BRAGG, BRAXTON, 1817-1876.
Braxton Bragg correspondence, 1861-1864

Emory University
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Descriptive Summary

Creator: Bragg, Braxton, 1817-1876.
Title: Braxton Bragg correspondence, 1861-1864
Call Number: Manuscript Collection No. 185
Extent: .25 linear ft. (1 box)
Abstract: Four letters written to Confederate General Braxton Bragg from 1861-1864.
Language: Materials entirely in English.

Administrative Information

Restrictions on access
Unrestricted access.

Terms Governing Use and Reproduction
All requests subject to limitations noted in departmental policies on reproduction.

Source
Purchased from the Keith M. Read Collection, 1938, with an addition purchased in 1955.

Custodial History
Provenance unknown.

Citation
[after identification of item(s)], Braxton Bragg correspondence, Manuscript, Archives and Rare Book Library, Emory University.

Appraisal Note
Acquired as part of the Rose Library's holdings in Southern history and Georgia history.

Processing
Processed by Unknown.
Collection Description

Biographical Note
Braxton Bragg (1817-1876) graduated at West Point in 1833, served in Seminole and Texas Wars and resigned from the army in 1856 and purchased a plantation in Louisiana. February 23, 1861 he was commissioned Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. On December 2, 1863 at Dalton, Georgia he surrendered command of his army to Johnston. His last battle was fought at Kingston, North Carolina. He accompanied President Davis in his flight to Georgia, was captured May 9th and was paroled.

Scope and Content Note
The collection consists of four letters written to Braxton Bragg from 1861-1864. A May 13, 1861 letter from J.S. Thomas, Tuskegee, Alabama, suggests the use of capsicum (a pepper) as a chemical agent in bombs thrown in order to take Ft. Pickens. A November 17, 1863 letter from H.H. Waters, Secretary of the Executive Dept in Milledgeville encloses a resolution of thanks for Bragg's part in the Battle of Chickamauga. The third letter, December 10, 1863 from physician Josiah Clark Nott in Mobile, Alabama mentions the use of hypnotism on nervous disorders (shell shock?). The final letter is from Herschel V. Johnson, dated June 24, 1864 and also signed by James Alexander Seddon.
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