant, ran another ridge of the same elevation, and in every respect similar, which was occupied by the enemy, and afforded excellent positions for their batteries as well as sharpshooters, and, when prepared with field-works looking in our direction, became itself as difficult to assail as our own line. Many advantages would have resulted from occupying this parallel ridge, and it was included in the system of defense; but, increasing as it did the length of the entire line of defense, was abandoned for want of sufficient force to occupy it.

The enemy made his appearance before the works on my right early in the afternoon of May 18, and immediately attacked the position with artillery and infantry. They were first met by the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, subsequently by the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana and Forty-sixth Mississippi, in advance of the line, and held at bay until dark terminated the attack. During the night of the 18th, my troops and artillery were all withdrawn within the main lines, and placed in positions from which they were never for an instant dislodged during the entire siege.

On the 19th, the enemy's main forces arrived, and proceeded at once to make a direct assault on my right. The first effort was directed against the center of Shoup's brigade; but being exposed to a heavy and well-directed fire, the enemy broke and fled. Reforming again, a second advance was attempted against my extreme right, and a bold effort made to rush over and into the works. The assaulting column seemed to consist of six or seven regiments, and was formed behind an elevation, concealing it from sight. After coming into view, it moved confidently and determinedly forward. The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Louisiana, supported by the First Missouri, in reserve, received the charge with a withering fire, and after the second volley the enemy fled in confusion, leaving five colors on the field, and the ground strewn with the dead and wounded. One or two feeble attempts to rally were easily repulsed, and the day closed with the artillery and sharpshooters keeping up a continuous and heavy fire.

The 20th and 21st were spent by the enemy in erecting new batteries and keeping up from daylight till dark the heaviest possible firing, both of musketry and artillery.

The 22d passed in the same manner until about 2 p.m., when a column was discovered advancing against the right of Shoup's brigade. It was immediately driven back. Another then approached on the right of the center. This was dispersed without great effort and with considerable loss. Again the enemy appeared in increased force on my right and Forney's left. He was promptly repulsed with heavy loss. This terminated the day's operations, with the exception of the same heavy fire of musketry and artillery kept up until dark along my entire front. After these several decided repulses, the enemy seemed to have abandoned the idea of taking by assault, and went vigorously at work to thoroughly invest and attack by regular approaches; and the history of one day is pretty much the history of all.

For the more particular description of operations you are respectfully referred to the daily reports of operations handed in during the siege. While the opposing force was running new parallels, establishing new works for heavy guns, and gradually nearing our lines, we were strengthening our positions, protecting the men with traverses and bomb-proofs from the terrific fire of shot and shell constantly poured in upon them, and which only ceased at times when the enemy seemed to have temporarily exhausted their supplies of ammunition. The fire of the enemy was only occasionally replied to, except when there were indications of an assault, or it became necessary to retard or stop operations on some particular work. The limited amount of ammunition on hand rendered this course necessary, though I am inclined to think caution in this respect was pushed rather to an extreme, and that a little more firing would have proved beneficial.

Toward the close of the siege the attack was mainly carried on by mining. Along my front the enemy exploded no mines on us. On the contrary, counter ones were prepared, and, when their galleries approached within proper distance, were charged and fired, and, it is believed, with all the desired effect.

The good conduct of both officers and men during the forty-seven days in the trenches is worthy of special praise. Neither one nor the other could have behaved better; and all credit is to be

accorded the brigadier-generals and their staffs for their vigilance, activity, and heroic example set to their soldiers.

Brigadier-General Baldwin received a severe wound early in the siege, but reported for duty before its close, and, together with General Shoup, receives my special acknowledgments for gallant services.

The heaviest and most dangerous attack was on the extreme right, and nobly did the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth], and Thirty-first Louisiana repel and endure it. The casualties among the officers of these regiments indicate the nature of the defense required. In the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, Major [W. W.] Martin, 1 captain, and 2 lieutenants killed; Col. W. Hall severely wounded. In the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, Lieutenant-Colonel [L. L.] McLaurin, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant killed; Col. L. D. Marks, dangerously, Major [A. S.] Norwood, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant severely wounded. In the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth], 1 lieutenant killed and 3 lieutenants wounded. In the Thirty-first, Col. [S. H.] Griffin killed.

Circumstances arising out of Lieutenant-General Pemberton's orders have prevented my obtaining reports from Brigadier-Generals Baldwin and Vaughn; hence, to continue the enumeration further is impossible at present, and from the same cause my report is probably less complete than if--since my arrival from Vicksburg, where I was detained until the 1st instant--time and opportunity had been afforded me for hearing from my division brigadiers.

Of the following-named officers composing my staff I have to speak in terms of unqualified satisfaction; all did their duty intelligently, fearlessly, promptly, and efficiently: Lieutenant-Colonel [Edward] Ivy, chief of artillery; Major [J. G.] Devereux, assistant adjutant-general; Major [J. F.] Girault, inspector-general; Major [T. C.] Fearn, division quartermaster; Captain [M.] McDonald, ordnance officer; Lieutenant [G. H.] Frost and Lieutenant [B. M.] Harrod, aides-de-camp, and Captain [Edward] Hobart, volunteer aide-de-camp. Also Surgeon Whitfield, acting division surgeon.

To the brave Colonel Marks and his gallant regiment (Twenty-seventh Louisiana) belongs the distinction of taking the first colors, prisoners, and arms lost by the enemy during the siege. The conduct of the entire division was most exemplary, and its courage and cheerfulness increased, if possible, from day to day under the hardships and privations of the siege.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

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