



ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, July 8th, 1869.

A reward of One Thousand Dollars is hereby offered for the apprehension and delivery to the military authorities, at any Post in Texas, of the murderer or murderers of

CAPTAIN GEORGE HALLER, U. S. ARMY,

late of the 24th U. S. Infantry, who was murdered on or about the 8th of June, 1869, in Milam county, Texas.

This reward to be payable upon conviction of the party or parties implicated.

By Command of Brevet Major General REYNOLDS:

Official: C. E. MORSE,
Capt., A. D. C.,
Secretary for Civil Affairs.

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.



Ten Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 22d August, a negro man named SY, about twenty-six years of age, five feet, nine or ten inches high, has a down and sulky look when spoken to, very dark complected, stout made, large and ferocious eyes, the whites in a remarkable degree inclined to a reddish cast, particularly when enraged. SY took when he went away two or three suits of clothes.
SAMPL. WATT,
 Big Spring, Franklin Co. }
 at the 1869



Know all men by these Presents,

THAT WE, JAMES F. FURVIS & CO., have for and in consideration of the sum of *One Thousand Eight Hundred & fifty* Dollars to us in hand paid, by *Henry & Estabing Warner*, the receipt and payment whereof is hereby acknowledged, bargained, sold, conveyed, and delivered unto the said *H. F. Furvis* their heirs & assigns, the following described Slaves, to wit:

NAME OF SLAVE.	AGE.	FEET.	INCHES.	COMPLEXION.	PRICE.
1 John Johnson	28	6	0	Black	950
2 Henry Manning	22	5	6	do	900
3 Daniel Shoemaker	20	5	8	do	900
4 Sherrill Shoemaker	20	5	6 1/2	do	850
5 William Smith	25	5	11 1/2	opper	950
6 Philo Mason	25	5	9 1/2	Black	950
7 Abraham Samell	25	5	9 1/2	do	900
8 Frank Hawkins	25	5	8	do	850
9 Ashley Stewart	17	5	7	do	900
10 Washington Parker	18	5	6 1/2	do	950
11 Henry Johnson	17	5	4	opper	850



Tuesday 3.
 Elections day for Pres W. R. Rusk
 Myself, Muckley & Ramsey Judges
 Ch Anderson & R. G. Crawford Clerks
 Voting Commission at 10% adv.
 also sent 60 votes all Consents,
 383 votes polled -
 of which 157 White men
 + 226 Black Negroes -
 Seymour & Blair - 226
 Grant & Colfax 157
 for Cong rep.
 W. L. Griffith 225
 W. J. Smith 146
 D. A. Newing " 12



History Vault: Southern Life, Slavery, and the Civil War

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SOUTHERN LIFE, SLAVERY, AND THE CIVIL WAR

Slavery in Antebellum Southern Industries	1700-1896
Slavery and the Law	1775-1867
Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Law and Order in 19th Century America	1636-1880
Southern Life and African American History, 1775-1915, Plantation Records, Part 1	1775-1915
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Southern Life and African American History, 1775-1915, Plantation Records, Part 4	1775-1915
Confederate Military Manuscripts and Records of Union Generals and the Union Army	1854-1870
Reconstruction and Military Government after the Civil War	1865-1877

History Vault's collections on Slavery and Southern plantations candidly document the realities of slavery at the most immediate grassroots level in Southern society and provide some of the most revealing documentation in existence on the functioning of the slave system. Digitized ledgers, letters, papers, petitions, photographs, scrapbooks, diaries, judicial documents and other materials illuminate a unique view into this large and momentous chapter in history by documenting the far-reaching impact of slavery on plantations, the American South, and the nation.



Women of Natchez Garden Club being driven in horse drawn carriage. From Joseph D. Shields photographs in Plantations Records, Part 1.

Slavery in Antebellum Southern Industries

Slavery in Antebellum Southern Industries presents some of the richest, most valuable, and most complete collections in the entire documentary record of American slavery, focusing on the industrial uses of enslaved labor. Industry never rivaled agriculture as an employer of slave labor in the Old South, but because of the kinds of records industrial enterprises kept a window is opened on the slave's world that no other type of primary documentary evidence affords. The materials selected include company records; business and personal correspondence of industrialists, their managers, financiers, and customers; documents pertaining to the purchase, hire, medical care, and provisioning of enslaved laborers; descriptions of actual production processes; and journals recounting costs and income.

Beyond the traditional image of enslaved people as forced laborers for plantations, these manuscript collections document the breadth and diversity of the extensive practice of slave hiring by which enslaved people,

particularly those with specialized occupational skills, were contracted to other enslavers or to business owners to work in mines, manufacturing, and other southern industries. These records in these series document economic diversification and speculation among some members of the slave-owning class and depict aspects of the lives of enslaved persons that are comparatively overlooked.

- Series A: Selections from the Duke University Library
- Series B: Selections from the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- Series C: Selections from the Virginia Historical Society Part 1: Mining and Smelting Industries
- Series C: Selections from the Virginia Historical Society Part 2: Railroad and Canal Construction Industries and Other Trades and Industries
- Series D: Selections from the University of Virginia Library Part 1: Mining and Smelting Industries

Slavery and the Law



Slavery and the Law features petitions that vividly portray the contrasts, contradictions, ironies and ambiguities of Southern history. Testimonies by a wide range of Southerners – black and white, enslaved and free, male and female – reveal not just what people were saying, but what they were doing. Evidence of complex political, economic, legal and social conditions provide a research framework for exploring the topical, geographical and chronological breadth and penetrating depth of this subject matter.

Drawing on the remarkable candor of the petitioners' statements, testimonies in this collection offer valuable biographical and genealogical details – how enslaved people, as chattel, found themselves sold, conveyed, or distributed as part of their master's estates; and the impact of market forces on the slave family. The guardianship and emancipation petitions present an unusually clear view of the association between whites and free Blacks; and the divorce petitions provide a unique picture of slaveholding white women.

- Series I: Petitions to State Legislatures presents important but virtually unused primary source materials that were scattered in state archives of Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The collection includes virtually all extant legislative petitions on the subject of race and slavery.
- Series II: Petitions to Southern County Courts were collected from local courthouses and candidly document the realities of slavery at the grassroots level. It was at county courthouses where the vast majority of disputes over the institution of slavery were referred. The petitions provide revealing documentation on the functioning of the slave system.

Petition Analysis Record (PAR)

Race and Slavery Petitions Project	Series 2, County Court Petitions	University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Accession: #20686309	Houston County, Georgia	
Salutation: To the Superior Court of said County		
Court: Superior	Beginning Date: August 1863	
Court: Superior	Ending Date: 13 November 1863	
Petitioner(s): 1	Number of Pages in Petition 2	
Sarah E. York	White	Female
Defendant(s):		
William York	White	Male
Abstract:		
Sarah E. York says that at the time of her marriage to William York in 1860, she was "entitled to seven negroes & about sixteen hundred acres of land" left to her by her first husband. She has filed for a divorce from William because of his "wicked and cruel conduct" which includes adulterous behavior, and she asks here for temporary alimony and		

Petition analysis record for Sarah E. York for divorce and entitlement to land and enslaved people. From Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks, Series II in Slavery and the Law.



Photograph of women with child. From Weeks Family Papers in Plantations Records, Part 1.

Slavery, the Slave Trade, and the Law and Order in 19th Century America

This module focuses on two topics: the slave trade in the 18th and 19th centuries and the development of the federal law enforcement apparatus in the 19th Century.

The Slave Trade materials come from two premier repositories for documentation on the slave trade and American slavery: Rhode Island Historical Society and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Rhode Island ports were key junctures of the “notorious triangle,” in which Rhode Island rum was sold for enslaved Africans, who then were sold in the Caribbean for molasses and sugar that were, in turn, sold to the state’s rum distillers. The Rhode Island collections include papers of prominent slave traders as well as records of opposition to the slave trade.

The other major subject in this module is the development of the federal law enforcement apparatus in the 19th century, including issues pertaining to race and slavery.

Legal issues documented in this module are the slave trade, runaways, the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, rights of free persons of color before 1865, and rights freedmen and freedwomen during Reconstruction. On the topic of the slave trade, there is documentation on including the Amistad case, the coastwise slave trade and steamboat travel, and the Creole case.

Manifest of Negroes, Mulattos, and persons of Color, taken on board the Steamship of Norfolk whereof J. B. Parker is Master, burthen 572 tons, to be transported to the Port of Savannah in the District of Savannah, for the purpose of being sold or disposed of as Slaves, or to be held to Service or Labor.

NAME	SEX		AGE	HEIGHT	COMPLEXION	Whether Single, Married, or person of Color	Owner or Shipper's Name and Residence
	MALE	FEMALE					
1 Rebecca		Female	35	5 2	Mulatto		W. P. Tombridge, of Washington City Comer & Shipper Consigned to Geo. A. Bayler of Savannah
2 Conny			3		do		
3 Elizabeth			17 years		do		
4 Caroline			18		do		

We, W. P. Tombridge, owner of the above named Steamship, and J. B. Parker, Master of the said Steamship, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear, each of us in the best of our knowledge and belief, that the above described Slaves have not been imported into the United States since the first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty and that under the Laws of Maryland and Act not entitled to Freedom under these Laws, at a certain time, and after a known period of service.—So Help us God.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office, this 18th day of June 1859.

W. P. Tombridge
J. B. Parker
COLLECTOR

Inbound ship manifest of enslaved people taken from Norfolk, Va. to Savannah, Ga. From Papers of the American Slave Trade in Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Law and Order.



Photograph of child laborers in field. From Butler Family Papers in Plantations Records, Part 1.

Southern Life and African American History, 1775-1915, Plantation Records, Part 1



Inspiring both romantic imagery and moral outrage, the Southern plantation was at once a farm, business, home, prison, cornerstone of Southern culture, political power base and crucible of African American tradition. The Southern Plantation Records in History Vault document the impact of plantations on the American South and on the nation as a whole. Many planters kept journals, crop books, overseers’ journals and account books in remarkable detail. Family members kept personal diaries and exchanged correspondence with relatives and friends.

Southern Plantation Records illuminate business operations and labor routines, family affairs, roles of women, racial attitudes, relations between enslavers and enslaved people, social and cultural life, shared values, and tensions and anxieties that were inseparable from a slave society. All are revealed with a fullness and candor unmatched by any of the other available sources.

The extensive papers of James Henry Hammond and his family members are a highlight of Part 1. Sourced from the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina, the Hammond Papers document the life of the firebrand proslavery senator from South Carolina. Hammond’s meticulous business records and sizable correspondence constitute one of the most comprehensive plantation collections in existence.

- The Hollyday Family Papers offers material from the Revolutionary War era. Other collections from the Maryland Historical Society include the Susanna Warfield Diaries and the Martha Forman Diaries.
- Substantial collections from the holdings of the Louisiana State University Libraries document cotton and sugar plantations in Louisiana and the lower Mississippi Valley. One highlight is the David Weeks and Family Collection, which documents the daily rhythms of a sugar plantation.
- The Virginia Historical Society provides important collections. The Tayloe Family collection documents vast land and slave holdings. Many prominent Virginia families are documented in the Northern Neck collections. The Tidewater collections come from families in circumstances ranging from vast wealth and influence to a more hardscrabble existence.
- Rounding out Part 1 are collections from the Louisiana State Museum and Tulane University, such as the Valcour Aime Slave Records, the John McDonogh Papers, and records of the Jones and Colcock families.

Southern Life and African American History, 1775-1915, Plantation Records, Part 2

The records presented in Part 2 come from the holdings of the University of Virginia and Duke University. Researchers will find many major collections presented in this module from the holdings of the University of Virginia.

- The papers of General John Hartwell Cocke, a protégé of Thomas Jefferson, illuminates the paradox of Enlightenment intellectual energies and slaveholding economic interests. Cocke, who owned three large plantations along the James River, was involved in educational reform for women and tried to extend the benefits of education to the people he enslaved resulting in remarkable correspondence.
- The papers of the Berkeley family are exceptional on land and crop sales, medical accounts of the enslaved, and family and overseers' correspondence. The diary and letterbooks of Robert "King" Carter, one of the richest Virginians of the early 18th century, enable the study of plantation practices prior to the closing of the transatlantic slave trade.
- The John Ambler Papers include correspondence from overseers as well as documents on sales of the enslaved, runaway enslaved, diet, health, and the workloads of adults and children. The papers of John Jacquelin Ambler and his father-in-law, Philip Pendleton Barbour, reveal details on the discipline on enslaved and the punishment of runaways.

Major collections from the Duke University holdings document plantation life in Alabama, as well as South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

- The Watson collection provides insight into the responsiveness of planters to the cotton market following the Civil War. The Clay papers reveal the experience of women on postbellum plantations. Following the Civil War, Clement Claiborne Clay was imprisoned for his alleged involvement in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The collection contains letters from Virginia Clay to Andrew Johnson attempting to secure her husband's release.
- Another of the major collections from the Duke holdings is the William Patterson Smith Collection, which documents the grain trade in the Chesapeake region and includes data on prices of slaves, staple crops, farm implements, and consumer products.
- Rounding out the Duke holdings are records from plantations in South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. The South Carolina and Georgia plantation records document the low-country plantations of absentee "rice barons" and upland cotton estates. Topics in the collections on North Carolina and Virginia include the culture and marketing of tobacco over the course of many decades, the lives and labor of enslaved people in the Upper South, and the social life and travel of the planter class.

No. 5-6-4

I, the undersigned, Prisoner of War, belonging to the Army of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, having been surrendered by Lieut. Gen. Th. Taylor, U. S. A., Commanding said Department, to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., Commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi, do hereby give my solemn parole of honor, that I will not hereafter serve in the Armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

Done at Meridian, Miss. } this 10th day of May, 1865.
 Capt. 1st La. Art.
 R. L. Eason - Brig. Gen. C. A. Smith
 G. L. Andrews - Brig. Gen. W. H. T. Walker

The above named officer will not be disturbed by United States authorities, as long as he observes his parole, and the laws in force where he resides.

Prisoner of War document for Capt. EG Butler. From Butler Family Papers in Plantations Records, Part 1.



Women posing with car. From Mary W. Pugh Papers in Plantations Records, Part 1.

True copy of the last Will of Genl. John H. Cocke by Wm. D. Cabell
 July 9, 1866.
 In the name of God, Amen - I, John H. Cocke of the County of Fluvanna and State of Virginia, do make and ordain this my last will and testament as follows:
 First - I desire the payment of all my just debts.
 Second - Having transferred all my right and title in and to my Estate called Upper Beams to my son C. C. Cocke, I hereby confirm the same, and hereby bequeath to him all the slaves which may be upon or attached to the said farm at the time of my death, except as hereinafter excepted; absolutely, together with the live stock, plantation implements, tools &c.
 Third - Having by a deed bearing date the first day of December eighteen hundred and forty six, given

Copy of the Last Will and Testament of Virginia plantation owner John Hartwell Cocke who taught many of his enslaved people a trade and to read and write. But while expressing opposition to the slave system he did not free his enslaved people in his will. From Cocke Family Papers in Plantations Records, Part 2.

Southern Life and African American History, 1775-1915, Plantation Records, Part 3

NEW! This module consists of collections selected from the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. These collections represent rice, cotton, and sugar plantations in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Standout Collections in this module include:

- The Cameron Family Papers which chart the rise of a plantation family from 1770 to one of the antebellum North Carolina's wealthiest families and in the process documents women's success in managing large plantations during the men's absences; complicated legal agreements in upper-class marriages; western migration; genealogies of enslaved people; and the material culture of the times.
- The Pettigrew Family Papers which begin in the 18th century and recounts the history of an influential coastal North Carolina family of planters, ministers, intellectuals, military officers, and politicians. The family's correspondence, spanning four generations, as well as financial and legal documents related to the running of the family's three plantations throughout the first half of the 19th century.



Man in front of horse drawn cart. From Weeks Family Papers in Plantations Records, Part 1.

C		35 79						47
DAILY RECORD OF COTTON PICKED on		Plantation, 185						
during the week commencing on the		day of						
20		21						
22		23						
24		25						
26		27						
28		29						
30		31						
NAME	No.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Week's Picking
Beelia	1	100	80	195	105	105	115	
Alexis	2	160	170	205	165	185	200	
Andrew	3	265	250	335	290	290	295	
August	4	Bone fellow Bad						
Buller	5	130	175	at Mill about turnups				
Benjamin	6	175	170	230	185	195	200	
Bob	7	Carpenter work on Gin						
Collins	8	190	175	235	200	200	210	
Charles Little	9	95	100	145	110	95	110	
Bergelin	10	140	145	190	160	150	160	
Ernest	11	190	180	210	205	205	215	
Francis	12	195	175	220	190	195	205	

Record of cotton picked from 1860 from plantation ledger. From Phanor Prudhomme Papers in Plantation Records, Part 3.

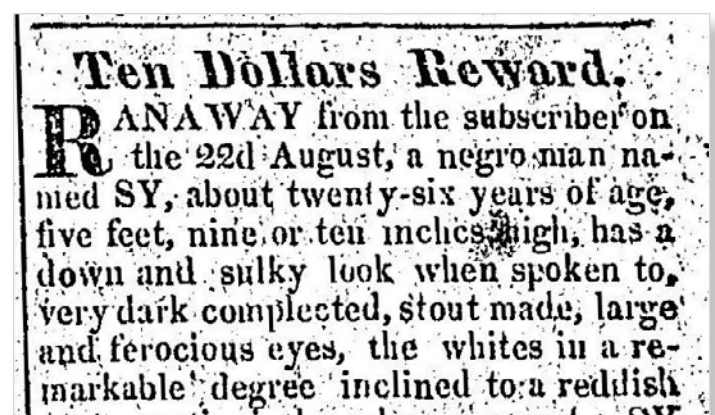
Southern Life and African American History, 1775-1915, Plantation Records, Part 4

NEW! The fourth installment of Plantation Records in History Vault, focuses on plantations in North Carolina and Virginia while also covering Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. Major series of records in this module document tobacco and cotton plantations in the Tidewater, Coastal Plains, and Piedmont regions of North Carolina. Throughout these collections, the lives of enslaved people and the work performed by them is documented in extensive lists of enslaved people, purchase of and sale agreements for enslaved people, plantation diaries, account books, correspondence, and financial and legal papers. Many of the series include records of plantation overseers and some include occasional letters from enslaved.

Noteworthy content in this module include:

- The Eliza Penn Hairston family correspondence from 1840-1847 includes a lengthy letter from William Martin to Lyman C. Draper describing General Joseph Martin's service during the American Revolution.
- Another major series contains records from 32 plantations in the Piedmont area of North Carolina, documenting tobacco and cotton culture. This series includes occasional letters from enslaved people. One of the notable collections in this series is the William Hargrove Papers. In December 1814, William Hargrove received a letter from Camp Peach Orchard with comments on the horrors of the War of 1812, including the high mortality of soldiers due to disease and the poor conditions in camp. The Octavia Wyche Otey diary which spans from 1849-1874 and offers a detailed description of the life of a woman planter in Madison County, Alabama.
- John Houston Bills Papers document the Civil War and its impact on the people of Bolivar, Tennessee.

This module's handwritten text recognition feature makes these extraordinary records accessible to a wider range of users by allowing students with less practice in reading handwritten documents an opportunity to engage with the Plantation Records.



Newspaper clipping from 1819 offering a monetary reward for an enslaved person's return. From Calvin Jones Papers in Plantation Records, Part 4.

Confederate Military Manuscripts and Records of Union Generals and the Union Army

CHOICE Outstanding Academic Title, 2017



More than 150 years after the end of the Civil War, research interest continues to thrive. The collections in this module are being published digitally for the first time in ProQuest History Vault to deliver one-of-a-kind coverage.

- The Confederate Army records consist of Confederate Military Manuscripts sourced by ProQuest from the holdings of Virginia Historical Society; the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University; the Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin; and the University of Virginia.
- The collections provide insights into virtually every facet of life in the Confederacy, from records and papers of high command to evidence of Johnny Reb and his family—the fuel for “new” military history, which studies the social and cultural aspects of the military.

The Confederate Military Manuscripts are highlighted by significant collections of Robert E. Lee Papers from the Virginia Historical Society. Researchers will also find papers of other Confederate officers: Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, Ambrose Powell Hill, J.E.B. Stuart, Jubal A. Early, and John Walter Fairfax, P. G. T. Beauregard, Launcelot Minor Blackford and several more.

This module has other standout collections:

- The William Pitt Ballinger Papers from the University of Texas chronicle the life of a man who initially opposed secession, but once it came, embraced it with passion.
- Materials from Louisiana State University document wartime Louisiana and Mississippi in the army, at home and under Union occupation.
- The collections from University of Virginia in this module document virtually every aspect of the war in Eastern Theater.

Unique and several previously unpublished collections of records of the Union Army are also integral to this module. Highlights include papers of spies, scouts, guides and detectives, including a series on Allan Pinkerton; records on military discipline from courts-martial, courts of inquiry and investigations by military commissions; and records of the U.S. Colored Troops.

- The records on spies and scouts cover troop movements, Indian activity in the West and Midwest, bushwhacking in Missouri; military concerns, such as pay, rations, appointments and commission trials; smuggling of contraband goods; and daily activities of the government officer doing the reporting.
- The records on military discipline cover desertion, discipline, robbery and theft, absence without leave, and violation of Articles of War. Excellent documentation spotlights the daily experiences of soldiers in the Civil War

army, the relationship between officers and enlisted men, and interactions between civilians and military personnel.

- The records on Union Generals consist of the papers of Ambrose Burnside, Henry W. Halleck, Don Carlos Buell, and Benjamin F. Butler.

Reconstruction and Military Government after the Civil War

This module offers remarkable insight into the early Reconstruction period with the correspondence of the U.S. Army's Office of Civil Affairs — which reveals efforts to foster democracy and rebuild communities in the divided and war-torn former Confederate states. The files include letters, petitions, court proceedings and internal documents related to elections and the fair administration of the election process. Many letters in the collection call for military intervention to secure the voting rights of African Americans.

Also included in this module are Letters Received by the Attorney General pertaining to law and order in southern states from 1871-1884 and records of the Freedmen's Hospital and the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

Previous 1 of 9 collections Next Back to Browse Collections

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company: Letters Received by the Commissioners, 1870-1914, Part 1: Correspondence, Loans, and Bank Books

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SOURCE: Record Group 101: Records of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Records of the Division of Insolvent National Banks, The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Entry 66. Letters Received by the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company and by the Comptroller of the Currency as Ex Officio Commissioners, 1870-1914, National Archives, College Park, Maryland

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company: Letters Received by the Commissioners, 1870-1914, Part 1: Correspondence, Loans, and Bank Books contains roughly 24,000 pages of documents, organized into 189 folders.

This collection is one of nine related collections assembled as a ProQuest History Vault module on the Reconstruction Era and period of military government that unfolded from the Civil War until 1877, with many programs instituted during this period carrying on for some years subsequent. Economic and social reconstruction and reconciliation, civil rights, voting rights, national identity, race relations, the role of the post-Civil War military, constitutional amendments, broad changes in political parties, and the emancipation of approximately four million former slaves into a freer society are among the key themes of the period. The other module collections are as follows: Southern Claims Commission settlements (2 collections), Attorney General's correspondence on issues of Southern law and order, records of the Freedmen's Hospital, and civil affairs issues of military government districts in the South (4 collections).

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company

In an effort to better meet the needs of black soldiers and civilians after the Civil War, John W. Alvord, an abolitionist and Congregational minister, proposed the establishment of a permanent savings bank in 1865. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, colloquially known as the Freedman's bank, opened branches in Savannah, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Charleston, Richmond, and Houston. By 1871, the Freedman's bank operated thirty-seven branch offices in seventeen states and the District of Columbia.

Documents within this collection consist of correspondence, loan papers, and bank books sent to commissioners by depositors. Three of the commissioners, John A. J. Creswell, Robert Purvis, and Robert H. T. Leibold, are among the principal correspondents. Scattered throughout are deeds and conveyances, dividend checks, wills, powers of attorney, and other legal documents that reveal significant detail about black

Collection page for the *Freedman's Savings and Trust Company: Letters Received by the Commissioners, 1870-1914, Part 1: Correspondence, Loans, and Bank Books*, part of the module *Reconstruction and Military Government after the Civil War*.

**ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
REWARD!**

**HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(STATE OF TEXAS)
Austin, Texas, July 8th, 1869.**

**A reward of One Thousand Dollars is hereby offered for the
apprehension and delivery to the military authorities, at any Post
in Texas, of the murderer or murderers of**

CAPTAIN GEORGE HALLER, U. S. ARMY,

Reward notice for the capture of the killer of U.S. Army Captain George Haller, who was killed in June 1869. From *Reconstruction and Military Government after the Civil War*.

Explore Related History Vault Collections

Since its debut in 2011, ProQuest® History Vault is an unparalleled collection that continues to build over time, covering the full sweep of U.S. History from the American Revolution to the last years of the 20th century. Major content areas covered include not only Southern Life and Slavery, but also Civil Rights and the Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century, Women's Studies, Native American History, American Politics and Society, Military and Diplomatic History, and Workers and Labor Unions.

Civil Rights and the Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century

- Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 1 (1895-1996)
- Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records
- Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 2 (1925-1996)
- Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records, Supplement
- NAACP Papers: Board of Directors, Annual Conferences, Major Speeches, and National Staff Files
- NAACP Papers: The NAACP's Major Campaigns—Scottsboro, Anti-Lynching, Criminal Justice, Peonage, Labor, and Segregation and Discrimination Complaints and Responses
- NAACP Papers: Special Subjects
- NAACP Papers: The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Education, Voting, Housing, Employment, Armed Forces
- NAACP Papers: Branch Department, Branch Files and Youth Department Files
- NAACP Papers: The NAACP's Major Campaigns—Legal Department Files



Women seated in front of manor. From Butler Family Papers in Plantations Records, Part 1.

Women's Studies

- Women's Studies Manuscript Collections from the Schlesinger Library: Voting Rights, National Politics, Reproductive Rights
- Margaret Sanger Papers
- Struggle for Women's Rights, 1880-1990: Organizational Records
- Women at Work during World War II: Rosie the Riveter and the Women's Army Corps
- Southern Women and their Families in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Cover Images

- *John Foster, Confederate soldier from MS. Folder 002536_006_0055.*
- *Reward notice for the capture of the killer of U.S. Army Captain George Haller, was killed in June 1869 in Milam County, Texas. From Reconstruction and Military Government in the South, 1867-1870, Office of Civil Affairs, Part 4: Fifth Military District (Texas and Louisiana), Folder 104221-008-0243.*
- *Photograph from Weeks Family Papers. Folder 009351_011_0532.*
- *Newspaper clipping from 1819 offering a monetary reward for an enslaved person's return. Folder 002439_005_0493.*
- *Women from the Natchez Garden Club being driven in horse drawn carriage. Folder 009209_013_0750.*
- *Bill of sale listing enslaved persons' names, ages, complexion, and prices. From the Quitman Family Papers, Folder 002443-005-0506.*
- *Picture of child laborers from Butler Family Papers. Folder 002423_024_0711.*
- *Entry from the 1868 diary of John Houston Bills of Hardeman County, Tennessee. In the entry shown here for November 3, 1868, Bills writes about the turnout for the 1868 election. Folder 002439-016-0262.*
- *Photograph of women with child from Weeks Family Papers. Folder 009351_011_0532.*

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